The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, JANUARY 18, 1874--SIXTEEN PAGES. NUMBER 148.

FINANCIAL.

COOK COUNTY SAVINGS BANK,

Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

Interest on Deposits at 6 Per Cent.

Money can be drawn at any time between 10 and 3.

DIRECTORS:

W. B. OGDEN, REDMOND PRINDIVILLE,
E. S. BOUTON, GEO. TAYLOR,
M. D. OGDEN, BENJ'N V. PAGE,
E. S. WADSWORTH, F. C. TAYLOR.

M. D. OGDEN, President.
F. C. TAYLOR, Vice President.
C. H. MULLIKEN, Cashier.

DRAFTS ON ALL EUROPEAN CITIES.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Chartered by the State of Illinois. Exclusively a Savings Bank.

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent compound interest on deposits. Pass books free. Money also invested for others on Bond and Mortgage in small sums at 10 per cent interest; no charge to lender for abstract or legal examination of title.
GEO. SCOVILLE, President.
WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.

NOTE—During the recent panic, this Bank has paid all deposits on demand, without notice.

$15,000.00 Union Hide & Leather Co. Stock

FOR SALE, AT LOW PRICE AND EASY TERMS.

Apply to C. B. FIELD & CO., 10 Portland Block.

DIG!

We will make it to the interest of parties having claims of any description, to consult our facilities for their adjustment. We have regularly retained attorneys in every town in the country. Charge nothing unless we collect, and no attorney's fees in suits.
FRASIER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 146 East Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Satisfactory Collaterals.
WRENN & BREWSTER, Bankers and Note Brokers, 96 Washington-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,

CHICAGO, Jan. 1, 1874.

ATTENTION!

TAX-BUYERS!

A most Profitable Investment is offered in the Tax Certificates held by the city for the sale for city taxes of 1872, which I will sell at special and most favorable rates in amounts of from One Thousand to One Hundred Thousand Dollars. Buyers and holders of these certificates will be entitled at once to the amount of the sale and 25 per cent advance, being for the first six months from date of sale; 50 per cent from 6 to 12 months; 75 per cent from 12 to 18 months; and 100 per cent from 18 to 24 months.

Until further notice, delinquent taxpayers may obtain such of their certificates of the above class as may remain unsold, upon payment of the amount of sale and three per cent premium.

S. S. HAYES,
City Comptroller, Room 3 City Hall.

The Chicago Relief and Aid Society

Have been receiving, during the last few weeks, an average of from six hundred to seven hundred letters daily, many of them repetitions and many of them without the name or residence of the writers, and in many cases the writers cannot be found, though careful visitation is made at the address given, involving a large amount of work on our part, and to very little purpose. The Board of Directors are therefore compelled to adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, That hereafter no letter of application will receive attention unless NAME and ADDRESS are plainly given, accompanied by a respectable reference, whose NAME and ADDRESS must also be given, so that information can be satisfactorily and promptly procured, and the applicant, if worthy, be more speedily and certainly relieved, and resolved, further, that no application will be entertained except at the request of the person for whom relief is sought, expressed in writing over his or her own signature.

C. G. TRUSDELL,
General Superintendent.

Chicago, Jan. 17, 1874.

We have changed the name of our firm from HIBBARD & SPENCER to HIBBARD, SPENCER & CO.

WM. G. HIBBARD.
F. F. SPENCER,
J. C. FRISBIE,
A. C. BARTLETT,
A. D. LAMB.

TAX NOTICE.

CAPT. JOHN MURPHY, Tax Collector North Chicago, is now collecting Taxes for 1873, and arrears of prior years, in McCormick's Building. Tax-payers would do well in making early payment, and see their property is clear from arrearages.

HYDRANT FAUCET-STRAINER.

HYDRANT FAUCET-STRAINER.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Experience has taught, and most persons are aware of that, through the whole year, but more so in winter, the water contains animal matter in the form of fishes, worms, &c., dead and alive, which we consume unnoticed by us, in the water we use for drinking or cooking purposes, and by so doing untellable and annoying suffering is brought upon us, as, for instance, Tapeworm, &c.

Also, the slime which settles in the water-pipes, and which occasionally comes out with the water, is detrimental to health.

Families who have children should not be without this cheap Strainer, and should have it affixed to their hydrants at once. An examination of its contents after three days' use would satisfy anybody.

Cooks do not always examine or strain the water before using it for coffee or tea; therefore, protect yourself against danger by a

HYDRANT FAUCET-STRAINER.

Orders should be addressed to HYDRANT FAUCET-STRAINER, 400 South Wells-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED.

$10,000.

A party with this sum, who is willing to invest it in a business yielding large profits, conducted on a strictly cash basis, and capable of being enlarged to any extent, can obtain further information by calling at our office.
WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., (Room 6), 182 Clark-st.

To Plate and Window Glass Merchants and Manufacturers.

Wanted (by a man thoroughly versed in the trade) an engagement as traveler. Address K 35, Tribune office.

WATCHES, CHAINS, &c.

WALTHAM WATCHES!

ELGIN WATCHES,
SWISS WATCHES,
GOLD CHAINS,

The largest stock in the West and the LOWEST PRICES.

N. MATSON & CO.,
State & Monroe-sts.

PIANOS.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS.

SEVENTY-FIVE first premiums awarded for BEST PIANOS. 20,000 have been manufactured and are now in USE.

Franz Liszt, first of living Pianists, says it is the most admirable instrument ever made.

These Pianos, both Grand and Square, can be seen in Chicago, in large numbers, with a variety of other manufactures, at the Piano and Organ Warerooms of

W. W. KIMBALL,
STATE AND ADAMS-STS.

A large assortment of new Pianos and Organs to RENT.

Parties wishing to pay by installments can be accommodated.

INSURANCE.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

STATEMENT JAN. 1, 1874.

Cash Capital	$250,000.00
Cash Surplus, after deducting all Unpaid Losses	421,955.82
Cash Assets over Liabilities	$671,955.82

Before renewing any Policies of Insurance Merchants and Property-Owners will consult their interests by obtaining our rates. Desirable risks written on as favorable terms as the nature of the risk will permit, without reference to the arbitrary rates of Boards or Cliques.

DAN. M. BOWMAR, Agent,
171 LA SALLE-ST.

BUSINESS REVIEW.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S REVIEW FOR 1873.

A Business Guide and Reference Book to the Leading Mercantile Houses and Manufacturing Interests of Chicago.

E. COLBERT, Editor.

Contains matter of interest to all business men. Possessing a permanent value as an Advertising Medium. Copies sent FREE to all responsible merchants and manufacturers throughout the Northwest.

BUSINESS MEN in all branches who desire to reach the country trade should avail themselves at once of the Great Medium for that purpose. Special space, with terms, can now be secured.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, &c.

Warrington, Esterbrook, and Gillott's STEEL PENS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 & 120 MONROE-ST.

BLANK BOOKS!

STATIONERY and PRINTING furnished promptly and at fair prices, by

J. M. W. JONES,
104 AND 106 MADISON-ST.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 105 Clark-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DE LA BANTA,

The noted advertiser of that unequaled beautifier and rejuvenator, Toiletine, after an extensive absence in presenting it to the world, has again returned, and will conduct its interests in the West. Ladies know how the bugbear of their dreams vanishes before his mystic presence.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS,

Office 159 LaSalle-st., Room 5, First Floor.

SIMEON W. KING, the only Commissioner in Chicago for all the States and Territories, having a SEPARATE Seal for each State and Territory. Also, U. S. Commissioner, Attorney, Notary Public, and Passport Officer.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of S. Taylor & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. S. Taylor signs in liquidation and assumes all liabilities.

S. TAYLOR,
C. A. SMITH,
J. D. DUNCAN.

Chicago, Jan. 5, 1874.

I shall continue to do business under the old firm name, at No. 119 East Madison-st., where will constantly be kept in stock the largest assortment of hand-made Harness in the city. Also, a full line of Horse Clothing, Boots, and Turf Goods, &c., &c.
S. TAYLOR.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Houghton & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. E. Penfield will settle all business of the late firm.

Chicago, Jan. 13, 1874.
O. A. HOUGHTON,
J. E. PENFIELD.

The business will be carried on hereafter under the firm name of Seymour & Penfield, at the old stand, [illegible] Indiana-av.

B. H. SEYMOUR,
J. E. PENFIELD.

LADIES' GOODS.

DIVIDE BY TWO!

For Six Days

THE LOW

BANKRUPT PRICES

AT

77 STATE-ST.,

LATE

PIERCE & SILVEY,

WILL BE MADE JUST

ONE-HALF!

ONE-HALF!

For six days to close out entire stock.

One Price

AND

ONLY HALF OF THAT,

Will buy elegant Laces, Embroideries, White Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, Corsets, Millinery, Flowers, Feathers, Hair Goods, Jewelry, Fans, INFANTS' WEAR, Ladies' and Children's Alpaca and Linen Suits, Ribbons, Table Damasks, Napkins, Towels, LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, YANKEE NOTIONS in endless variety.

The prices of FANCY GOODS and JEWELRY are about ONE-QUARTER of ordinary Retail Prices.

COAL.

HARD COAL!

We have reduced the price of

WILKES-BARRE COAL

TO

$8.00 Per Ton,

DELIVERED.

E. L. Hedstrom & Co.
71 Washington-st.

COAL REDUCED.

On Monday morning I will sell Lackawanna Coal for $8 per ton delivered, and $7.50 per ton in yard. No order will be booked unless accompanied by the money. Blossburgh, Lehigh, and all other Coals at lowest prices. Offices—250 East Madison-st., 128 South Market-st., 200 Lumber-st., adjoining Eighteenth-st. Bridge, and North Pier near Lighthouse.
ROBERT LAW.

FINE CLOTHS, &c.

JOBBERS & TAILORS

ATTENTION!

$20,000.00

WORTH OF

FINE CLOTHS

AND

Merchant Tailoring Goods

TO BE SOLD

THIS MONTH AT WHOLESALE.

I shall sell my entire stock of Cloths, by the Piece or Pattern, REGARDLESS OF COST. Those in the trade now have an opportunity seldom offered.

A. E. STOREY,
128 South Clark-st.

TO RENT.

For Rent!

SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT

OFFICES

IN THE

AMERICAN EXPRESS BUILDING,

Finely lighted and at moderate rents. Apply to
WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,
144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

BEST CORNER

IN CITY, FOR RENT,

Cor. Dearborn and South Water-sts.

C. H. BECKWITH & SONS.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

MRS. DR. GROSS

Has removed to the Sherman House.

OCULIST AND AURIST.

THE EYE AND EAR.

DR. J. B. WALKER, 121 South Clark-st., Chicago, attends exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear, and has a large stock of

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1861.

TRANSPORTATION.

Recommendations Made by the Convention in Washington.

Legislation Desired for the Regulation of Inland Commerce.

They Call for Laws to Prevent Unjust Discriminations.

Necessity for the Enlargement of the Erie and Illinois & Michigan Canals.

The Dead-Head System Condemned.

RAILROADS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—In the Cheap-Transportation Convention, this morning, the majority report of the Committee on Railroads was adopted. It declares that relief must come from legislation, by which our system of railroads can be regulated and improved, and by competition, which will completely carry out the reform which legislation must inaugurate. It recommends a national law providing for a Bureau of Commerce and Transportation, etc.; that members of the Association shall endeavor to obtain the passage of certain laws in their respective States, including a law prohibiting all railway companies from making unjust and excessive discriminations against places which are not competing points, and a law obliging all railway companies to transport the cars of other companies, or of individuals, for a just and impartial compensation, with the same dispatch as for cars belonging exclusively to said roads.

It calls for legislation making it a penal offense for a public officer to accept or use a free pass of any railway company, and prohibiting railway companies from granting passes to other than employes, and condemns granting of lands or subsidies in any form. It also recommends that railways and canals be constructed by the National Government, the manner of constructing railways to be by contract to the lowest bidder, that when constructed they should be used for the transportation of Government property, and when not required for Government use, all citizens to have the right to place cars and locomotives thereon, and to operate the same subject to regulations to be provided by the Government, they paying a toll therefor sufficient to maintain the roadway.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Josiah Quincy was elected President, with a Vice-President from each State, and E. H. Ferguson, Secretary. The next session will be held in Richmond, the time to be fixed by the Executive Committee.

DELEGATES ADMITTED.

James Baker and B. R. Bonner were admitted delegates from St. Louis.

REMARKS OF SENATOR WINDOM.

Senator Windom addressed the Convention, and said that the Committee of the Senate, of which he is the Chairman, had been employed in gathering much information. He could not now speak as to what the report would be, but he had no doubt that it would be satisfactory, and he expressed the opinion that it would be ready to present to the Senate about Feb. 1.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.

Resolutions were adopted that the Convention ask of Congress, as a means of affording relief to the country, the enlargement of the Erie Canal and lake route, enlargement and extension of the Illinois & Michigan Canal to the Mississippi River, at Rock Island, together with the completion of the work on the Illinois River; improvement of the Mississippi River and the Tennessee River route, the latter known as the Atlantic & Great Western Canal; the extension of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal from Cumberland, Md., to some point on the Ohio River, and the control of the water line through Virginia.

STANDING COMMITTEES

were appointed, and to them the plans for, and reports on, cheap transportation were referred, with instructions to present the results of their consideration of the several papers to Senator Windom's Transportation Committee.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES WAITED ON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—The Committees on Railways and Waterways of the American Cheap Transportation Association met the Senate Committee on Transportation and House Committee on Roads and Canals this evening, and communicated the action of the Association. Messrs. Thomas, of Iowa, Allen and Flagg, of Illinois, Frobel, of Georgia, and others, made addresses urging the necessity of a cheaper mode of transportation for all sections of the country.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Bar of Philadelphia Demand an Increase of Judges' Salaries—An Attorney Disbarred.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 17.—A meeting of the Bar was held to-day, to take action relative to the fixing by law of the salaries of the Judges throughout the State. The following preamble and resolutions were offered and adopted:

WHEREAS, It is provided by the eighteenth section of Article 5 of the new Constitution that the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and other Judges required to be learned in the law, shall at stated times receive for their service an adequate compensation, which shall be fixed by law and paid by the State. They shall receive no other compensation, fees, or perquisites of office for their services from any source, nor hold any other office of profit under the United States, this State, or any other State.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the members of the Bar of Philadelphia, the salaries of the Judges of the several courts of the county, as now paid by the Commonwealth, and of the Justices of the Supreme Court, are inadequate and insufficient.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend that the salaries of Judges who are to be elected, as well as those now holding commission and who are to constitute the Judges of the new courts, and the salaries of the Justices of the Supreme Court, be fixed at sums which shall more nearly approach to an adequate compensation for the service rendered.

Resolved, That a committee of fifteen be appointed by the Chairman to take such measures as may be necessary to bring the subject to the attention of the Legislature and to further the objects of this meeting.

ORWIG PUNISHED.

E. S. Miller, in behalf of the Law Association of Philadelphia, presented to the Court of Common Pleas this morning, a copy of the record of the District Court striking the name of Samuel H. Orwig from the roll of the attorneys of that court. The Judge ordered a rule to strike his name from the roll of attorneys of the court to be issued, returnable Saturday next.

The Macoupin County Contempt Case.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 17.—The Macoupin County contempt case which will be called up on Monday next, is exciting some interest here. The local papers of Carlinville state positively that the Supervisors of Macoupin County will go to jail and stay there rather than obey the Court in the order to levy the 1 per cent tax, which was made at the last term of the Court. The curious are anxious to learn what Judge Drummond will do.

Interesting Suits in Indianapolis—The "Journal" to Answer a Charge of Libel.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 17.—For two years past, a pretended corporation called the United States Accident Live Stock Insurance Company has been operating in this city, issuing policies and doing a general insurance business. Some time ago an action in quo warranto was begun by the State, on the relation of J. J. Cofer, against the officers and stockholders of the Company. The complaint alleges that the defendants have not organized a corporation according to law; that there is no law authorizing such a corporation; that the defendants have been claiming and using the pretended franchise of a pretended corporation, while in fact there is no such corporation. The trial was concluded to-day, the jury finding a verdict for plaintiff.

An item in the *Daily Journal* this morning, stated that the wife of Councilman Shippard had commenced an action for divorce. Before noon Shippard had brought a suit against the *Journal* Company, claiming $40,000 damages.

RELIGIOUS.

Another Episcopal Minister Joins the Cummins Movement.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 17.—The Rev. Mr. Lalone, of the St. Matthew's Episcopal Church of this city, being a sympathizer with the Bishop Cummins movement, and having addressed to Bishop Johnson, of this diocese, a letter of withdrawal from the Episcopal Church, sent into the Vestry on Friday his resignation of the parish, and the Vestry adjourned without accepting his resignation, to have time for a reflection before acting on this important matter.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—For New England and the Middle Atlantic States clear or partly cloudy weather, and southerly winds will prevail with rising temperature and [illegible] barometer. For the Southern States, east [illegible] River, partly cloudy weather and rising temperature, with easterly to southerly winds and probably rain on the coast. For the Ohio Valley, rising temperature and falling barometer, with southerly winds and fair weather during the greater portion of the day. For the Lake Region and Northwest, the temperature will probably rise and continue above freezing, and partly cloudy weather will prevail, except in the northern portions of these districts, where threatening weather and light rain are probable.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Little Change in Affairs at the Texas State Capital.

Correspondence Between Gov. Coke and Would-be Gov. Davis.

The President Again Advises Davis to Abdicate.

TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 17.—The *News* special from Austin, Tex., Jan. 17, says: Gov. Davis still holds out. No transfers of either State officers have been made. His friends say he will await the result of the Cabinet meeting in Washington to-day.

ARRESTS.

This evening several of the ring-leaders of the mob who arrested the Mayor yesterday were arrested on a civil process—four negroes and three whites. It caused quite a stir in the basement of the Capitol, but no demonstrations were made. Everything is otherwise quiet.

The following correspondence has taken place:

COKE TO DAVIS.

STATE CAPITAL, Jan. 16, 1874.

To the Hon. Edmund J. Davis:

SIR: Having been on yesterday, the 15th day of January, duly and constitutionally declared elected Governor of the State of Texas, and having fully qualified as such, I have to ask of you, respectfully, the delivery into my possession of the Executive office of the State, together with the papers, archives, and all property pertaining thereto, as well as the office of Secretary of State and its archives, papers and property. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD COKE.

THE RESPONSE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF TEXAS, Jan. 17, 1874.

SIR: Acknowledging the receipt of your communication of yesterday, I have to say in reply that I do not, as you know, regard you as the Executive of this State or entitled to the possession of the Governor's office or any official records. I am myself the Governor of the State till the 28th of April next. So much on this point. I will add, sir, to my view, and I hope also to yours, it becomes us as citizens desirous of preserving the peace of our own State, that we should, without delay, concur in some plan for settling the question as to which is the legitimate State Government, and of putting an end to the present disturbed condition of the State. As matters now stand, every day adds greatly to the injurious complication of our affairs. I, therefore, now propose to you to submit the question of recognition of legitimate State Government to the Executive or Congress of the United States, or to both. As the Executive of the United States is bound under the Constitution to sustain the legitimate Government against domestic violence, this question is a proper one for him to decide. I pledge myself to abide the decision to be thus made, and will advise all good citizens to do the same. I also propose to join with you in adopting the means best calculated to secure a prompt decision of this question, greatly desiring an early settlement of these troubles. Trusting that you will meet this appeal with a similar spirit I remain respectfully,

EDMOND J. DAVIS, Governor.

To the Hon. Richard Cooke.

COKE TO DAVIS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, AUSTIN, Jan. 17, 1874.

Hon. E. J. Davis:

SIR: Yours of this inst., in reply to mine of yesterday, has been received. By the will of the people of Texas, fairly and legally expressed at the polls, and by the recognition of their Representatives, the Fourteenth Legislature, now in session, it has been decided that I am the constitutional Governor of Texas, and as such have been duly installed; and holding this decision absolute, and declining under any circumstances to consider your proposition to refer the matter to another authority, I respectfully renew the request made in my note of yesterday.

RICHARD COKE.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. George Clark made a demand on J. P. Newcomb for the State Department, etc., and was answered that Newcomb would comply with whatever Davis ordered, and that he held by his order. Till Davis surrendered the Executive office he would remain.

THE PRESIDENT WILL NOT INTERFERE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—Attorney-General Williams this afternoon sent the following telegram to Gov. Davis, of Texas:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1874.

GOVERNOR: Your telegram of yesterday, stating that according to the Constitution of Texas you were Governor until the 28th of April next, and that the Hon. Richard Coke has been inaugurated, and will attempt to seize the Governor's office and buildings, and calling upon the President for military assistance, has been referred by him to me, and I am instructed to say that, after considering the fourth section of Article 4 of the Constitution of Texas, providing that the Governor shall hold his office for the term of four years from the date of his installment, under which you claim, and Sec. 3 of the election declaration attached to said Constitution, under which you were chosen, and which provides that State and other officers elected thereunder shall hold their respective offices for the term of years prescribed by the Constitution, beginning from the day of their election, under which the Governor-elect claims office; and more than four years having expired since your election, he is of opinion that your right to the office of Governor at this time is at least so doubtful that he does not feel warranted in furnishing United States troops to aid you in holding further possession of it, and he therefore declines to comply with your request.

GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Attorney-General.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 17.—Three sessions of the Senate were held to-day, and most of the time was occupied in discussing the resolution condemning the Congressional salary-grab business. The amendment denouncing President Grant for signing the Back-Salary bill was sharply discussed, and at 10 o'clock to-night defeated by a vote of 21 to 6. The original resolution, which condemns the back-pay, approves the present Congress for repealing the back-pay bill, and reaffirms the faith in the Republican party, was then adopted by the same vote. This vote is understood to be a test as to the political standing of the Senate.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 17.—The lock in the House of Representatives is unbroken. The 100th ballot was taken just before noon, and the House then adjourned till Monday.

There are rumors to-night that a compromise will be effected the beginning of next week.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Jan. 15.—The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company was represented in our city to-day by John C. Gault, Assistant General Manager; C. H. Prior, Superintendent; C. B. Wakeman, Assistant Superintendent; and O. E. Brit, General Freight-Agent, who were looking to the shipping of the large amount of produce which has accumulated at the different stations of said road. A consultation was held by these gentlemen with some of our leading citizens in regard to the extension of the road from North McGregor to this city. The result of the conference is unknown.

Taxes of Pennsylvania Railroads.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—The State tax on gross receipts paid by the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad last year amounted to $286,365.26. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company paid $185,727.90.

The Atlantic & Pacific Dividend.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—It having been reported that the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company has defaulted on its guarantee dividend of the Missouri & Pacific stock, the announcement is made that the dividend is not due till the 20th instant; by the terms of the lease the Atlantic & Pacific have ninety days from that date in which to pay before forfeiture can be claimed.

The Cairo & Fulton Road.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 17.—The first through train of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad for Texarkana, went down to-day. At that place connection was made with the Texarkana division of the Texas & Pacific, giving all-rail connection with Texas. Thomas Allen, President, and H. G. Marquand, Vice-President, Chief-Engineer Morley, and other railroad dignitaries went down on the train.

Affairs of the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—At a meeting of the bondholders of the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad yesterday it was decided to reject the proposition recently made by the Company, asking the holders of the coupons due on Jan. 1, 1874, to fund such coupons into the Company's notes, payable on or before Jan. 1, 1879, with interest at 8 per cent, payable semi-annually. A committee was appointed to confer with the bondholders elsewhere.

The Lake Shore Road Passes Its Dividend.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Lake Shore Road to-day, it was deemed inexpedient to pay the usual February dividend.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

No Improvement in Affairs in the Pennsylvania Coal Regions.

A General Strike Considered Inevitable.

Strike of Rolling-Mill Operatives at Newport, Ky.

THE SCHUYLKILL COAL REGION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A GENERAL STRIKE.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 17.—The miners in the Schuylkill region decided at a meeting to-day not to go into the mines until their demand for the basis of 1873 is acceded. The strike in Schuylkill County has thus been inaugurated.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 17.—The Executive Board of the Miners met in this city to-day, and officially informed the operators of their rejection of the $2.25 basis proposition in the following letter:

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 17.

Mr. George W. Cole, Chairman, etc.:

SIR: We have this day agreed to abandon our demand for circular prices, and to accept the same basis for 1874 as we received for 1873, prices to be ascertained in the usual way, which we hope will be accepted, as we have no desire to enter into a fight with you. Yours respectfully (Signed), JOHN SINEY.

A QUALIFIED AGREEMENT.

During the session it was resolved that members of the Association should be permitted to work for operators who will sign an agreement to continue paying the 1873 prices during 1874. As there are quite a number of individual owners of smaller collieries who are willing to do this, the effect of the resolutions will probably be to induce the Reading Company to refuse them cars, or raise the tolls so high that they cannot ship at a profit. The Company announces, in a circular dated Thursday, that it will furnish its customers with coal from other regions, and carry it for less tolls than in ordinary times they carry their own coals.

BLACKLEGS.

Another resolution was adopted by the miners' meeting pronouncing all "blacklegs" who consent to work in any colliery for less than the $2.25 prices, excepting only such as may be engaged in second outlet-work or doing other work under the ventilation law. This brings us face to face with what will probably be a long and costly stoppage.

A dozen miners told me to-day that their people can and will hold out until midsummer, and the Company is equally resolved not to succumb. There are rumors of troubles in other parts of these coal-fields, but no reliable evidence of the existence of any trouble of magnitude.

THE ANTHRACITE BOARD OF TRADE,

composed of individual operatives, also held a meeting here yesterday, and decided, after receiving the statement of the men, that they have no further propositions to make, because they can do nothing without Mr. Gowen's aid.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 17.—The Executive Committee of the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association unanimously rejected the Gowen proposition, and adopted a resolution allowing men to work in any colliery where the owner was willing to pay the $2.50 basis of 1873. The meeting of the operators was held at the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company's office. Gowen was not present. The decision of the men was transmitted to them, but they adjourned without taking action, declaring that they had no further proposition to make. There the matter rests, with the prospects of a long and extended strike.

IN THE SHAMOKIN DISTRICT

the operators have not agreed to pay the 1873 basis, only those collieries shipping Westward and via Lehigh routes. Other operators making shipments over the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad have joined the latter Company, and insist on a reduction.

A GENERAL SUSPENSION.

The *Daily Standard* says: "There is no longer any doubt of the fact that there is a general suspension of mining operations in this region, and, unless the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company recedes from the firm stand it has taken, the cessation of labor will be protracted and costly. Suspension has now fairly begun. When or how it will end no one can predict. The men are well organized, have a full treasury, and are resolved not to yield an inch of what they consider their rights. The Company, on the other hand, is determined not to make a single concession, and Gowen has begun a policy which looks as though he would protract the fight indefinitely. To supply the railroads and the local trade of [illegible] he has begun shipments of coal from the Lehigh region over branches of his road connecting with that region, at lower rates than he ordinarily charges to transport it over the main roads from Port Carbon to Philadelphia. Among the smaller operators there is a general feeling in favor of paying the basis of 1873."

THE WYOMING COAL REGIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GETTING READY FOR A STRIKE.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 17.—The miners in the Wyoming coal region have not yet decided upon a strike, although there is every probability that before a month a general suspension will ensue. At a conference of the miners held some days ago, it was resolved to ask for an increase of 10 per cent upon the wages of 1873, and a delegation was appointed to wait upon the leading combinations and operators working the region to secure it. They were informed that no such idea would be entertained, and this result was communicated back. No action has yet been taken.

To-day the operators determined not only to refuse the increased proposition, but to make a reduction of 10 per cent. The miners will assemble in this city on Wednesday next to take the question into consideration. The leading men in this region are united in the opinion that this reduction will

PRECIPITATE A GENERAL STRIKE

throughout the entire Northern coal fields, which are largest and most valuable in the State. Your correspondent interviewed several of the heavy operators in the region to-day, but they all stated that no trouble was apprehended from the men. They are taking matters cool enough, though men well acquainted with the workings of the coal trade declare that they are playing a deep game. There is no question but that determination to force this reduction upon the men is the sequel of the secret conferences of coal operators held in New York a couple of weeks ago to form a combination and unite in

HAULING UP THE PRICES OF COAL

to speculative figures. This is to be done by making a general reduction on wages throughout all the region of the State, which the miners will not submit to for a moment.

To-day a large meeting of the miners of the Wyoming Coal District was held in this city. The question of a strike, however, was not discussed. It was resolved to adopt the Constitution of the National Miners' Union. Thus it can be seen that the men are quietly organizing for an oppressive movement by enrolling under the one banner.

The Wyoming coal region is controlled and operated by

FOUR LARGE CORPORATIONS,

called the Pennsylvania Coal Company, headquarters at Pittsburgh; the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company; the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company, and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company. They are all New York organizations, representing in the aggregate a capital of $80,000,000, giving employment to 50,000 men. They are in the newly-formed combination, which is now controlling the coal trade of the country. Work in the region is now suspended, fully 25,000 men being idle. This suspension is caused by the general preparations for the commencement of the spring trade. There will be no production at the mines until March and no shipments are being made at present. The prices of coal, taking these facts into consideration, is bound to go up. A general strike in the State is threatened.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 17.—A large meeting of miners was held in Weiss Hall this afternoon to deliberate upon the state of affairs at present existing, to effect an organization, and unite with the National Association. Speeches were made by James O'Halloran, officer of the National Association, and others, explaining the object and designs of that organization, and setting forth its advantages in the present state of affairs to thoroughly prepare for whatever might come. An address presented at the meeting in Ohio a month ago was read and met with hearty approval. It was then voted to

JOIN THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION,

and a constitution was at once adopted and officers nominated.

RESULT OF THE CONFERENCE.

The Committee appointed to wait upon Charles Parrish, bearing a demand for an advance of 10 per cent in wages, made a report that, after reading the paper which was handed him asking for an increase of wages for 1874, he replied, "You cannot have what you ask for. I will not give you an increase. I will reduce your wages. I have been giving you all you are entitled to, and I cannot raise you now when I cannot mine a ton of coal or sell a hundred tons."

The Committee asked to have the answer put in writing, but this Parrish declined to do. So nothing was done with the report as the answer was not given in writing, as has always been done heretofore, and is a rule between that Company and its employes. A member stated that they were not on a strike; that the Company for which they had been working had stopped all but two or three of their works, thus throwing them out of employment, and they were now asking that the Company, after keeping them idle so long as it suited, should give the advance of 10 per cent. when ready to start their works again.

It was announced that John Siney, President of the National Association, and C. B. Johnson, editor of the *Workingman*, would visit this place early next week, and that the President was authorized to call a meeting during their stay, that the miners might hear addresses from them on the present condition of affairs.

THE MINERS OF LUZERNE

say the stoppage of so many coal-works is no fault of theirs, and there is really no such thing as a "strike."

THE FARGO COMPANY

have suspended work, and miners are using their idle time to effect a thorough organization, and have asked for an advance of 10 per cent when again set at work, but did not stop because the advance was refused.

THE MEN UNITED.

Representative men of their number say there is great unity throughout this region, and should the threat of Parrish to reduce wages be carried out, they will not resume work for many weeks. They claim that the Companies can well afford to pay more while they are getting present prices, and that they do not want to oppose capital, but only to receive a just and equitable compensation for their labors.

IRON-WORKERS' STRIKE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSS ROLLERS AND HEATERS OF NEWPORT, KY.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17.—The boss rollers and heaters in Swift's rolling-mill, of Newport, Ky., which works about 800 operatives, receded from the Pittsburgh scale of prices for manufactured iron, and the mill is idle. About 600 of the operatives have families, and a great deal of destitution and suffering are entailed by the action of the bosses. The rebellion of the bosses embraces all the mills in the Ohio Valley, as well as mills in Missouri, Tennessee, and Illinois. As Newport lies across the Ohio from this city, communication is easy with the Cincinnati mills, and the rebels show a solid front. All the manufacturers ask is for labor to co-operate with them to produce iron at a cost which shall enable them to put it in the market to compete with Pittsburgh prices.

THE BOSSES WILL NOT ACCEDE,

and a general stoppage of work is the result. The manufacturers decided upon their action from the fact that, while iron has fallen in price, there has never been any decrease in wages here. Each of the bosses net $40 per day after paying their helpers, and the sliding scale would reduce this net about 30 per cent, still leaving a handsome margin of clear gain. There are twenty-eight of these men engaged in the resistance at Swift's Mill, which has been chosen as a battle-ground, as the proprietors are determined to run it with men who will come in on the sliding scale, but it is almost as much as their lives are worth to do it. Those who accept are denounced as

BLACK SHEEP,

and are mobbed while going and coming to the mill. They are waited on at night by committees, and threatened with violence. The mill is guarded by special details of police, and in some cases the industrious operatives have to be accompanied by police to and from their homes. The operatives are as effectually under the control of the bosses as the slaves on a cotton plantation, and think they are martyrs to a principle because they suffer rather than go back on their bosses. Many of their families are sleeping on straw in sheds, and would starve to death but for the sustenance received at the soup-houses in Newport and this city. The bosses are well off, and swear to stick it out as long as the manufacturers, but it is not a question of pride or obstinacy with the latter, but a mere question of ability to produce manufactured iron at a rate sufficiently low to allow a paying margin. As there are twenty large mills, and 7,000 operatives and their families involved in the rebellion, it becomes a very serious question to the iron manufacturing interest of the whole West.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The steamship City of Panama, which was to have sailed to-day for Aspinwall, was prevented, owing to the strike of the engineers. Trouble being apprehended, the police have charge of the vessel.

CASUALTIES.

Reported Drowning of Twenty-Eight Persons at Burr Oak, Mich.

Miscellaneous Items.

Rumored Drowning of Twenty-Eight Persons Near Burr Oak, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 17.—H. M. Beebe, mail messenger on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad line to this city, reports that he found great excitement at White Pigeon, and other towns in that neighborhood, where accounts were received last night of the drowning of fifteen or eighteen young persons while skating on a pond at Burr Oaks on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern main line. One of them

BROKE THROUGH THE ICE,

when others crowded around and attempted his rescue. The ice gave way, letting in twenty-seven others, all but about ten of whom were reported to have drowned. This is all he knows about it.

LATER.

Since writing the above, additional accounts, received from passengers by a later train, state that the previous report does not give the full extent of the calamity. It appears now that the whole number drowned was twenty-eight. No names are yet reported.

Train Wrecked on the North Wisconsin Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 17.—An accident and wreck occurred to Train No. 3, on the North Missouri Road this afternoon, near Dardenne, thirty-five miles west from St. Louis. Several persons were seriously injured. No particulars received to-night.

Went Down with All On Board.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Capt. Packard, of the American bark Mary M. Bird, at this port, reports a collision with an unknown ship which occurred on his late voyage from Marseilles to New York, Nov. 3, 36 degrees 24 minutes latitude north, 3 degrees 10 minutes longitude, at 5 a. m. He hove to and remained in the vicinity of the collision until daybreak, but saw nothing of the ship, and supposed she went down with all on board.

The Missouri River Bridge Slightly Damaged.

OMAHA, Jan. 17.—An immense ice-floe struck one of the piers of the Missouri River bridge here to-day, throwing it out of place two inches. No serious damage done, however.

The situation of the printers' strike is unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

A Revolution in the Police Department—The Chief Deposed for Alleged Intimacy with Gamblers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17.—There was a revolution here to-day in the head of the Police Department, caused by a rather singular circumstance. The retiring Chief, Col. Kiersted, who has been in office since April last, and has performed his duties faithfully and fearlessly, was deposed because several years ago he acted as an intermediate party in renting a house for gambling purposes. Col. Kiersted has done more since his appointment to effectually break up gambling in Cincinnati than any of his predecessors, and it was his enemies among the gamblers who made public the ancient receipt in which his signature figures. Although a lifelong Democrat, he has been opposed by the Democratic Mayor and the *Enquirer*, and his removal to-day by the Board of Police Commissioners was made without allowing him to present a defense. After the vote deposing him was taken, Col. Kiersted met a reporter of the *Enquirer*, and also of the Signal Corps, named G. A. H. Baker, and slapped his face for alleged insulting behavior. Col. Kiersted's successor is Eugene Dayton, a Democratic Captain of Police of good reputation.

THE GRANGERS.

The Walworth County (Wis.) Council Organized.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 18.—The Walworth County Council of Grangers had a meeting last week, of a preliminary character, at Delavan. It was well attended, and the business of organization was proceeded with in a spirited manner. The following officers were elected for 1874: President, U. S. Hollister, of Darien; Vice-President, D. K. Sanford, of LaGrange; Treasurer, Hollis Latborn, Elkhorn; Secretary, S. G. West, Elkhorn; Trustees, Charles Martin, T. F. James, E. T. Seymour. Every Grange in the county but one was represented. The appointment of a County Agent was left with the Executive Committee, consisting of President, Secretary, and one Trustee.

PERSONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 17.—A well-dressed young man who has been wandering around the streets here for the past four days, was picked up by the police to-day, and found to be insane and entirely out of money. From papers in his possession and from statements afterwards made, he was proved to be a son of Hiram Barney, Collector of the Port of New York under Lincoln. It is thought he was West on business, and becoming insane was robbed. He was taken in charge by citizens here, and forwarded to Keokuk, where he is said to have friends. Ann Eliza Young, ex-nineteenth wife of the Mormon Prophet, lectured at the Opera-House to-night on Mormonism and Polygamy. A large audience was present.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 17.—A Mr. Miles, of Van Meter, Dallas County, committed suicide this forenoon. He had bought all the corn he could from the farmers, and, not being able to meet the payments, became troubled, and, while sitting alone in his office, placed a revolver to his head and killed himself instantly.

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pose he used at least twenty two-
loads to the acre. For his part,
as always under control. The farm
illiam Dye, of Ford County, was an
onstant pasturage, by soiling and
crops from corn to grass. In New
the winters are long and severe, the
ept housed almost constantly, and
of December, milking ceases; and
n to come in the 1st of April, hav-
three or four months. In our
te, the cows are stabled
and are turned out at the
ing, and through the day are fed
n well-cured cornstalks, in prefer-
nd should have plenty of water as
k as often as they choose, which
l times a day. At the evening-
go into a warm stable, are fed
lked, and then treated to hay, of
t only a few pounds. With this
ment, the cows give milk nearly all
are kept in a healthy condition.
ears the dairies had to send East

W AND DAIRY APPARATUS;
his is fully supplied at the city,
cks are kept on sale. This has
t saving to the dairies, and at the
eated a new industry, that gives
to a large number of workingmen.
all the products of the Elgin dairies
in Chicago; but the Chicago deal-
persistent in branding No. 1 cheese
k Factory," No. 2 as "Western Re-
No. 3 as "Illinois Dairies," that the
dairy-district rebelled, and estab-

OARD OF TRADE AT ELGIN.
heir dairy-products are sold under
ands. The meetings, like those of
are held once a week, and are often
dealers from Chicago, who are large
who continue to use the same old
s, for the hope of turning one hon-
juring the reputation of the Illinois
utter products.
e been many shipments of Elgin
t from Elgin to Liverpool, paying
sion at the latter place. St. Louis
es west are the largest patrons of
products.
ucts are not the only ones that by
tend to ward off the effects of a
any other industry that yields a

int are extensive railroad-shops, and
end of a railroad division, where
loyes have their homes; and here
eat of the Industrial University,
numbers of students must be sub-
of these are regulators on the mone-
of a place. Yet we must give the

A HIGH POSITION
t, for the price is so uniform, and
lar, that fluctuations are less liable;
reason, our farmers may, with great
uccess, more largely embark in this
of rural economy, as promising fair
urns, but not those extravagant re-
e sometimes see in corn-growing.
RURAL.

REPLY TO "BEWARE."

"Twon't do to trust the men;"
ne who we can trust, then!
hey tell the "old, old story,"
old in "Eden's glory,"
g us would not listen
so pure, Elysian?

t vows," you say, "they sever,"
" constant, never, never."
I don't agree with you,—
man is ever true!
are those who are not so,
u and I may chance to know,
k the earth in manhood's guise,
k fond hearts with honeyed lies;
orthless lives are naught but sin;
ains are ofttimes crazed with gin;
ar and trifle as they go,
h of happiness o'erthrow;
p the sweets from loving heart,
n faithlessness depart;
ns of ease and fashion,
love where's naught but passion;
er knew the sacred flame
m the Blessed Savior came;
e no love for aught but pelf;
eeds are falsity and self,—
e not men! My friend, I trow,
some other name should go,
outwardly they bear a semblance,
there's not the least resemblance,
counterfeit, from head to toe,
g distress where'er they go!

oblest work, a perfect man,
upon another plan.
his God better than self,
hbor more than worldly pelf;
t is constant, kind, and true,
thy our affection, too,
protector and our friend,
and bless 'til life shall end;
wning work of God in Heaven,—
icest gift to woman given.
hile I live life's fleeting span,
and trust an honest man.
Jan. 9, 1874. P. L. DE LANO.

A Scene at Frogmore.
the 11th of last month, was the
anniversary of the death of the late
nsort of England. Queen Victoria
family remembered the day. The
e Prince and Princess of Wales, the
dinburgh, Prince and Princess Louis,
Prince Arthur, Princess Beatrice, and
ective suites repaired at 11 o'clock to
Mausoleum at Frogmore, where are
e remains of the late Prince Consort.
r of the richly decorated and beauti-
ng had been prepared for a religious
hairs being placed for the Queen and
ly. The sarcophagus of the Prince,
h is his recumbent effigy, was hung
ths of immortelles, placed there by
of his family.
ir of St. George's Chapel, Windsor,
nt and sang a choral service, Da
reading the lessons. Dean Stanle
inster Abbey, preached a short s
e hymn beginning—
appy are the faithful dead,
In the Lord who sweetly die;
hey from all their toils are freed,
In God's keeping safely lie—
s well as the following spirited stan-

e, awake, for night is flying,
watchmen on the heights are crying,
wake, Jerusalem at last!
night hears the welcome voices,
at the thrilling cry rejoices;
ome forth, ye virgins, night is past!
The Bridegroom comes, awake,
Your lamps with gladness take.
Hallelujah!
And for his marriage feast prepare,
For ye must go to meet him there.

n hears the watchmen singing,
all her heart with joy is springing;
he wakes, she rises from her gloom.
her Lord comes down all glorious,
strong in grace, in truth victorious
er star is risen, her Light is come!
Ah! come thou blessed Lord,
Oh! Jesus, Son of God,
Hallelujah!
We follow till the halls we see,
Where Thou hast bid us sup with Thee.

day after this ceremony the mauso-
visited by the domestics of the royal
and by the royal tradesmen. At the
e week the Queen left Windsor for Os-

bracing a Photographer.
From the Danbury News.
the actor, when having a photograph
so delighted with the proof that he
rms about the operator and embraced
s was gratifying to the operator, and
t Salvini anything. A gentleman in
whose name we will not mention, was
e pleased with the great actor's artifice,
rsisted in terming it,—and, believing
eciation is dearer to a true artist than
concluded to have some photographs
When the proof was shown him he
was the time to fling his arms around
or, but he could not pluck up sufficient
He thought he would wait a more
opportunity, and became very nervous
ence. Pretty soon the operator had
to reach under a case of specimens for
d, as he turned to come out, the agi-
ron, full of desperation, shut his eyes
ed down upon him. The frightened
eving that this was a new process
ing, straightway screamed murder, and
defend himself until the arrival of aid
the assassin over the face and head
ish full of varnish. Every lick of the
eloped additional ferocity in the face
stomer, and, consequently, increased
of the operator, whose shouts aroused
es of the building, and brought to his
quick succession a tailor, two dress-
our clerks, and a one-legged basket-
The benumbed and varnished victim
kly overpowered, and, being sat upon
y of the masculines as could be ac-
ed, was firmly held until the arrival of
Fortunately, he was known by the
he recognized him from his apparel,—
able to see his features for the var-
d, upon explaining that the cause of his
w upon the operator was a sudden
he experienced, he was released. A
obtained, and he was taken home, and
put to soak in lime-water for the re-
the varnish from his face. But it was
cessary to shave his scalp, as it was
e to save his hair. He is glad now he
[illegible]

CITY AFFAIRS.

The Council Committees at Work.

Louis Wahl's Confirmation Recommended—Official Bonds.

The Corporation Counsel Takes the Exposition Matter Under Advisement.

A Popular Loan Is Not Considered Necessary.

The Proposition to Abolish the Park Boards Does Not Meet with Favor.

A Lot of Unused City Property to Be Sold.

The Decimal System—Chicago Legislation—Hay-Scales—Public Library.

MARKETS.

The Council Committee on Markets met at the City Clerk's office yesterday morning, and took up the ordinance establishing

CITY SCALES

at certain places. The Committee decided to visit the localities, and, after doing so, returned to the City Hall and agreed to report in favor of locating scales at No. 221 North avenue, and at Market Square and Archer avenue. They will not recommend the placing of one at No. 984 West Lake street, and have not yet made up their minds about putting one in at No. 334 Milwaukee avenue.

JUDICIARY.

The Committee on Judiciary met at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Ald. Richardson in the chair. Present: Ald. Campbell, Cannon, and White, of the Committee, and Ald. Spaulding.

OFFICIAL BONDS.

The official bonds of John Spencer, Police Court Clerk, North Division; John Amberg, Police Court Clerk of the West Division, and of John O'Neil, Oil Inspector, were found to be correct, and it was decided to recommend their approval. The bonds of John F. Brown, Fish Inspector, and Miles Kehoe, City Weigher, were informal and not properly worded, and hence the Committee will report adversely.

LEGISLATION FOR CHICAGO.

The resolution of Ald. Spaulding, calling for the appointment of a committee of five, to act in conjunction with the Mayor and Corporation Counsel, to determine what legislation may be necessary for Chicago, to examine bills to be presented to the Legislature, and to consult with a committee or person authorized by the Board of County Commissioners, was taken up.

Ald. Spaulding said it seemed to be the impression that the Committee was to go to Springfield. He had no such idea. The object was simply to appoint a committee to consult with the Senators and Representatives, to find out what was needed, and what it was best to have done. He had asked several people what legislation was to be asked for, but had found no one who could tell him.

Ald. White suggested that the resolution be laid over until the Committee could find out.

The Chairman thought the resolution contemplated the appointment of a committee to consult with people who were going to Springfield to get legislation.

NONE NEEDED.

Ald. Campbell could not see what particular legislation was needed. The trouble was too much legislation, and no one knew what the law was. Every Mayor had his own whims to gratify, and got a bill to suit himself. The next one wanted the other's bill repealed, or an amended bill.

Ald. Spaulding urged that the object of the resolution was to obviate the difficulties he (Campbell) was talking about.

Ald. Campbell thought the Aldermen, by an expression of their views in the Council, could show whether they were in favor of or opposed to proposed legislation, and recommend amendments to bills. The Senators and Representatives should send copies of every bill to the Aldermen.

Ald. Spaulding said it was not done, but ought to be. There was merit in the resolution, and some action should be taken so that it might be known what legislation was needed and understand what was going on.

ONE BILL SENT DOWN ALREADY.

Ald. Campbell could not see what influence the adoption of the resolution would have in assisting to pass a bill. The Comptroller has prepared a bill about transferring money from one fund to another, and had already sent it to Springfield.

Ald. Spaulding rejoined that there was no assurance it would pass.

Ald. Campbell had been Chairman of a Committee in 1871 similar to the one proposed, and they effected nothing; still he had no objection to the appointment of the Committee.

A motion to report recommending that the resolution be placed on file was agreed to.

WILL THE STATE PAY UP?

The resolution of Ald. Dixon, directing the Comptroller to make a requisition on the State Auditor for $36,000 due on account of taxes collected for the reformation of juvenile criminals and vagrants, was next considered.

The Chairman stated that the Comptroller had informed him that there was no question that there was a balance of $36,000 due the City of Chicago by the State on that account; that, several years ago, when Gen. Salomon was County Clerk, he refused to collect certain taxes, and, paying no attention to a mandamus, was fined for contempt in neglecting to turn over $129,000 due the State by the county; that the State refused to refund the $36,000 until the county paid the $129,000; and that there was a bill now pending in the Legislature adding to the tax levy of Chicago for this year a sum sufficient to cover this $129,000. This being the case, he (the Chairman) did not think it desirable to take any action on the resolution at present. A similar proposition was introduced in the Council in 1871, and the Comptroller made the demand, and the Auditor declined to pay the money, for the reason stated. If another demand were made, the same reply would be given. After the bill pending had passed, and the State obtained the $129,000, there probably would be no objection to paying the $36,000.

Ald. Campbell could not see why, if the State owed the city money, it was not bound to pay its debts.

The Chairman replied that whenever Chicago made a demand for a rebate this $129,000 was brought up.

Ald. Cannon wanted an explanation; he did not comprehend the subject.

Ald. Campbell told him that the State Board of Equalization changed the assessed value of the property in Cook County, and the additional tax, if Salomon had extended it upon his books, would have been $129,000.

The Chairman said Mr. Turner, a clerk in the Comptroller's office, intended to hunt up the law and the facts next week, and would give both to the Committee.

The resolution was laid over until the next meeting.

LOUIS WAHL.

The communication of the Mayor appointing Louis Wahl a member of the Board of Public Works was then disposed of.

Ald. Campbell moved that the Committee report in favor of confirmation.

Ald. White said that was agreeable to him. Mr. Wahl was a good man. He (White) was not very well acquainted with him, but had heard him spoken of favorably.

Ald. Cannon remarked that he (Wahl) was all right, though he (Cannon) would not know him if he saw him.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

LODGING-HOUSES.

The resolution and ordinance of Ald. Schaffner, directing the Board of Police to establish a lodging-house in each division, was next taken up.

The Chairman stated that the Relief and Aid Society had fitted up two lodging-houses,—one at the corner of Clark and Harrison streets, and the other on Erie street, near Milwaukee avenue,—and thus afforded all the accommodation necessary.

It was decided to recommend that the ordinance be placed on file.

DOING AWAY WITH PARK BOARDS.

Tqe resolution of Ald. Eckhardt, requesting the members of the Legislature to secure the repeal of the Park laws, and placing the parks under the control of the Council and the Board of Public Works, was taken up.

Ald. White moved that the Committee report recommending the passage of the resolution.

Ald. Campbell said the Park bills made the parks "town institutions," and, if they were turned over to the city, the people generally would have to pay the expenses incurred in their adornment. Now, the people of the towns paid them,—West Chicago what was spent on the parks over there, and South Chicago, Lake, and Hyde Park for the improvements down south. He did not think the city was ready to pay out the money, and the Committee should go slow.

LEGAL OBJECTIONS.

Ald. White did not see how the Board of Public Works could have control of a park outside of the city limits.

Ald. Campbell said that was just the point. The city could not levy an assessment in the Towns of Hyde Park or Lake to carry on improvements. It would not be fair to raise money in the city and expend it to beautify property outside of the city limits.

Ald. White withdrew his motion.

Ald. Cannon desired to know how many parks there were in the city.

Ald. Campbell told him.

Ald. White moved that the Committee report adversely.

Ald. Cannon wanted time to think before he voted. He did not understand the matter, and was not able to make up his mind. He moved that the resolution be laid over until the next meeting.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTERNOON MEETINGS.

The resolution of Ald. Campbell, changing the meetings of the Council to Monday afternoon, was next considered.

Ald. Campbell did not see any reason for the Council holding night sessions. The afternoon was the proper time for transacting the business of the city.

Ald. Cannon said all the Aldermen were business men, and were busy during the day.

Ald. Campbell replied that the Aldermen of other large cities met in the afternoon, and why should not the Council here do the same?

Ald. Cannon remarked that the Aldermen of other cities were paid for their services.

Ald. Campbell thought Chicago ought also to pay her Aldermen. If he were not an Alderman he would vote to pay them the same as other officials were paid.

Ald. Cannon did not think the resolution would be adopted if the Committee reported favorably.

Ald. Campbell thought so himself, and it was agreed to report against its adoption, he "reserving the right" to make a minority report.

THE CITY FUNDS.

The resolution in reference to depositing the city's money in banks, and the one directing the City Treasurer to keep in his office a book showing the names of the banks and the money deposited in each, were laid over temporarily.

THE DECIMAL SYSTEM.

It was decided to report in favor of repealing the ordinance authorizing the use of the decimal system in numbering streets.

THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

The proposition of the Exposition stockholders to have their lease extended until the 1st of May, 1876, and the amendment of Ald. McGrath, charging a rental of $10,000 a year for the grounds, and requiring the building to be kept open Sundays, were taken up.

Ald. White hoped the matter would be laid over until the next meeting.

Ald. Campbell saw no necessity for laying it over. It had been before the Council a long time, and ought to be passed upon.

Ald. White said the Committee should not act blindly.

Ald. Campbell was in favor of extending the time, but was opposed to having the Exposition thrown open Sunday, as it was an outrage which would not be tolerated.

Ald. White wanted to find out the law points involved. There was some doubt as to whether the city had the right to lease the ground.

Ald. Cannon was not ready to vote, because he wanted to hear the opinion of the Corporation Counsel.

The Chairman said the stockholders were not occupying the ground under a lease. The building is supposed to have been put up by the Board of Public Works under the direction of the stockholders, and was nominally owned by the city.

Ald. White understood a stock company owned the structure, and that it was "covered up" in some way.

The Chairman remarked that a stock company did own it, and, probably, at the end of the time they ask for, would have made enough to pay for the expense of building and running the institution. Unless they had reason to believe they could get an extention, they would not have gone to the expense of putting up such a substantial building.

Ald. Cannon wanted to know why they did not ask for a longer time in the first place.

The Chairman replied because they would not have got it. Mr. Crane, one of the Board of Directors, was present and would make an explanation, if the Committee desired to hear him.

WHO IS INTERESTED?

Ald. White said Crane was an interested party.

Ald. Campbell urged that the whole city was interested.

Ald. White remarked that that was what he wanted to find out, whether the people were interested in keeping the building there or having it removed.

Ald. Cannon said he had no financial interest in it.

Ald. Campbell thought every man in the Northwest was interested in having the Exposition continued.

Ald. White said the point was whether the city had the right to lease the land to a stock company.

Ald. Campbell replied that they were already occupying it.

Ald. White wanted to know if they had legal possession.

Ald. Campbell said the Committee should take into consideration that there had been a panic, and that the stockholders had lost money.

Ald. White rejoined that that was not the Council's fault.

Ald. Cannon wanted proof that money had been lost.

Ald. Campbell thought, as Aldermen, they should not oppose the interests of the city by opposing the continued occupancy of the ground by the Exposition for a year or two. There was no question but that the "institution" had been a benefit, directly and indirectly, to Chicago last fall, and that it would be beneficial in the future. And, while the city might not receive any money from it, yet the business and interests of the city were materially bettered by having the exhibitions.

Ald. White did not think it would be doing the stockholders an injustice to lay the resolution over for a week or two. He admitted that the Exposition had benefited the city.

SELLING THE LAKE FRONT.

Ald. Campbell said there was a proposition now under consideration to sell a large portion of the lake front, and he had not met an Alderman who was not in favor of selling, if the price obtained was large enough. If the Council had the right to sell the ground, it certainly had the right to say the building should stand there a year or two longer.

Ald. White understood that the city could not give a good title to the land.

Ald. Campbell thought if that were so, a good lease could not be given. The stockholders simply wanted the power to remain there.

Ald. Cannon asked if a lease were given and it was not a good one, what position would the stockholders be in?

Ald. Campbell answered the question by saying that the stockholders ran the risk of being ousted.

Ald. White did not want to put his foot into it, and be frowned upon by his constituents.

Ald. Campbell remarked that if there were any feet to be put in, the city already had its pedal extremities in the mud.

JUDGE NORTON'S OPINION.

The Corporation Counsel was sent for to give his opinion. He said he had examined the charter and the laws, and came to the conclusion, if the ground were set aside specially for park purposes, the city had no right to lease it.

Mr. Crane said that was the view taken when the matter was up before, and that the allowing of the erection of the bilding was more of a condition than a lease.

The Corporation Counsel remarked that he would consider the question more fully than he had, and, with the understanding that he would submit a written opinion to the Committee, the matter was referred to him.

MR. CRANE EXPLAINS.

Mr. Crane said there was no objection, so far as he knew, to paying $10,000 rent for the use of the ground. They made $80,000, but the structure cost more than $200,000, and the stockholders wanted to get their money back again, they would be willing, he thought, to pay some rent.

DAMAGES CLAIMED.

The claim of John Wilhelm for damages caused by the tearing down of his dwelling to prevent the spread of a conflagration was handed over to the Corporation Counsel with the request that he give an opinion regarding the liability of the city for buildings destroyed by order of the Fire Marshal.

The Committee then adjourned.

FIRE AND WATER.

The Committee on Fire and Water met at 4 o'clock, Ald. Corcoran in the chair.

ENGINE-HOUSE LOT.

It was decided to purchase a lot at the corner of Twelfth street and Third avenue, for an engine-house, for $5,000, if the price proved to be a fair one.

SELLING UNOCCUPIED PROPERTY.

The resolution of Ald. Cullerton, in reference to selling unoccupied city property, was taken up.

Ald. Stone stated that there were two pieces of ground between Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth streets, on the east side of the railroad track, 66 by 1,263 feet, and the other west of the track, 543 by 457 feet, that rented for $100 a year each. If it were decided to sell the real estate mentioned in the resolution, it would be better to employ some real estate man to dispose of it, for he never knew the city to get anywhere near the full value of any land it sold.

Ald. Corcoran was in favor of selling the lots, as they were of no use to the city.

Ald. Foley thought they ought to be sold, but if they waited awhile, more could be realized. The property, in six months, would be 25 per cent higher than now.

On motion of Ald. Stone it was agreed to report in favor of selling the following lots: Engine No. 3 lot, on Illinois street; engine lot on Erie street, near Milwaukee avenue; hose elevator lot, northeast corner of Washington and Franklin streets; Long John lot, La Salle street, between Washington and Madison; J. B. Rice lot, State street, between Van Buren and Harrison; the lot on which the Huron Street police station stood; lot on Butterfield street, east of the railroad, and between Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth streets; the property on the west side of the track, near Wentworth avenue, and between Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth streets; the strip, north of North avenue, east of LaSalle, and south of Eugene street, at present occupied by E. Kehoe, who has not paid any rent since the fire; and the lot north of Eugene street, between LaSalle and Clark streets.

After placing on file the ordinance authorizing the appointment of fifty chimney sweeps for each division, the Committee adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE POPULAR LOAN.

The Mayor, Comptroller Hayes, City Clerk Forrest, and Ald. Schaffner met by chance in His Honor's office yesterday morning, and forthwith commenced talking about the "popular loan."

Ald. Schaffner desired to know what the Mayor thought of it.

His Honor said it was a good idea, but it was not necessary to call for the money now.

Comptroller Hayes considered the scheme for raising the funds impracticable. Months of exertion, and much advertising would be required to get it before the people; and, when they were aware that money was needed, the exigencies of the present hour would have been provided for. All the money needed could be borrowed from the banks at 8 per cent, and the bonds of the city, drawing 7 per cent, were held at par in Boston. The credit of the city was excellent.

Mr. Forrest had heard nothing about the "popular loan" recently, but knew that John McCaffrey had offered to let the city have $800,000 if it were needed.

The Comptroller did not think the charter authorized loans for any length of time; but as the loan could be renewed whenever necessary, the charter provision could be jumped over.

Ald. Schaffner thought it would be expensive to manage a popular loan; and, besides, the taxes of 1873 would be coming in shortly, and there was really no necessity for making it.

It was finally decined to let the matter drop, and not ask the Finance Committe to take cognizance of it.

The scavenger contract was alluded to, and it was thought Downey could, if he chose, submit to a discount of $207 over and above the interest on a city certificate of $3,207, but that it was not at all compulsory. If he had been willing to wait a few days, the face of the draft would have been paid. Certificates of indebtedness were issued as an accommodation.

WAHL AND HICKEY.

There is no doubt about Louis Wahl being confirmed, but there is about Hickey. Many of the Aldermen want it stipulated that he shall be given the command of the First District, and Capt. Buckley reduced to Sergeant. If this is done, they will vote for him; if not, they will oppose his confirmation, and probably prevent his indorsement. These Aldermen want an American Captain on the West Side.

THE LIBRARY BOARD.

The Library Board was to have met yesterday, but did not, as there was not a quorum of Directors present. Mr. Pool submitted some diagrams of book-cases, in which the more valuable volumes are to be kept, and Messrs. Queal, Sherey, and Hoyne indulged in an informal talk about the proposed improvement of the interior of the tank.

BOB WILLIAMS.

A petition is in circulation asking the Mayor to appoint Bob Williams Fire-Marshal. Some of the Aldermen say the Mayor, to be consistent, must reinstate him.

A VINDICATION OF EX-ALDERMAN PROUDFOOT.

To the Citizens of Chicago:

In justice to Mr. Lawrence Proudfoot, a resident of the Sixteenth Ward, I would make the following statement: At the fall election of 1872, Mr. Proudfoot was a candidate for Alderman in said ward. Being politically opposed to him, I was anxious to defeat his election, and to that end I publicly made statements in regard to him, impugning his honesty and integrity of character in reference to his management and disbursement of certain funds intrusted to him by the residents of said ward, while acting as their Treasurer in the matter of the "Draft Associations," during the Civil War in the years 1862 and 1863.

Mr. Proudfoot, solely in order to vindicate himself from these charges, at once commenced an action against me for slander, which action is now pending, but he has generously agreed to dismiss such suit as against me if I will make a public vindication of him from these charges.

I would, therefore, now say, that I made such statements in the excitement of an election, in order to compass his defeat; that such statements were unjust to him, unmerited, and in fact untrue; that as such Treasurer, immediately after the close of the war, he made a full and minute showing of each and all of his monetary and other transactions while acting in such capacity; that I was at that time appointed by said Draft Association one of a Committee of four residents of said Sixteenth Ward, consisting, besides myself, of Messrs. Douglass Hale, Charles Laufer, and Lewis Umlauf; and that as such Committee we carefully examined his statements, papers, and vouchers, and not only found them correct, but that he had faithfully accounted for every dollar so intrusted to him, and, therefore, I, as well as the three other members of said Committee, signed a report to that effect, which we returned to said Draft Association. And I now desire to express my regret that, in the excitement of an election, I was induced to make statements which did so great an injustice to one whom I know to be a gentleman of honor and integrity. WM. H. SNYDER.

Chicago and Its Suburbs.

The only accurate and complete history and business exponent of Chicago, with the entire trade totals for twenty-six years, finance, banking, commerce, marine, land values, etc., with over 15,000 specimen transfers in real estate, and a full history and description of sixty-seven suburban towns, "Chicago and Its Suburbs," illustrated with 100 beautiful [illegible]. For sale by all dealers, $2.00 and $2.25 per copy, and by the publisher, T. A. Hungerford & Co., 91 and 93 Washington street.

Notice.

This is to certify that the controversy between George W. Wade and the Life Association of America has been arranged to the satisfaction of both parties. Life Association of America, by J. D. Henriques, Assistant Secretary.

Chicago, Jan. 14, 1874.

Daniels' New Tobacco Emporium.

William G. Daniels has opened his new store at Nos. 95 and 97 Madison street, northwest corner of Dearborn, with the finest and freshest stock of Havana cigars in the Northwest. He has also in stock the favorite "Gilt Edge" chewing, and his own celebrated granulated smoking tobacco on draught.

Economize in Hard Times.

Save your money, and make your own clothing on the celebrated Wilson Shuttle Sewing-Machines, which can be purchased by making a small pay men down, and the balance payable in from one to two years. Salesroom at No. 197 State streets.

Fine Cloths.

Tailors and dealers in cloths will be interested in the great closing-out sale of Storey's entire stock of fine cloths this week at No. 128 South Clark street. See advertisement first page.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

McMAHON v. McMAHON.

The motion for a new trial in the case of McMahon came up yesterday before Judge Moore, and Hugh Cunning, the attorney for Patrick, asked for a continuance. In support of his request he read an affidavit prepared by himself, in which he swears that he subpœnaed a Mrs. Fredericks, who, he thinks, would testify that Mrs. McMahon told her that she had a living child by said Patrick. He also testified that he had subpœnaed Mrs. Mary F. Hares, who would testify that she was married to Thomas A. Hares, and that they lived happily until 1872 or 1873, when he took the management of Mrs. McMahon's property; that on one occasion after that he came home late at night with a pair of ladies' fine stockings on, and that she on examination found the monogram of Barbara McMahon on the hose. On one occasion she went to her husband's office and found Barbara in the back-room with her (Mrs. Hares') husband, and that when Barbara came out she gave a look "so fierce and fiendish that she trembled with affright." Cunning states that Mrs. Hares would also swear to the affair at Lake View, where Mrs. McMahon passed herself off as a Mrs. Carter, who desired some boarders "for company," as related in her bill against her husband some time ago. Mrs. Hares also, Cunning states, would testify that on one occasion she went to Barbara's house and asked her to give up her husband. Barbara then took her by one hand, and raising the other dramatically, promised, "So help me God, I will give to you your husband," and promised to leave the city. She (Mrs. Hares) has seen notes of Barbara to Thomas A. Hares, commencing, "Dear Thomas, I know where you are," and also a love-letter beginning, "Dear Tommy," and signed "Birdy."

Cunning says that he made an affidavit embodying these facts, and took it to Mrs. Hares to sign, when he found her too unwell to come down. She asked time to look over it, but on his calling the next day she refused to sign it. Affiant states her affidavit is absolutely necessary on the motion for a new trial, and therefore wants more time to get it.

The affidavit of M. C. Johnson was also read, in which he stated that he had just received since the trial of the case a letter from his partner, which is as follows:

> DELAVAN, Wis., Jan. 12, 1874.
>
> MENZIE & JOHNSON: I just found out this noon that T. A. Hares and Mrs. McMahon were here in Delavan on Dec. 29 last. They were registered at Shaw's Hotel as T. A. Hares and lady, and two children. Went from hotel to Dean's photograph gallery. Mrs. McMahon and daughter gave her name as Mrs. Diversey. Dr. McDonald, from Big Foot, who was in the gallery at the time, says they are the same parties that are connected with the suit now on trial. I can send you copies of the pictures if you want them.

The affiant immediately sent some one up there to investigate the matter, and thought that under these circumstances a continuance of the motion would be eminently proper. Judge Moore therefore postponed the argument until Saturday.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

A report was in circulation yesterday that the representatives of the large coal dealers in Chicago who have stocks of anthracite on hand had had a meeting at the Pacific Hotel, for the purpose of agreeing upon some uniform reduction in the price of that commodity. It was stated that their reason for doing so was that they made large purchases last summer, calculating that the winter would be at least as severe as usual; but the season had been unusually mild, and the hard times had driven people to greatly diminish their consumption, or to the use of the cheaper soft coals instead of the more expensive anthracite. This rumor found a certain degree of confirmation in the advertisement of Robert Law, a very large dealer in anthracite coal, to the effect that he was intending to sell at $8 a ton delivered, or $7.50 at his yard. In order to find something positive about the matter, a reporter was sent to see Gen. John M. Corse, who is a partner in the coal firm of Miner T. Ames & Co. The General, upon being questioned, denied the truth of this report so far as his firm was concerned. It had not been represented at any meeting anywhere, and he did not believe that the anthracite coal men, or any considerable number of them at least, had taken part in any such meeting, or made any such agreement. So far as his firm was concerned, and, indeed, all those with whom he had spoken on the subject, they were in favor of raising rather than lowering the price of their coal. It was true that they had large stocks of coal on hand, which it was rather expensive to carry, and that the coal sold slowly, and that there was very little prospect that the season would be a severe one; but, in view of the recent difficulties at the mines, it seemed impolitic for them to put down the price. He could easily see a reason why Mr. Law had done as he had. There was a good deal of rivalry between him and Blake, Whitehouse & Co., and it was probably more from a desire to strike at this rival than as a result of any agreement, that he had reduced his rates.

STORRS ON THE PRACTICE OF LAW.

Emery A. Storrs addressed the students of the College of Law at their lecture-hall, on the trial of causes. He could sincerely assure them, as he had done their Professors when invited to speak to them, that it afforded him extreme pleasure to address such an audience of young men preparing for the noblest of all professions. He loved it as he did his wife and his child. The practice of law was manly and ennobling. No other occupation left so little room for sham, or humbug, or deceit. The lawyer met his antagonist, faced the music, fought it out, but carried none of its animosities into the street. The next day his late antagonist was his prince of good fellows. He could not bury his mistakes with his client, as the physician did. They were apparent. Hence he must work—trust not to genius. The broad-browed, clear-eyed man would win by toil. He would not talk to them of the rule in Shelley's case, but rather of that in Rafferty's case, where the point was that a Sheriff or bum-Bailiff must not threaten a jury into a hasty verdict. Compared with such a principle the mere life of Rafferty was worthless, but the principle was worth everything. The press was right in much, but when it would hold that a lawyer should not defend a client because his social, or moral, or financial status was low, it was gravely and seriously wrong. The lawyer who would not defend the humblest or meanest man, in a point or case wherein he was right, and to the extent of his right, but would be intimidated by public opinion or clamor, should be expelled from the Bar. He would not say, with Lord Brougham, that a lawyer could do anything that would clear his client. The counsel who would bribe a witness or corrupt a juror should go to the Penitentiary. But the counsel should not prejudge his client's case. Leave that to the Court, the jury, and to God. Ever since public opinion eighteen centuries ago cried "Crucify Him," it stood convicted as an unsafe guide for courts. They must know their cases well before going into court, and they would win them. Attempt to study them up while on trial, and they had lost them. Avoid the habit of cross-examination as a habit. Nine times in ten it drew out details where before the testimony against them was general and might have been got around. These details would kill their case. Only cross-examine where they knew the witness was falsifying. God in all His universe had nowhere provided a comfortable resting-place for a lie. Its surroundings would object to it. In cross-examining a falsifier, scatter for the first fifteen minutes. If they arrived at any one point he will swear accordingly. In a case at Grand Rapids a witness impressed him as being a thief, though the witness' reputation there had been good. By a scattering examination he drew out the fact that there were three years of his life in which he had resided at a place whose name he had forgotten. It proved to be Sing Sing. [Laughter.] Examine witnesses as to the facts as carefully as they do their authorities as to the law before coming into court. A true Judge would not allow opposing counsel to inquire whether witnesses had been talked with by the counsel calling them. If they had not, they ought to have been. Care not for cheap triumphs or defeats at the Circuit. Pause not so long as there was an appellate court empowered to reverse a judgment in which they do not believe. If they had studied their case well, they understood it better than the Judge or jury in the court below pssibly could. Carry it up till their interpretation of it was vindicated. Their chosen profession was a noble one, a sublime one, for they were indispensable to the administration of justice on this earth. How much that was most noble in history belonged to it! How much of what was lofty and commanding in our own time stood associated with the great names, the long procession of the learned, illustrious, and incorruptible men of the Bench and of the Bar. Press on, and God speed them all, until they win the honors of this noble profession, and it should honor them. [Applause and cheers.]

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

A meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners was held last evening at No. 220 West Twelfth street, for the purpose of organizing a co-operative building association, if such an organization should be deemed feasible after a discussion of the question. Mr. Dunn occupied the chair. He explained the object of the meeting, and said that such a society as the one proposed would benefit the carpenters and joiners who became identified with it. The Secretary, Mr. Lynam, favored the starting of a co-operative shop, and if assistance was required, he thought other associations ought to help along in a pecuniary way, provided they were paid interest on what they advanced. Under the present system carpenters could not earn decent wages, but if the co-operative system was adopted they would be provided with work (that is, those of them who wanted to identify themselves with that system), and receive reasonable wages.

Mr. Sherman said he had been a member of such Society for years, and it had always been successful. The Chair could see no reason why the co-operative society should extend outside of the employing carpenters. Mr. Hudson favored experimenting with the co-operative plan, and moved that a co-operative association be formed, and be confined to members of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Society. Mr. Trigay suggested that other branches of mechanical trade should be admitted, such as bricklaying, stonecutting, painting, &c. This proposition was discussed at some length, but it was finally discountenanced, and it was resolved to open a list of co-operative membership. Eighteen members signed it, and resolved to meet at the house of Mr. Lynam, No. 199 Forquar street, to-morrow evening.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Plymouth Congregational Church has now in press a new church manual, containing a considerable amount of interesting statistics and facts. The church was organized Dec. 1, 1852, and July 1, 1872, 736 persons, 311 of whom were males and 425 were females, had entered into fellowship, 582 coming in by letter and 234 by profession. Death removed 40 of the members, 5 were excommunicated by vote of the church, and 361 took letters to other evangelical churches. The number consolidated into the united church was 380, 189 being males and 191 females. The South Congregational Church, with which it was consolidated in 1872, was a year younger than its sister, and had received 325 communicants, of whom 245 came in by letter and 80 by profession; the male members numbering 110 and the female 215. Death called home 17, 2 were excommunicated, and 145 took letters to other churches. The quota contributed to the new organization was 161, 52 males and 109 females, of whom 53 had entered the church by profession and 108 by letter. The membership of the united church at the date of consolidation, July 1, 1872, was 491—191 males and 300 females. Nov. 3, 1872, 26 were dismissed to form the Clinton Street Congregational Church. The accessions to the present date have been 73—24 males and 49 females, 29 coming in by profession and 44 by letter. Two male members have died, 28 males and 48 females have been dismissed, and the present membership is 485—185 males and 300 females. The total membership of the two churches has been 1,134.

THE ADELPHI.

Since the fire, and occasionally previous to that date, managers have made efforts to secure and put into running order a vaudeville entertainment of the highest order. The success they have met with hitherto has not been great. Either the manager, with the best intentions in the world, and the most genuine desire to furnish something as good as he promised, failed for lack of proper knowledge, or the capital that could have engaged it, or he has palmed off a second-rate affair upon the public. The frequency of the attempt to run such an entertainment shows the need for it. Another attempt is to be made, this time by a manager of experience and national reputation. Mr. Leonard Grover has leased Frank Aiken's pretty theatre, and, under the name of the Adelphi, will open it Feb. 2. He has engaged a company surpassed by none in the country. His policy will be to keep the entertainment pure and fresh, and make it as amusing and as proper as any exhibition in Chicago. By this means he hopes to banish the cloud which has hung over the pretty theatre, and there is every reason to believe that in his energetic hands and by his good judgment he will be successful. His company is recruited from Niblo's, the Grand Opera-House, Fox's Philadelphia Theatre, and other strictly first-class vaudeville theatres. He has the good wishes of the amusement-loving public, and will probably speedily win popularity for his venture.

NO MARDI GRAS.

The meeting called for yesterday evening at Browns' to make preparations for the celebration of Mardi Gras was not attended very fully, there being not over a dozen gentlemen present. The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. F. Collins, and Phil Hoyne was chosen Chairman, and the Committee appointed at the previous meeting reported that it would not, in their judgment, be possible to organize in the short time now remaining such a celebration as would be worthy of Chicago. The German societies had made all arrangements for separate celebrations, had engaged their halls, music, etc., and it would now be difficult to derange their programmes so as to unite in any concerted action. On motion, therefore, after some informal talk, it was resolved that a committee be appointed to make arrangements for a grand celebration next year. The following named gentlemen were accordingly appointed: Messrs. John F. Collins, Washington Hesing, George R. Chittenden, Charles S. Hall, James G. Owens, J. L. Marsh, H. H. Schimpferman, M. H. Tilden, H. M. Kinsley, H. C. Ayer, W. J. Onahan, Emile Carrey, Gen. John McArthur, and Philip A. Hoyne. They were instructed to call a meeting whenever it was thought desirable to perfect an organization for the following year.

The thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Kinsley for the use of the room for the meeting, and the representatives of the press for their attendance and aid in presenting the matter to the public.

GENERAL NEWS.

Justice Scully, yesterday, fined the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad $25 for obstructing the crossing at Peoria street.

Robert J. Mason was arrested at the Burdick House, Friday evening, charged with stealing some clothing from a fellow-boarder named Ranney. Justice Boyden yesterday held Mason to the Criminal Court in bail of $250.

Henry Dircks was charged by W. H. Stoelker, Nos. 27 and 29 West Lake street, with larceny as bailee. Dircks was arrested yesterday, locked up in the Armory, and will be examined to-morrow morning by Justice Boyden.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire took place at the Stock-Yards. At one time it promised to be a serious conflagration, but was at last gotten under control, and at 4 o'clock nothing could be seen of it but the smoking ruins of the large barn, that, with 200 tons of hay, was the only property burned. The total loss is nearly $6,000.

A large number of bankers and merchants and nearly all the leading officials of the public departments have signed a call for an opposition City Directory for 1874, which shall be issued within a month or six weeks after moving-day. The project has been taken up by a company of well-known publishers with ample means and facilities, and who have gone to work in real earnest. They have already secured enough patronage to make the work a success.

The members of the Church of the Messiah have organized a series of lectures in order to raise money for the benefit of the furnishing fund of the Memorial Chapel. There are six lectures, the first being delivered Jan. 20 and the last Feb. 24. The excellence of the series will not be questioned when it is stated that Prof. Swing will lecture on "The Novel," Robert Collyer on "Charlotte Bronte," and William Alvin Bartlett on "Making Love." It is customary, in speaking of these church lectures, to beg people to attend them, "since the proceeds are to be devoted to a good object." That is happily unnecessary here, when the merits of the speakers are a sufficient inducement for persons to attend.

THE CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

The Faculty of the Chicago, as at present constituted, is as follows: Hon. J. R. Doolittle, President pro tem.; Joseph Haven, Professor of metaphysics pro tem.; James R. Boise, Greek language and literature; William Matthews, history and English literature; Henry Booth, constitutional law; A. J. Howe, mathematics; J. W. Stearns, Latin language and literature; J. C. Freeman, Associate Professor of ancient languages and Principal of the Preparatory Department; Nathan Sheppard, rhetoric and public speaking; Truman H. Safford, astronomy; C. Gilbert Wheeler, chemistry; C. E. Mueller, German; Ransom Dexter, anatomy and geology; George F. Root, music; M. H. Holmes, drawing. Instruction is also given in the French, Spanish, and Italian languages by members of the Faculty, and lectures on the studies of the course are delivered by Prof. Denslow, of the Law Department, and Profs. Dexter, Mathews, and Sheppard.

SPECIAL RELIEF.

The second meeting of the Ladies' Special Bureau of Relief was held yesterday afternoon at the house of L. Stone, 1571 Indiana avenue, the President, Mrs. L. Stone, in the chair. A set of rules were adopted for their government in the solicitation and dispensation of their benevolence; the chief objects being to afford temporary aid to persons able to work, and to furnish them employment as soon as possible. Mrs. Henry Willetts, Chairman of the Visiting Committee, reported a list of about twenty families found in great destitution to whom aid had been given. Several letters of application for relief were read by the Secretary, Mrs. W. W. Corbitt. The names of Mrs. Hattie Martin, Mrs. Wood, and Miss Helen Smith were added to the Visiting Committee, and Mrs. George Fitch and Miss Hattie Winegar were added to the Soliciting Committee. It was voted to request the clergymen of the various churches in the city to recommend the formation of similar societies in each church or district, so as to seek out and aid the worthy poor in all parts of the city as far as possible. The next meeting will be at the same place, 1571 Indiana avenue, Thursday at 3 o'clock p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

There will be a regular meeting of the brick manufacturers and dealers in material, at their rooms 200 LaSalle street, to-morrow at 2 o'clock p. m.

Prof. Tallmadge, the well-known Shakspearean dramatic reader, is advertised to give a reading for the benefit of the M. E. Church at Englewood to-morrow.

The ladies of the Third Unitarian Church will give a calico party at Martine's Hall, on Ada street, Friday evening. Tickets, including refreshments, cost $2.

A public temperance meeting will be held to-morrow evening at St. George's Chapel, corner of Twenty-eighth and Hanover streets. A. Bingham, a reformed man, will speak.

A quarterly meeting of the Directors of the Washingtonian Home will be held at the Home Monday evening at 7½ o'clock, when officers will be elected and other business transacted.

The members of the Irish Literary Association are requested to meet at the office of Mr. P. McHugh, corner of LaSalle and Monroe streets, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, for general business purposes.

The French Benevolent Society of Illinois has its annual meeting to-day, at noon, corner of Halsted and Tyler streets, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the settlement of accounts.

A special meeting of the Chicago Chess Club will be held at their new rooms, No. 113 East Randolph street, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested as business of importance is to be transacted.

The alumni of Wesleyan University will hold their annual reunion at the Palmer House on the evening of Jan. 22. President Cummings, of the University, and Bishop Andrews, are expected to be present.

The United Sons of Erin Benevolent Society will celebrate the festival of St. Patrick (March 17) by a grand banquet and ball, at Wall's Hall, corner of Adams and Halsted streets, and Snow's Hall, corner Madison and Halsted.

Prof. C. C. Bonney, of Hahnemann Medical College, will deliver a special lecture on the jurisprudence of criminal abortion, at the College, 287 and 289 Cottage Grove avenue, Wednesday, at 4 p. m. Physicians are invited to be present.

There will be a grand concert at St. John's Church Tuesday evening. One of the best programmes of the winter season has been arranged and thoroughly rehearsed by the talent engaged for the occasion. Messrs. Ziegfeld and Falk will play. Tickets are 50 cents.

The second semi-annual gathering of the Highland Association will take place in Grow's Hall, Tuesday evening. The entertainment will consist of Highland music on the bagpipes and piano, Gaelic and English songs, recitations, addresses, platform dances, and refreshments of tea and coffee.

The Rev. Gallus Hoch, one of the most brilliant German Catholic orators, delivered a series of lectures last week in St. Peter's Church, corner Clark and Polk streets, which were listened to by immense audiences. The Rev. Mr. Hoch will preach this morning in St. Peter's Church on the Divinity of Christ.

The West End Club, an organization which gave a series of brilliant parties during the season of 1870, has been revived, and is arranging for a grand promenade concert and hop to take place at Martine's Hall, on the evening of Wednesday, the 28th inst. A committee of gentlemen have the matter in charge, and will soon announce their programme.

The South Side Ladies' Union Aid Society, which is working assiduously in the interests of the "Foundlings' Home," will give a costume and phantom party Wednesday evening, at the house of Mrs. J. C. Hunneman, No. 1148 Michigan avenue. A goodly number of tickets have been disposed of, and the entertainment promises to be a pleasant one, and profitable to the "Home." Mr. Hand will furnish the music.

The next lecture of the Christian Union Free Course will be delivered at the rooms, No. 114 Madison street, to-morrow euening, at 7:45 o'clock. The lecturer is Prof. William H. Hoisington, of Janesville, Wis., and his topic, "What a Blind Man Saw in Egypt." Although deprived of sight, the Professor has acquired a vast fund of interesting and minute information on this subject, which he knows how to present in a popular and attractive manner. His descriptions of the scenery of the Nile, lined for more than a thousand miles with the monuments of antiquity, and his historical illustrations and references, combine to make a very instructive and entertaining lecture, which has been listened to with interest by thousands throughout the State, and will no doubt attract a large audience to the Union hall to-morrow evening. This course is free to the general public. A list of attractive speakers for the coming weeks has been made up, in which are many of our most eminent lawyers, clergymen, scientists, and scholars, who will be duly announced.

PERSONAL.

Gerald Massey will make a lecturing tour through the West in February and early March.

The name of E. B. McCagg has been mentioned for the vacancy in the Board of Directors of the Public Library.

The Rev. J. P. Roles being unable, owing to illness, to fill his engagement for the Library Lecture Course, the lecture announced for Thursday evening will be deferred.

Mr. Frank D. Kellogg wishes it known that he is not the individual mentioned in Tuesday's TRIBUNE as the party (Frank Kellogg) charged by one Josie How with stealing her watch and chain on Pacific avenue.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—The Hon. D. M. Kelly, Green Bay; B. W. Dix, New York; F. H. Treat, Philadelphia; John Bell, Davenport; E. G. Wheeler, Texas; F. H. Childs, New York. . . . *Sherman House*—Dr. G. L. Brownsheiler, Salt Lake City; N. F. Hind, Washington; G. A. Hubbard, New York; C. B. Talcott, Philadelphia; Edward B. Moore, Milwaukee. . . . *Palmer House*—R. H. Plumb, Buffalo; C. S. S. Lenox, New York; Warren Decker, New York; John C. Pratt, Boston; L. T. Palmer, Jr., C., D. & V. R. R.; H. A. Gardner, Detroit.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

EVANSTON.

If any credence is to be given to the threats uttered by a disgusted lover who had invested his small stock of affection in an Evanston lassie, blood will surely flow through the streets of that usually quiet suburb. His wrath grows out of the fact that the young lady, a daughter of an old resident upon the West Ridge, bestowed upon him her hand and, presumably, her heart, about a year ago, but is now unable to fulfill the contract thus made. Having conquered, and made a prize of this trustful rural maiden, the young man, who is a Mexican, returned to his distant home to obtain from his wealthy father the necessary funds with which to appropriately celebrate his marriage. The wedding was to have been yesterday, and the Southern gentleman arrived upon the scene the previous day, only to learn that his affianced had stepped over to her sister's the preceding afternoon, and had been married to a young knight of the jack-plane, who had usurped the place once held by the Mexican. His feelings at this unsatisfactory denouement can be imagined from the threats which he freely utters towards the object of his ire, and which he promises to carry out when the couple return to Evanston.

RIVER PARK.

The go-ahead people of this interesting and rapidly increasing suburb are determined to have a good time this winter, Jack Frost and panic notwithstanding. Lectures, music, and tableaux follow in weekly succession. Next Saturday evening come the tableaux, interspersed with singing and [illegible] as suited to the occasion. The new church, about to be erected by the Presbyterian Society, will add materially to the beauty of the town. Material will be put on the ground at once, and work commenced as soon as the weather will permit.

The Golden Opportunity.

Peremptory orders having been given to close out the entire stock of winter goods in the retail department of Messrs. Carson, Pirie & Co., to-morrow (Monday) morning they will begin their annual clearing sale so familiarly and favorably known for several years past as "The Golden Opportunity." As C., P. & Co. always mean what they say in regard to reduction in prices, and as their large and splendid assortment of first-class dry goods is one of the finest in the West, it is safe to say that this sale will present unusual attractions to economically-disposed purchasers. Their premises are corner of West Madison and Peoria streets.

BRUNSWICK HALL.

Description of this Superb Place of Amusement—The Finest Billiard-Room in America.

It is said of the American people that the only weak spot in the national character is the tendency to overwork and a lack of means and modes of recreation; that, in the grand rush for money-getting, we deny ourselves the relaxation and amusement requisite to maintain a healthy and equable condition of things in mind, body, and estate. If this is true of the nation in general, it is peculiarly true of Chicago, the busiest and greediest of all American cities. No one stands in greater need of an increase of facilities for furnishing enjoyment, and a diversion from the cares and toils of business. As tastes are multifarious, so must be the means provided for their gratification, and every step in this direction brings Chicago nearer to her inevitable position as the leading city of the Continent.

A little less than a year ago Chicago showed the world the largest and finest billiard hall in existence; Tuesday of this week she will completely eclipse her first effort, and throw open a billiard palace as far superior to the other as it was superior to all that had preceded it. The new Brunswick Billiard Hall must hereafter bear the palm. It occupies precisely the site of its ante-fire predecessor, on Washington street adjoining the Chamber of Commerce, though here the similarity ends, for the new hall is tenfold finer than the old. The great room is 115 feet in length, by [illegible] feet in width, with ceilings 32½ feet high in the clear. In the centre it is surmounted by a magnificent dome, which serves the various purposes of ornament, light, and ventilation. The dome is [illegible] feet high, and is elliptical in shape, 36 by 28 feet. The interior contains four great allegorical figures in fresco, representing the four grand divisions of the globe—America, Europe, Asia, and Africa—relieved by superb bouquets of flowers executed in oil. The top of the dome is of glass, a portion of it colored blue for the purpose of softening the light. From the centre depends an English sun-burner, with an illuminating power equal to 200 ordinary gas-jets. This, at night, is the central supply of light, though each table is equipped with rich gas-fixtures of its own. The frescoing of the walls and ceiling of the hall will attract especial attention as being by far the most elegant and tasteful work of the kind ever seen in Chicago. The room is fairly radiant with the judicious and artistic bestowal of fresco-coloring.

A grand feature of the new Brunswick Hall, and one which is destined almost to revolutionize billiards in Chicago by the introduction of a new element of patronage and espionage, is the Ladies' Gallery, which spans the entire northern end of the hall, with an independent entrance from Washington street, so that ladies who desire to watch the busy and interesting scene presented by a magnificent billiard-hall in full blast, may do so wholly apart from the hall itself. The gallery is sixty feet long and fifteen feet wide, tastefully carpeted throughout, and plentifully supplied with seats. Here will be an opportunity which the ladies have long coveted, of seeing the manner in which the gentlemen spend most of their time. At night the gallery will be lighted by five crystal chandeliers.

The billiard-tables are in keeping with the general richness and elegance, being the product of the superior workmanship for which the manufactory of Emanuel Brunswick & Co. has become famous. The room contains twenty-two tables, six of them costing $800 each, and the remaining sixteen $450 each. Something extra in the way of cue-racks will attract notice, but to the mind of the billiard-player the chief beauty of the whole establishment is the fact that the tables are eight feet apart, which is almost double the space usually allowed in large halls. The good sense and liberality of Mr. Brunswick in studying the comfort and convenience of his patrons, instead of trying to see how many tables could be crowded into the room, will be highly appreciated. As to the merits of the tables and of the Emanuel Brunswick cushion, the fact that they are in demand and favor above all others, by both amateurs and professionals in Chicago, is a sufficient commentary upon those essential requisites to a well regulated billiard hall. Messrs. E. B. & Co. have fairly outdone themselves, and can point with pride to their part of the furniture. Each of the tables is provided with an electric annunciator, communicating with a dial which records the number of games played upon each table, and the total number of games played in the hall.

The climax of richness and elegance is reached in the bar, which is of solid black walnut, with ebony and French walnut trimmings. The cigar stand corresponds in style. The cost of the bar was about $3,500, and the money was expended to excellent advantage. Mr. Brunswick's intention was to construct the finest bar in the city, and he has succeeded admirably. His invoice bills of wines, liquors, and cigars, all purchased direct from New York importers, give the most ample evidence that could be desired of the superlative excellence of the goods which the Brunswick Hall patrons will have set before them.

The new hall will be thrown open to the public Tuesday. The opening for billiards will not occur until the evening, as the ladies are to have an opportunity of inspecting the establishment between the hours of 1 and 5 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended, and they are confidently assured that they will find much to please and interest them.

The Brunswick Hall is hereafter to be cited as one of Chicago's notable institutions—one which will be visited by strangers, whether billiard players or not. Its construction and arrangement are very creditable not alone to the enterprise and taste of the proprietors, but as well to the various persons who have contributed the labor and material to produce the grand result. The bar was built by Mr. Charles [illegible]; the fresco painting was done by Wedding Brothers; the gas fixtures were furnished by E. Baggot, and the carpets by E. F. Hollister & Co.

"The Knabe."

The following letter will show the estimation this peerless instrument is held in by no less a personage than an eminent musical Director:

"*Messrs. William Knabe & Co.:*

"GENTLEMEN: Our opera troupe are at present using five of your justly celebrated pianos, and as the exponent of the views and opinions of the various artists, permit me to say I consider them as unsurpassed in brilliancy and excellence, and pre-eminent without a rival in this country or Europe. Their superior quality of tone combining great depth and powerful volume, with a rich and peculiarly clear and even treble, together with magical elasticity of touch and action, render them superior to the other instruments, which rarely, if ever, combine these most essential requisites. Profoundly impressed with the many valuable qualities of the pianos, I most cheerfully indorse the high and meritorious encomiums everywhere pronounced upon them. E. MUZIO,

"Musical Director of the Italian Opera."

The Knabe piano can only be purchased at Messrs. Julius Bauer & Co.'s, corner of State and Monroe streets (Palmer House).

French Kid Gloves 25 Cents.

A. G. Downs & Co., now at 324 West Madison street, have received another lot of French kids at 25 cents a pair. The retiring from the dry goods trade of A. G. D. & Co. is fully attested by the satisfaction of customers at the low prices they can buy goods. The store must be vacated by March 1, and any one wanting cloaks, dresses, shawls, dress goods, flannels, blankets, cassimeres, linens, embroideries, trimmings, etc., etc., should not fail to call before buying elsewhere. Cloaks, suits, and dresses are made at great reductions from former prices, to give employment to sewing-girls during the dull season. A lot of Hamburg embroideries at half price.

Result of Circumstances.

We shall begin, Monday morning, to make still further reductions in our linens, housekeeping, and white goods, as these goods must be closed out at once to make room for our millinery department, which we are going to enlarge. Our purpose is hereafter to keep the largest and best stock of millinery goods at retail in the city. Our Lyons cloak-velvets at $12 and $14 are the best value we have ever before offered, being fully $4 per yard below the market. We shall offer one piece of $25 velvet at $16, which is the greatest bargain ever offered. We have also a good all-silk Lyons velvet at $10 per yard. Hotchkin, Palmer & Co., 137 and 139 State street.

C. W. & E. Pardridge & Co., Nos. 114 and 116 State Street,

Are now receiving 5,000 pieces fine black mohair alpacas at 30, 35, 40, and 50 cents per yard, which retail elsewhere at from 50 cents to $1.00; 10,000 dozen British half hose at 25 to 40 cents per pair. [illegible] all linen table damask at 50 to 75 cents per yard. [illegible] damask at $1.00, worth $1.75 elsewhere. Look at our $3.00, $3.50, and $4.00 Marseilles quilts, worth double. Hereafter we will retail goods at less prices than they are jobbed for by wholesale houses in the city. Buyers at a distance, send for samples.

Extra Inducements.

Will open Monday, in addition to our cheap lot, $10,000 worth of linen goods of our own importation, bought for our spring trade; 500 pieces heavy table damask, at 37½, 44, 50, and 70 cents, worth [illegible] and [illegible] cents and $1 to $1.25; 5,000 fine damask towels at [illegible], 25, and 37½ cents, never offered before for less than 30 to 50 cents; 1,000 Marseilles quilts at [illegible], and $2.50, generally sold for $5 to $6; [illegible] of fine embroidery at 10, 12½, and 15 cents, which is about one-half their actual value. Owing to the rush attending our great sale, we invite customers to come early, so as to get properly waited on. New York Store, [illegible] and 286 West Madison street.

Twenty-five Cents.

People should not fail to call and try the [illegible] meals at the Old Original California Restaurant, 77 and 79 Clark street. The meals are fully equal to any first-class restaurant. The dining and lunch rooms are the most elegant in the city. Ladies will find this a very pleasant place. Oysters can be procured in any style; steamed, raw, or stewed for 25 cents. Day board [illegible] per week. Open all night. This is the only place in the city where a first-class meal can be had for 25 cents.

Mail Boxes for the Reception of Letters and Papers at Private Residences.

Bancroft's patent is a neat, ingenious contrivance, requiring no lock or key, convenient and safe. Those who are annoyed by the blowing away and frequent loss of their morning and evening papers, will be glad to learn that for $1 the annoyance can be prevented in future. Leave orders at the Post-Office Stations, or No. 147 State street, in N. S. Peterson's Gas Fixture Store.

REAL ESTATE.

A Good Deal of Negotiating, but Little Accomplished.

A Better Supply of Money on Mortgages.

Some Important Sales of Business and Residence Property Lately.

Activity of Building in Suburban Quarters.

There has been but little accomplished in the last week in the way of sales. It is difficult to assign any special reason for this, as there is a great deal of negotiating, a great many offers are made, and the real estate brokers have more than the usual number of memoranda of "wants" on their books. The severity of the weather for several days this week, and the stringency of the money market, have both probably exercised some influence to defer the consummation of sales and check business. From time to time we hear of sales made at some reduction on the prices at which the property was held last spring, and it is probable that for some time yet parties whose affairs were deranged by the panic will be obliged to sell property *for cash*, at some reduction on former values. But in a few months these will all be sifted out, and, as nobody has any doubt about the commercial prosperity of the city, and there is no reason why they should have any about the future value of the real estate, these forced sales will cease.

MONEY ON MORTGAGES.

We note that the supply of money to loan on mortgages is increasing. One prominent firm of loan agents say that they have funds offered to take mortgages to an aggregate of about $200,000, if satisfactory property almost anywhere inside the city limits is offered. The ruling rate now on all mortgage loans is 10 per cent. On sums under $3,000 higher rates are paid in many instances, but for loans over $5,000, and for periods of five years and upward, the supply of money is so good that it is possible some concession on rates will be made when the commercial market eases up again, as it is likely to do within a week or two.

From time to time the papers of the neighboring cities—as, for instance, those of St. Louis lately—make a great fuss over the fact that Chicago property is heavily mortgaged, and intimate that it is significant of some dire event—we don't know what, and doubt if they do—that is to fall upon our real estate interests.

If it is a fact that Chicago real estate is more heavily mortgaged than that of other Western cities, we think its only significance is, that capitalists both in this city and elsewhere are more willing to lend money on Chicago real estate than on property in other cities, because they believe it will increase in value more rapidly, and is therefore better security. As far as the commercial prosperity of the city is concerned, and the consequent growth in wealth and population, it would make but little difference whether the bulk of these mortgages were held by capitalists of other cities or not. If they are held by Eastern capitalists, it is at least a pledge that they, having an interest in the prosperity of the city, will say and do what they can to increase it, the same as they would if their permanent residence was here.

THE ANDERSON HOTEL

property on the north side of Madison street, just east of LaSalle, has been sold by Mr. James R. Tyler to Mr. Harvey M. Thompson. The negotiations have now been just about closed up, though the papers will bear date of Jan. 1. The property is a five-story building, which covers the lot, 60x177, the lot being held under a lease which has yet 984 years to run. The price at which the property is transferred is about $150,000, of which a part was cash and the balance in other city property. The building is now bringing in a rental of $30,000 per annum. We have not learned the annual ground rent under the lease, but only know that shortly after the fire of October, 1871, before any of the property in that vicinity was rebuilt, a bonus of $40,000 was offered for the lease. When the present building was erected, it was expected that the Open Board of Trade would occupy the rear half of the first floor, as the rear entrance is only across Exchange place from the Chamber-of-Commerce Building; but for some reason the Open Board never occupied the room prepared for them, and it is now occupied for a billiard hall. While this is a transfer of one of the most valuable and central pieces of property in the city, the figures do not furnish much information as to the market-value of the fee of the property. But if the building be valued at $125,000, the rental would indicate a value of about $100 per square foot for the ground.

MICHIGAN AVENUE

property south of the city limits seems to be attracting more attention than almost any other residence property in the southern suburbs. Everybody seems to understand that in view of the extension of the first-class residence quarter southward along this avenue, it is the cheapest first-class property in that part of the city. A week ago we mentioned the sale of a 50-foot lot, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, a price equivalent to $125 per foot in cash. Mr. Ira Holmes has recently sold 200 feet on Michigan avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, for $34,000, and we hear of an offer of $100 per foot all cash for 100 feet, east front, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, which was refused.

THE OTHER AVENUES.

Mr. Ira Holmes sold some weeks ago 100 feet, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-ninth street, without improvements, for $20,000. Also 100 feet on Indiana avenue, east front, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, for $12,700. Also 100 feet on Wabash avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, west front, for $10,000. Also 200 feet, corner of Wabash avenue and Forty-third street, for $24,700.

LAKE VIEW.

An important sale was recently made by Mr. W. K. Nixon to a gentleman in Boston, and consisted of a block just one mile north of Lincoln Park fronting nearly 700 feet on the water (and future drive), and with an equal frontage on Pine Grove (now called Waubun avenue) in the rear. The price paid amounts to $100 per foot for the lake frontage, and $75 per foot for the rear property, or nearly $120,000 for the tract, and was an informal transaction,—on the usual terms, there being no "trade" or exchange of other property for it. The lots being 225 feet deep, it shows a price of nearly $17,000 per acre for the net property exclusive of streets. There is, however, a comfortable house and out-buildings on part of the property, worth probably in in all $10,000, making the price of the land alone at least $15,000 per acre.

In connection with this should also be considered Mr. Culver's sales of property in Lake Shore Subdivision and Culver's Addition, from ¼ to ¾ of a mile south of the above property, and of which Mr. Culver has sold during the past two years some 2,000 feet. Most of this was on or near Barry avenue, and at $100 to $125 per foot for property 166 to 178 feet deep, his last reported sale being on Aldine street, only 400 or 500 yards from this, and consisted of 250 feet at $125 per foot.

AT LAWNDALE.

Seven or eight houses are being erected, and building has progressed steadily all winter thus far. Lots are being sold there every week at an average of $35 per front foot, and the place is growing at a rate that will convince any one who will go out there and look at it, that suburban property in that quarter must be increasing in value.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,

also, the sale of lots, ranging in size from 50 to 200 feet front, and the building of cottages and larger residences is quite active.

The same, however, is true to a greater or less extent of nearly all the

OTHER SUBURBAN PLACES

from four to five miles distant from the business centre. In fact, the greatest activity in the sale of property and in building is around the circumference of the city, either just inside or just outside the city limits.

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, Jan. 17:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lincoln st, 136 ft n of Hubbard st, w f, 42x90 ft, dated Dec. 22, 1873; consideration, $1,200.

Lincoln st, s e cor of Ferdinand st, w f, 42x90 ft, dated Dec. 22, 1873; consideration, $2,520.

Twenty-first st, 325 ft w of Leavitt st, n f, 25x128 ft, dated Jan. 12; consideration, $800.

Fulton st, 48 ft w of St. John's-place, s f, 40x118 ft, dated Dec. 16, 1873; consideration, $7,875.

Lowe av, 24 ft s of Thirty-sixth st, e f, 24x126 7-10 ft, dated Jan. 7; consideration, $900.

Halsted st, 200 ft s of Thirty-third st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 31, 1873; consideration, $1,180.

Dayton st, 248 7-10 ft, s of Webster av, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $3,000.

West Van Buren st, 200 ft w of California av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 14; consideration, $1,450.

Ridgeville road, 48 ft n of McReynolds st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $300.

Trumbull av, 276 ft n of Harrison st, e f, 75x233 ft, with 50x86 ft opposite, dated Aug. 1, 1873; consideration, $5,000.

Prairie av, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth sts, w f, 21 ft to alley, dated Jan. 16; consideration, $10,000.

Cottage Grove av, 356 ft s of Thirty-eighth st, w f, 40x130 feet, dated Jan. 6; consideration, $4,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 4, in Block 8, Ravenswood, dated Nov. 1, 1873; consideration, $1,300.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 45, in Block 7 of Eberhart & Waage's n e ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Jan. 14; consideration, $600.

Lots 1 to 26, of w ½ Block 26, Stone & Whitney's n ½ of Sec 7, 38, 14, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $3,751.

S 25 ft of n 50 ft Lot 26, Johnston's s ½ s e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 8, 38, 14, dated Jan. 14; consideration, $1,200.

Lots 20 and 21, in Block 4, of Wright & Windett's s ½ s e ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Dec. 6, 1873; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 34 and 35, in Block 6, in Davidson's Lots 7 and 8, &c., in Wilson, Heald & Stebbing's e ½ of s w ¼ Sec 15, 38, 14, dated Nov. 1, 1873; consideration, $1,266.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 141 to 143 of White & Cole's Block 1 of Stearn's part n e ¼ Sec 36, 40, 13, dated Dec. 16, 1873; consideration, $3,000.

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 17: City property, number of sales, 80; consideration, $418,217. North of city limits, number of sales, 5; consideration, $122,430. South of city limits, number of sales, 40; consideration, $250,410. West of city limits, number of sales, 7; consideration, $36,440. Total sales, 132; total consideration, $827,497.

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

Statement of a Former Attendant As to the Way In Which It Was Conducted.

Attention has been repeatedly called to the fact that a larger percentage of small-pox patients die within the hospital than of those who are treated outside, and who receive private medical advice. It is difficult to understand why this should be so, since in other large cities, especially in Europe, the reverse is the case. There, under the supervision of the best medical talent, and surrounded by modern hygienic improvements, the small-pox patient fares much better than if left to private treatment.

To ascertain some of the causes which have placed our small-pox hospital into such an unfavorable light, a reporter was directed to investigate the matter. In his search he came across a woman who had been employed in the hospital, and the following conversation took place:

Reporter—When were you employed in the small-pox hospital?

Mrs. A.—In 1873.

Reporter—How long were you there?

Mrs. A.—After I had been there as a patient about two weeks, I was engaged to act first as a washerwoman, afterwards as cook at $16 per month, in which capacity I served four months.

Reporter—Were you discharged?

Mrs. A.—No, sir, I left of my own accord, because I could not stand it to look at the way patients were treated.

Reporter—How were the patients treated?

Mrs. A.—Very badly. When I first entered the hospital the starving look of the patients startled me. After I got to be cook they all complained to me of not having enough to satisfy their hunger.

Reporter—What kind and what quality of food did the patients receive?

Mrs. A.—The food, as a general thing, was very bad. The soup was like water, and the meat, when given, was in most cases tainted.

Reporter—What kind of bread did the patients get, and did they receive enough of it?

Mrs. A.—The bread was good, and after I got to be cook, I gave them all they wanted, for I had the distribution of it.

Reporter—How were the patients treated by their nurses?

Mrs. A.—I can speak only of the wards where the female patients were. These were treated very harshly. The Steward, especially, was very cross with them.

Reporter—Did a physician visit daily the apartments you had access to?

Mrs. A.—No, sir. Sometimes one would come every other day, and sometimes not as often.

Reporter—What did he do when you saw him in the wards?

Mrs. A.—He would hurry through the wards at a quick pace, and not remain within the room at any one time over ten minutes.

Reporter—When you were there as a patient did he examine you carefully?

Mrs. A.—No, sir. He did not even examine my pulse.

Reporter—Do you know of any case where a patient died from lack of medical treatment?

Mrs. A.—I cannot say from my own knowledge, but I have heard of cases.

Reporter—Was the hospital kept clean?

Mrs. A.—Not at all, sir. It was very dirty,—I mean the women's ward. After a patient was put into a bed the sheets were never changed until she was either put into a coffin or discharged as cured. There were no baths, and all the patients were wallowing in dirt.

Reporter—Do you know of any cases where patients had money taken from them while in the hospital, or when dismissed?

Mrs. A.—Yes sir. I know of several.

R.—Tell me of one.

Mrs. A.—I know of a Swedish woman who, on leaving the hospital, had $9—all the money she possessed—taken from her by an officer under the plea that it was for the support of the hospital.

R.—Did you have anything taken from you?

Mrs. A.—No, sir. In the first place, when I left I was not a patient. In the next place, I had no money to be taken from me.

The reporter next called upon a well-known physician, with the intention of eliciting some more information in regard to this case, and to ask his opinion about the truth of the above statements. He admitted that he had heard the same stories, but could not tell from personal knowledge. He only knew one fact from personal knowledge, and that was that a great many more patients died within the small-pox hospital than there should if properly treated. He had heard that the visiting physicians had the delirious patients locked up in a room by themselves, where they were left to rave, tear, and scratch themselves to death, though that was the most critical time, when a patient should be well taken care of; it was the time when the scabs formed, and the patient became delirious. He further said that if only half of what had been told of the small-pox hospital were true, barbarism itself would blush to contemplate it. An instance was related to him where a man was rolled up in his shroud while in a half dying condition.

These statements, however true they may be, apply only to the old management of the hospital, and not to the way in which it has been conducted during the last three months.

INSTRUCTION.

A GERMAN LADY-TEACHER, GRADUATE, AND educated in France, would like a few more pupils for French and German. Would also like a limited number advanced pupils to join a German class on the South Side. Address H 46, Tribune office, for five days.

A LADY TEACHER OF ESTABLISHED REPUtation desires board in exchange for piano instruction. Would take charge of a house. Address C 86, Tribune office.

AT $20, A COURSE OF 20 LESSONS IN MATHEmatics and the higher branches will be given by G. J. A. GRAICHEN, B. S., Instructor at Harvard School, 15 Congress-st.

A PROFESSIONAL TEACHER (GRADUATED IN philosophy) desires room or board in a family where instruction would be accepted as equivalent. French, German, music, and drawing also taught, if desired. Address Box 61, Post-Office.

CLOG, JIG, AND SONG AND DANCE TAUGHT at the West Side Dancing Academy, 111 West Randolph-st., by Ed Hickey and Billy Homer. Ladies taught by Minnie Kean.

MISS THOMPSON, FROM LONDON, BEGS TO call attention to her complete system of instruction in the pianoforte, as practiced by the great masters. Residence, 388 West Lake-st.

PROF. DELOULME, 412 WEST MADISON-ST.—Piano, vocal culture, singing, French, Latin, by the month or single lesson, at my place or pupil's home.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FAMILY AS GOVerness or companion for a lady. In either situation would be willing to make herself useful. Salary not so much of an object as a comfortable home. Can give references. Address M 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN young lady, in a private family, to instruct small children in music and other studies. Call or address MISS WENTWORTH, 21 Judd-st., first street south of Twelfth.

SHORT-HAND WRITING, INSTRUCTION BY AN experienced teacher, in classes or privately. Address I 78, Tribune office.

THE FINE ART ACADEMY WILL RECEIVE A few more pupils who may wish a thorough artistic course in drawing and painting. Apply to ENOCH ROOT, Manager, Michigan-av., corner Van Buren-st.

WEST SIDE GERMAN KINDER GARTEN—THIS school, intended for children from 3 to 10 years of age, will reopen Jan. 5, at 185½ South Sangamon-st., Miss Burmeister as Principal. English will also be taught by a competent teacher. References: Mrs. C. A. Dupee, Mrs. Kate Doggett, Mrs. H. H. Shufeldt, Mr. G. H. S. Kauffeldt.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF THE FRENCH AND German languages. None but one having first-class references and thoroughly competent to teach need apply to WM. H. CLARKE, Room 4, 89 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A TEACHER IN OIL PAINTING FOR a beginner. Address L 109, Tribune office, stating terms and address.

MEDICAL.

THE SICK HEALED BY MAGNETISM BY MISS R. A. GRACE, 425 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT SALESMAN AND canvasser to sell the celebrated Boydell Shakspeare. O. J. GRIFFITHS, 126 and 128 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH FULL EXPERIence in the retail clothing trade. First-class reference required. Salary no object. Address, by letter, L. CHRIS, Barnes House, corner Canal and Randolph-sts.

WANTED—CLERK IN AN OFFICE. ADDRESS, in handwriting, K 80, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—BOOK-BINDER, A GOOD FOREMAN in first-class job bindery; must understand his business. Address D 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE-PAINTER TO do several jobs and have partially permanent business, and take part pay in lot at price better than cash. Call at 130 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

WANTED—A GOOD COOPER, WITH FAMILY, to locate in a growing suburb. Mill and custom work. 130 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

WANTED—A BODY-MAKER AT 113 POLK-ST., Tuesday morning.

WANTED—A FOREMAN HATTER, ONE WHO understands the binding and pressing of felt hats. Address, with references, etc., C 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MASON TO DO plastering, &c., on the Post-Office building at River Park, in exchange for a lot in the same place. RHODES & CLARKE, 151 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TEN WOOD-TURNERS, FIVE FIRST-class hands on wood-work machinery, and three cabinetmakers. Apply at office of SWAN, CLARK & CO., Robey-st., near Blue Island-av.

WANTED—AT 112 FIFTH-AV., ONE FIRST-RATE tinner and lantern-maker.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON CIRCULAR saw in furniture factory. Apply to R. W. BATES & CO., 13, 15, and 17 South Canal-st.

WANTED—AN INVENTIVE MACHINIST. INquire at 17 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE PHOTOGRAPHER, to take one of the finest fitted galleries on the West Side. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 178 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TINNER AND HARNESS MAKER TO settle in Highwood. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—PLUMBER. APPLY TO W. CRAYGER, 69 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN THE PHOtographic art. A good chance to a suitable person. Call at the Orient Art Gallery, 161 West Madison-st.

WANTED—STRONG BOY TO WORK AT BENCH with a carpenter. 321 South Halsted-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—TEAMSTER, WITH HORSES AND wagon, to settle in Highwood; plenty work right now. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TWO MEN ACQUAINTED SOUTH side of city, to drive team deliver hay; must have good reference or put up security. Call Monday, before noon, at 1070 State-st. PYNE.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—WINTER EMPLOYMENT. WORK for everybody. Good wages. Permanent employment. Men and women wanted. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR THE GREAT ART work of America—the most magnificent illustrated work ever produced in this country—"Picturesque America; or, The Land we Live In." MOSES WARREN, southeast corner State and Washington-sts., up-stairs.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT in city or country, to call on or address REVINGTON & CO., 222 West Washington-st., Chicago.

WANTED—CITY CANVASSERS, MALE AND FEmale. Very easy and pleasant business and liberal compensation. Apply at 58 South Canal-st.

WANTED—AN A 1 MAN TO TRAVEL AND SOlicit for grain and provision commission house, on commission; must come well recommended. Address J 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD BUSINESS MAN IN GENERAL commission house, to manage the business in the city. To one with $2,000 to $4,000 capital A 1 chance is offered. Address J 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT 150 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 9, MEN to earn $75 per week. J. S. RICHARDSON & CO., Patent Agents.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS. CALL AT CORNwell Chart and Pattern Rooms, southeast corner State and Adams-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL OUR NEW GOODS. Profits from 100 to 250 per cent. Outfits, $2 to $25. Eureka Manufacturing Company, 145 Clark-st., Room 12.

WANTED—40 MEN TO CUT ICE IN THE COUNtry. Apply Monday morning, at 7 o'clock, sharp, corner of Nineteenth and Grove-sts. SWETT & COUCH.

WANTED—A MORTAR-MAKER AND HOD-CARrier at brick building on Grand Boulevard and Fortieth-st.

WANTED—THREE RELIABLE, ENERGETIC agents to travel in the interest of the leading commercial journal of the West. Call Monday, between 9 and 10, at Room 33, northwest cor. State and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A BOY 14 OR 16 YEARS OLD, TO take care of horse and work in office. ROBERT PERRINE, 658 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—20 INTELLIGENT CANVASSERS TO sell a patent fruit and vegetable slicer for hotels and families. M. W. & F. LESTER, 304 State-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL CHANG CHANG IN every town, county, and State. Don't complain of hard times, but commence at once selling Chang Chang. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WAIT ON TABLES at the Domestic Bakery, 128 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—A SOLICITOR FOR A LITHOGRAPHIC house. Must have some knowledge of the business. Address G 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—ACTIVE, ENERGETIC MEN TO CANvass the city for the XLCR Meat-Choppers and Stuffers. Apply at ORR & LOCKETT'S, 176 Clark-st., at 3 p. m., Monday.

WANTED—SIX AGENTS TO SELL HEADLIGHT silver polish; can make $3 a day. Apply immediately at Everett House, West Side, Room 21. H. C. L.

WANTED—A STEADY MAN IN OFFICE, OUTside business, and collecting, who can loan employer, without delay, $200 to $300 on strictly convertible good collateral security. Address L 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STOUT ACTIVE BOY, NOT AFRAID of work who resides with his parents, by a wholesale grocery house. Address K 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL THE NEW $1 ADDING-machine; also 20 other desirable articles; outfits, $2 to $20; pays $10 to $50 weekly. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 113 East Madison-st., Room 22.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN CAN MAKE money selling sewing-machines. Call at 229 West Madison-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR A NEW PUBLIcation of a very popular character; extra commission offered. Address G 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FEMALE COOK. Steady employment and good wages. Apply, with testimonials, at Christian Association Rooms, Randolph-st., near Jefferson, between 11 and 12 Monday morning.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, at 304 Walnut-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSSWORK. Call Monday at 142 South Hoyne-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of two. Must cook, wash, and iron; good wages given; references required. Address B 24, Tribune Office.

WANTED—A SMART, NEAT GIRL ABOUT 14 years of age, to do errands and plain sewing. Call at 149 North Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a family of four. 1480 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family. Call immediately at 1448 Prairie-av., near Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SWEDE SERVANT girl to do general housework in a small family. Inquire at 128 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork for family of four; German preferred. Apply at 144 Warren-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENEral housework in a small family; no Irish wanted. Call on Monday at 1019 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WASHER AND ironer at 1000 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY; one that wants a good home. Call at 570 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Call at 58 North Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO CAN COOK, WASH, and iron well. Apply at 335 North La Salle-st.

WANTED—A ROBUST, NEAT, WELL-APPEARing girl, who can mind her own business, and is capable of doing light housework and cooking for a family of four grown persons. Inquire at Room 12, 71 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL TO DO housework in small family; one that can cook, wash and iron. Call Monday at 269½ Warren-av.

WANTED—AT 222 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., A competent dining-room girl. Apply early Monday morning.

WANTED—A NEAT YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Apply immediately at 106 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron for small family. 418 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GIRL AT 43 SOUTH Curtis-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT 53 SOUTH PEORIA-st.; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer.

WANTED—A HOTEL CHAMBERMAID; MUST have had experience in the work. Apply at Clarendon House, North Clark-st., corner Ontario.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; German, Norwegian or Swede preferred. At 1297 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron, at 215 North State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD AMERICAN OR PROTEStant girl that understands cooking, washing and ironing. Reference given and required. Call to-day at 750 Michigan-av.

WANTED—THOROUGH, COMPETENT SECOND girl, Swede, or American, one who understands waiting on table; for private family. 667 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK AND SEWing. Apply, with reference, at 59 South Sangamon-st., Monday, after 10 o'clock.

WANTED—WOMAN FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family at Maplewood; good home; good wages. Call or address J. L. LEE, 111 Madison-st., third floor.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; Norwegian or German preferred. Inquire to-day at 1199 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORWEGIAN girl to cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Good references required. Apply at 928 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be first-class cook, washer, and ironer. 1405 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Inquire at 417 Larrabee-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework, at 180 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR ENGLISH WOMan to do second work, assist in sewing, and the care of children. Apply at 1361 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 148 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—AT 1317 WABASH-AV., GERMAN OR Scandinavian girl for general housework. Wages, $[illegible]; family of four.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics—Continued.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, AT UNITED STATES Hotel, corner Thirty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av. None other need apply. References required.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family. Apply at 15 Groveland-court, off from Vincennes-av., south of Douglas House.

WANTED—AT EVANSTON, A GOOD COOK; ALSO a laundress, in a private family. Call Monday at 1 p. m., at 243 South Water-st.; must have good reference.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family at Lake View; German or Swede. Inquire between 1 and 2 o'clock on Monday, at Room 1, 87 Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call Monday at 577 West Adams-st.

WANTED—AT 1182 INDIANA-AV., A GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron; two in family. Call Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED—IN A HOTEL A SHORT DISTANCE from Chicago, a woman as meat cook, and one good laundress; also, two girls for dining-room and chamber work; none but those of experience, and who can bring the best of references, need apply. Address, for two days, B 26 Tribune office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO HELP WASH AND IRON and do second work. Don't apply unless prepared to stay. 69 North Sheldon-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 897 West Lake-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT GIRL to do general housework at 870 Michigan-av. Good references required.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, German or Bohemian preferred. Good wages will be paid. Also, one sewing-girl. 1126 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at F. D. WALKER'S, southeast corner Thirty-first and Butterfield-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work for a small family. Call to-day at 411½ Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GIRL, at 182 Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL to do second work. Apply at 1028 Prairie-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—FIVE EXPERIENCED LACE HANDS on Willcox & Gibbs machines. Inquire at 59 Henry-st., near Centre-av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED NECK-TIE MAKERS, at 229 Madison-st. Apply from 9 to 12 Monday. SCOTT, CUTTER & CROSSETTE.

WANTED—A GIRL, BETWEEN 14 AND 16, TO learn to make custom pants. Apply at 77 North Clark-st., third floor.

WANTED—AN APPRENTICE GIRL, TO LEARN shirt and dress-making. Apply at 561 West Madison-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS WASHER, ONE first-class bundle ironer, and one dining-room girl, at Merchants' Hotel, corner Clark and Lake-sts.

Nurses.

WANTED—A LITTLE GIRL TO NURSE A BABY. 235 Oakley-st.

WANTED—AMERICAN, ENGLISH, OR GERMAN girl (who can speak English) as nurse for two little girls, and to make herself generally useful; references required. Apply Monday at 389 Wabash-av.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A DISCREET, SOBER, ELDERLY housekeeper, under 60, having some means. No risk. Written application through JOHN CLENCHEY, 66-68 Illinois-st.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER IN WIDOWER'S family of 2 children; none but competent persons, with good references, need apply. 229 East Division-st., up stairs.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A NEAT, GOOD-LOOKING GIRL TO attend cigar stand, 26 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND BUSiness ability to attend reception room. A. E. WILLIS, Photographer, northwest corner State and Madison.

WANTED—TWO LADIES TO ASSIST IN A PHOtograph Gallery, and six others for a pleasant outside business. Address, stating age, former business, and salary expected, K 16, Tribune office.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO LADY agents and canvassers at 126 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—EITHER AS BOOKKEEPER or assistant, copyist, or entry clerk, by a competent person; or will take charge of a couple small sets. Address C. E. PERKINS, Box 12, Grand Rapids, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent bookkeeper, capable of taking entire charge of a first-class set of books. If an object, can loan employers a few hundred dollars. Address D 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SOME COMMERCIAL house, by a young man who can do office work and make himself generally useful, and is willing to work on small salary. Address J B, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—POSTING OR EXAMINING of accounts, temporarily or permanent position, by a thorough bookkeeper. Reference as to qualifications and integrity unexceptionable. Address A 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY, 15 YEARS OLD, in a dry goods store; has one year's experience in business; can speak three languages. Please address, for five days, K 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, either assistant bookkeeper, entry, or shipping clerk. Will loan employer several hundred dollars. Address F 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF experience as clerk and weigher in a coal office, to work 7 or 8 hours per day. Salary nominal. Good references given. Address L 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, BANK teller, or entry clerk. Several thousand dollars to loan employer. Address G 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF LARGE EXperience as bookkeeper, cashier, or secretary. Is good penman, quick accountant, and expert counterfeit detector. Highest references. Address B 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDE IN commission or wholesale house. Best of reference; four years' experience; married. Address K 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman in any good wholesale house; have had a thorough knowledge of the trade; have acquaintance in Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin; can give good reference. Address C 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PREscription druggist, either city or country. Will work cheap. E 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, BY A thorough and practical accountant of many years' experience in this city, and well posted on the localities of towns and railroads in the Western States. Refers to present employers. Address D 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, OR any other respectable employment; would not object to loan $500 or $1,000, or would invest that amount in a paying business. Call or address S. Q. STOKES, 61 Sixteenth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT young American machinist as salesman or traveler in business where his knowledge and experience will be valuable. Best city references. Address K 180, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF MANY year's experience in the wholesale grocery or wholesale liquor trade, as traveling salesman; the best of city reference. Address for two days C 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—I HAVE BEEN INVOICE clerk for the past five months to one of the largest shipping-houses in Chicago, during which time I have not made an error in my figures. Am a thorough bookkeeper and write a first-class hand. Am desirous of an engagement open to advancement. I refer to present employers. Address M 90, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF one year's experience in the tinsmith trade. Please address or call, THOMAS COLE, 36 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS GOLD, silver, and nickel plater, either in city or country. First clas references given as to honesty and ability. Call or write to A. BERRANGER at Charles Berrenger, 123 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER CApable of taking charge of machinery. Address H 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO HATTERS—BY A young man, man thoroughly acquainted with the business, is willing to make himself generally useful and is willing to work on moderate salary. Address, L 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A SMART BOY, AGED 16 years, wants to learn a good trade, tinsmith or some light trade; resides with his parents. Address F 180, Butterfield-st., one week.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman that is a careful driver, and understands taking care of horses; is sober and industrious; can come well recommended. Address or call on S. TAYLOR & CO., 115 East Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR MAN WITH PONY and light spring-wagon, $8 per week, or by the day in proportion. Address E 8, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN of long experience in steel, iron, and hardware business, and has an extended acquaintance with railroads, manufacturers, and merchants in the West. Any house wishing the services of such a person, in any capacity, can have an interview by addressing T I M, 63 Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, TO do copying. Address C 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TRAVEL EITHER FOR commission or crockery house; sold goods six years from Chicago; best of reference given. Address D 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN, AS BUTler in a private family; references if required; speaks English. Address C 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TRAVEL FOR AN A 1 grocery house, full line, by an A 1 salesman; not particular as to route; references from last house, Wadley, Spurr & Co., Boston. Address L 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKS OPENED AND closed, complicated accounts adjusted. Work requiring an expert solicited by DIXON, Accountant, Room 18, 126 E. Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL IN an American family as chambermaid, or to do general housework. Apply for 3 days at 1484 Prairie-av. T. B.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL IN a small family; American preferred. Apply at 37 Illinois-st. HANNA A.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO second work and sewing or general housework. Please call at 621 Mitchell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG RESPECTABLE Scotch girl wishes a situation to take care of children or to do second work in a private family. Please call or address M 36 Hope-st., off Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Address H 74, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS (Swedes), in first-class family, as cook and second-girl; references from last place. Apply 297 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR TO TAKE care of a wine-room in hotel, or cook in a family. Please call at 12 Sebor-st., up-stairs, Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECOND work or general housework. Address 588 Wentworth-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

Domestics—Continued

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl to take care of children or do second work. Can furnish the best of city references. Can be seen at 13 Purple-st., South Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL to do second work or general housework. Call for 2 days at 421 West Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK IN HOTEL, restaurant, or boarding-house; best references can be given. 19 Peck-court.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as sewing-girl, or would not object to light second work in a private family; best of references. Apply at No. 166 Labor-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE TO cook, wash and iron; the other to do second work in either city or country. Apply at 88 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent girl to do second work; best of references. Call at 104 Warren-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL AS GENERAL house-worker in a private family. Inquire at 231 Catharine-st., Monday and Tuesday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework, or to cook, wash, and iron. Please call at 314 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT, TRUSTworthy German girl in small private family, to do sewing and second work. Apply by letter only to MINNA HELWIG, 478 North La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A GOOD GIRL, IN small private family. Call for two days at 227 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS AMERican pastry cook. Please call at the northwest corner of State and Monroe-st., Room 16.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR LAUNDress. Apply for two days at 179 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second or general housework in a small private; can get best of recommendation from last place. Call or address 157 Ewing-st., Sunday afternoon or Monday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls, one as cook, the other as second girl; the best of references given. Call at 17 Bunker-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL AS SECOND girl, or to assist in general housework. Address B 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do second work or general housework in a small family; unquestionable references. Address B 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD RELIABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 115 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN A NO. 1 COOK and laundress; country preferred. Call for two days at 126 West Monroe-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as cook, washer, and ironer, and the other to do second work or general housework. Apply at 117 South Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD GIRL WANTS A situation in a private family to do second work and sew or take care of children; is a good washer and ironer. Apply at 179 West Eighteenth-st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as cook the other as second-girl, in a private family; good references given. Call Monday, 429 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, WILL do second-work or general housework in a small family, or sewing evenings. 13 North State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO wash and iron and do general housework in a small family. Apply at 312 North Reuben-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in private family. Inquire as 237 McGregor-st., cor. Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED woman (American) to do general housework. No objection to going a short distance in the country. Good reference. Address C 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL TO do general housework in private family. Apply for 2 days at 126 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, WITH best references, for general housework in a small family, or second-work in a first-class family. Call for 3 days at 105 East Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL AS cook or general housework. Please call Sunday or Monday at 528 South Halsted-st., corner of Polk.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS seamstress in a private family or hotel; best of city reference given. Address C L, 14 North Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS; FIRST-class dressmaking, if desired. Terms reasonable. Address DRESSMAKER, Wabash House.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER and fitter wishes dressmaking or family sewing by the day or week. Terms reasonable. Address Mrs. L, 53 Price-place.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS, UNderstands dressmaking and children's clothes. Will work cheap. Can furnish machine. Good references. Address, for three days, J 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH girl to do sewing and light housework. A place preferred where parties would give some instruction on piano in partial return for services. Call or address E L, 67 Warren-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FAMILY SEAMSTRESS; dress-making if desired; can furnish a machine; terms reasonable. Call at 1000 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—SEWING, WOULD GO OUT by the day or take work home; would go in the country; can cut and fit well. Call, or address MISS R., Room 7, 169 East Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—SEAMSTRESS—SEWING in a few more families by a first-class seamstress. Prefers to make infant wardrobes. Call, or address, 15 North Curtis-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY (stranger in this country) as housekeeper for a bachelor. Wages not a sine qua non, but a happy home. D 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW, where her services as housekeeper would compensate for board for herself and child. Address M 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER OR seamstress, in private family, by an American person; can give good references if required. Address M 45, Tribune office, or A. ROBINSON, 152 Thirty-seventh-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE BY AN ENglish lady who has had 12 years experience as nurse in good families in England; unexceptional reference as to character and ability. Address RUTH, 91 Shurtliff-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HEALTHY WET nurse. Call at 911 Wabash-av. M. L.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to take care of children or do second work and sewing. Address J 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A HEALTHY MARRIED woman wishes to wet nurse a baby of respectable parents at her home, 369 Coolidge-st., cor. Wood-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED and reliable ladies' nurse. Best city references. Address H 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NURSE OF LONG experience. References from the best city physicians. Call or address NURSE, 248 West Monroe-st.

Laundresses.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO LAUNDRESSES wanting washing, one to work by the day, the other to take families' washing at home. Residence, 134 Lake-av., South Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; or would cook, wash and iron in a private family. Please call at 88 North Market-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS; ONE AS experienced laundress, the other as pastry or meat cook in some boarding-house, restaurant, or hotel. Call at 162 South Desplaines-st., in the forenoon, Sunday or Monday.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, as housekeeper or seamstress in a private family or hotel. Can give best of references. Apply at 624 Wabash-av., or address J 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY WHO HAS BEEN in business is desirous of a position as housekeeper in a first-class hotel, or would take charge of linen-room. Address F 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF a position as housekeeper; a widower's family preferred; none but a gentleman of means need address F 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A lady who is competent to take entire charge of a house and sew. No objection where there are children. Best references given and required. Address B 34, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY two competent women. Widowers or bachelors preferred. Address or apply one week to MRS. PERRY, 296½ Fourth-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good help, of every nationality, can be promptly supplied at MRS. THOMPSON'S, 237 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN A NO. 1 COOK OR laundress. Country preferred. Call for two days at 126 West Monroe-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILIES, hotels, restaurants, and any respectable places where good girls are wanted, who are always in attendance at Star Employment Office, 128 West Monroe-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady, well-educated, a position on a paper or magazine, or to do office work; has had practical experience; or as cashier in a first-class business. The very best references. Can lend employer $200 if well secured. Call on or address MISS JOHNSON, Wabash House, corner Congress-st. and Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH LADY, TO teach the French language in private family or school. Terms moderate. Address L 85, Tribune office, or call at 191 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE English girl, accustomed to teaching children. Would also sew, or write in an office. Location no object. Address 324 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY WISHES COPYing or other writing to do at home. Address J 109, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL AT home as cashier or clerk in a store at $5 per week. Address K 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREWOMAN IN A laundry, or a clerkship; had 5 years' experience. Address C 97, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FROM MAY NEXT, DOCK ON SOUTH Branch, formerly occupied by Great Eastern Railroad, about 300 feet on river and on slip, opposite Hough's elevator. Apply to E. BRAINARD, 156 Washington-st., Room 28.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TURNING-LATHE, COMPLETE; price, $3,500. Apply at 23 North Jefferson-st., Hall's shop.

WANTED—A FEW TURNING LATHES FOR LIGHT work, second-hand. Address J 59, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER divorce. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1037.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GRAND BALL WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE benefit of James R. Mathews, at Stanley Hall, corner Lake and Paulina-sts., Jan. 23, Friday; it is to be hoped that many will be in attendance.

A GRAND OPENING TO BE GIVEN AT THE Lincoln Hall, North Clark-st., near Webster-av., Tuesday evening, Jan. 20.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOME REAL ESTATE would like to engage in some light manufacturing or mercantile business. Best of reference given and required. Address L 78, Tribune office.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO TRADE STOCKS OF goods or stores of any description for real estate and cash, call at 173 LaSalle-st. WILLIS & CARMAN.

A PARTY WITH $20,000 CASH CAPITAL WISHES to take an active interest in some good mercantile or manufacturing house. Address W. F. MESSER, Palmer House, Chicago.

A 160-ACRE HOMESTEAD AND TWO TOWN LOTS free to each member of our colony. No irrigation. Railroad fare $15; membership only $25. For circulars call on H. B. STEVENS, 160 East Madison-st.

ABSTRACTS COPIED, DEEDS MADE OUT, OR any kind of writing at half usual rates. BROWN, Room 12 McCormick's Block, corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

A GENTLEMAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands clothing and merchant tailoring would like to buy an interest in some well established country trade; no family but my wife. Address A 3, Tribune office.

AS WE HAVE CUSTOMERS WITH MONEY ready to engage in legitimate partnerships or business, would invite persons soliciting anything of the kind to call at 173 LaSalle-st. WILLIS & CARMAN.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. Work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB, accountant Room 26, 126 E. Madison-st.

BOUDIER'S KID GLOVES ARE TAKING THE lead in this city ahead of all Paris makes. You can be fitted right in the store or no sale. Branch of the Boudier Paris Kid Glove Factory, 153 State-st., near Washington, in the Bazaar.

BOSTON LAUNDRY, 63 ELDRIDGE-COURT, branch office 732 State-st.; all kinds of laundry work executed in a superior manner at moderate prices.

CONSTABLE'S SALE—I SHALL SELL THE FRAME house No. 166 East Adams-st. (opposite the Court-House), 9 rooms, lease running about three years, on the 19th day of January, 1874, at 1 p. m. JOHN LANLIN, Constable.

CUT THIS OUT FOR REFERENCE—YOU CAN always get railroads tickets at a discount to all points, and can always sell tickets to W. F. CHATFIELD, 155 LaSalle-st., basement.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 522 State-st.

CHROMOS MOUNTED AT LOW RATES. SHRAM BROS. & CO. 73 West Washington-st.

DRUGGISTS SELL "DR. SYKES' SURE CURE for Catarrh," which cures the worst cases.

EMERSON'S CLIP AND FILE, FOR OFFICE papers, and Emerson's Binder, for music and periodicals; the former for business men, the latter for everybody. Gilt lettering neatly done. JOHN H. BARRETT & CO., Bookbinders, 150 State-st.

FIVE DOLLARS WILL START YOU IN A BUSIness of your own. Sells everywhere. Address, inclosing 25 cents for sample and particulars, or call between 10 and 4, HOWE, 81 West Madison-st., basement.

GROCERY TRAVELERS—PARTIES SOLICITING for grocery houses can hear of something to their advantage by calling on or addressing the undersigned, F. WATERHOLTER & CO., 182 South Water-st.

I WANT EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT DR. John Phillips has a very large assortment of Brazilian Pebble Spectacles for sale, which he suits by inspection to the eye. Don't forget the place, 136 Fourth-av., Optician and Oculist, a few doors from Harrison-st.

I WANT A STOCK OF GOODS, WITH BUSINESS, for myself, and pay for same mostly in desirable real estate clear of incumbrance. K 88, Tribune office.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE INVOICE OF OLD and rare books. Come and examine them, whether you want to buy or not. CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 216 East Madison-st.

JOBBING OF MASONRY OF ALL KINDS PROMPTly attended to at short notice; orders by mail. J. H. JONES, 49 North Green-st.

LABORERS, SUB-CONTRACTORS, AND WORKmen—Your wages collected free of charge to you. Room 28, 162 Dearborn-st. D. L. CARMICHAEL, Att'y.

MILK BUSINESS WANTED. GIVE AMOUNT sold and location. Address K 70, Tribune office.

PLUMBING AND TIN-WORK TO LET. PLANS can be seen at 279 West Erie-st., up-stairs.

RAILROAD TICKETS BOUGHT, SOLD, OR EXchanged. Loans negotiated. A. H. POWELL, 77 Clark-st.

STAMMERING OR STUTTERING—NO CURE, NO pay. Send for circular after Jan. 19. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Dr. H. T. SANBORN, 137 West Washington-st.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 297 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

THE SWEDISH MOVEMENTS WITH "HYGIENE" will do more for female weaknesses and other chronic diseases than all other practices combined. Consultations answered by DR. HARBACK, 23 Vincennes-place, Cottage Grove.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BOOKS at CHAPIN BROS'., Antiquarian Cheap Bookstore, 214 and 216 East Madison-st.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY your flour, feed, corn, oats, etc., is at 276 South Water-st. Best spring flour, $6.50 per brl.; white winter, $9.00; red, $7.50; New York buckwheat, $7.25.

WANTED—TO BUY OUT—OR AN INTEREST IN, some paying crockery establishment in county or city. Address J. M. MEAD, care Tribune office Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—TO LEASE—A LUMBER YARD, BEtween Twelfth and Twenty-second-sts., with railroad facilities. Capacity 10,000,000. Address Room 11 Union Bank Building.

WANTED—A HOUSE PAINTED, AND PAY IN board. Address NEWO, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RETAIL STOCK OF GENERAL furniture; will give full cash valuation in real estate security and cash. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

WE WANT A GOOD GENERAL STOCK OF groceries worth $6,000, for which we will pay $2,000 cash, $4,000 good real property. 79 East Madison-st., Room 6. CHEESEMAN & CO.

WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF ILLINOIS COAL miners to get coal in on the C. R. I. & P. R. R. Address, with particulars, COAL-DEALER, Tribune Office.

WANTED—A MIRROR 4½ BY 8 OR THEREabouts, and a 4-barrel ale box; must be nearly new and in good order. W H, 862 State-st.

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH, A GOOD CROchet shawl not much worn. Address A 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LADY ROOM-MATE WITH GOOD reference; good accommodations; terms reasonable. Apply 211 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE FAMILY TO ADOPT a female child, 5 weeks old; has dark blue eyes and dark hair. Call at 241 Hubbard-st. from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

WANTED—THREE DESKS—ONE STANDING, one single sitting, and one double sitting. Apply at 14 and 16 River-st.

WANTED—PRINTING PRESS, BOY'S JOB OFfice, second-hand, Novelty or Excelsior. Address, with particulars, K 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, TWO OFFICE desks; must be cheap and good. Address THE NATIONAL, 48 Major Block.

WANTED—AN EXTENSION LADDER FROM 40 to 50 feet. Apply to WM. H. FISHER, 59 North Clark-st., between 12 and 2 to-day.

WANTED—A SMALL SECOND-HAND SAFE and an 8 or 10-foot metal show-case; must be cheap. No. 468 State-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A NICE BLACK WALNUT bar counter, 12 to 15 feet long; also, ice-box. Price must be low. Address D 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STOCK HARDWARE FOR CASH and real estate at 77 West Madison-st. HARDWARE.

WANTED—PAINTING, PAPERHANGING, GRAINing, calcimining, &c., at panic prices; pay taken in coal, groceries, dry goods, or trade generally. Address D 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN A PAYING BUSIness; have from $5,000 to $8,000 to invest. Address J 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND SCALE with wheels. Apply at 19 West Lake-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SPLENDID PAIR OF YOUNG CARRIAGE horses to exchange for carpet and curtain goods. Address M 66, Tribune office.

A FAST ROAD MARE AND LOT OF BUSINESS and farm horses for sale; also, gaited saddle horse. R. C. ANTHONY, 17 Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE—A HORSE 7 YEARS OLD, SOUND and kind; will sell cheap. Address B 94, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GOOD HORSE, SQUARE-TOP buggy, harness, blanket, robe, etc. at great sacrifice; $175 cash. Apply at 210 or 270 South Park-av., to-day or to-morrow.

FOR SALE—A NICE LITTLE MARE, VERY FAST, young, and sound, at your own price. Have no use for her. 61 Vincennes-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE DRAFT HORSE, WEIGHING 1,400. Also, black horse 14½ hands, sound and kind, perfectly safe for ladies' use. Also, first-class buggy and harness, at stable, 699 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A SQUARE BOX TOP buggy in good order. Can be seen at D. SOMMERS' office, Pacific Hotel, from 9 to 12, and 480 West Washington-st. from 2 to 4 p. m.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DELIVERY AND EXPRESS rig, horse, wagon, and harness, with or without top, at 145 and 147 South Sangamon-st.

FOR SALE—PAIR HORSES, 2,800 LBS, SINGLE horse, 1,400 lbs, two pair driving horses; also, good single horses. 88 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A FIRST-CLASS NEW DElivery wagon. 182 West Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE YOUNG HORSE, WITH HARness and open buggy, at a sacrifice, as owner has no further use for them. Apply at H. L. COLWELL'S stable, in alley rear of church, corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-fourth-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SQUARE-BOX LEATHER-TOP buggy, one park phaeton, one two-seated Victoria phaeton, also one doctor's phaeton, at 61 Pacific-av.

FOR SALE—GROCERY WAGONS, COVERED AND nearly new, also horse and harness. Apply at 1308 State-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME FAMILY CARRIAGE, good as new, at WEST'S Livery Stable, corner Ohio and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST. STAGE, WITH TWO teams and harness. Inquire in rear of 288 West Harrison-st.

HORSE CLIPPING—GENTLEMEN HAVING horses that have been clipped, and became rough, can have them singed, equal to being clipped, for a small charge, by HARRISON BROS., Horse Clippers, rear of 652 Wabash-av. Harrison's Patent Clipping Machines sent to any address on receipt of $12.

HORSES WANTED—100 HORSES WANTED, MUST weigh from 1,000 to 1,800; must be sound and in good condition. Apply to H. SHUHLEIN, 103 State-st., Hale Stable.

I HAVE FOR SALE LIGHT AND HEAVY DElivery wagons of all kinds, at 330 South Canal-st.

TALK IS CHEAP, BUT FACTS IS FACTS, AND the fact is you can buy a buggy cheaper than any place in the city at FLETCHER & LAZEAR'S, 155 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A LIGHT EXPRESS WAGON IN EXchange for a good open buggy. Call at BEARDSLEY, NEWTON & CO. STABLES, in rear of 40 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND CLARENCE carriage on time or cheap for cash. Apply at 224 State-st. CHRISTOPH MONNINGER.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A GOOD LEATHER-TOP BUGGY. Must be a bargain. Address J 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HORSE AND GROCERY WAGON. Inquire corner Twenty-second-st. and Indiana-av.

WANTED—BASKET PHAETON, WITH CANOPY, little used. C. J. ADAMS, Room 16 Bryan Block.

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH, A LIGHT TOP buggy or a pony phaeton. Address F 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A SECOND-HAND PHAETON buggy. Call at 640 Blue Island-av. O. A. SCHULZ.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND TOP BUGGY in exchange for watches or jewelry. A. P. HAMILTON, 46 Harmon-court.

WANTED—HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND HARness, can be sold for cash at Clifton Stables, corner Wabash-av. and Monroe-st., opposite the Clifton House; handiest location in town for boarders and sales; stables light, warm, and all on first floor; terms low. C. H. FULLER, Manager.

WANTED—BUGGIES FOR A LIVERY, FOR CASH and real estate at 77 West Madison-st. HAMMOND & FUNK.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE, FOR WHICH I WILL trade a $300 piano order. Apply Sunday at 736 West Lake-st., or Monday from 10 to 12 at 46 West Adams-st. JAMES WILDEY.

WANTED—ANY ONE HAVING A FIRST-CLASS saddle or driving horse and buggy to sell very cheap for cash, may address, stating price, K 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A TOP BUGGY, PHAEton, or carriage, suitable for family use, and sufficiently light for one horse. Must be nearly new, stylish, and cheap for cash. Address V, 29 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—30 LARGE-SIZE HORSES FOR EASTern market. Bring in your horses and get your cash. Boston Stable, cor. Twenty-second-st. and Indiana.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—1 BED-ROOM SET OF 10 pieces and 3 carpets, for open buggy. MOO, 314 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A PAIR OF HORSES AND A BUGGY on time. Best security given. Call at 138 Wabash-av., between the hours of 9 and 12, Monday morning.

WANTED—HORSES OR MULES IN EXCHANGE for stock of groceries amounting to about $1,000. Apply Monday at 73 Blue Island-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON INDIANA-AV. CAR ON YESTERDAY afternoon, at about 5 o'clock, an opera-glass, which the owner can recover by application at DOTY & RHINES' billiard-hall.

FOUND—ON TUESDAY EVENING LAST, A small carpet bag, containing men's wearing apparel. Apply at ALLAN PINKERTON'S, 169 Fifth-av., and prove property.

LOST—A GREEN CAMEO PIN WITH PENDants. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the same to R. J. MORSE, jeweler, corner Lake and Clark-sts., or to No. 96 South Park-av.

LOST—ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, ON MADISON-st. or Warren-av., between Leavitt and Robey-sts., a lady's gold chain (chatelaine) with amethyst seal and charm, set with pearls. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same at 317 Warren-av. or 149 Madison-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY NIGHT, BETWEEN RANdolph and Adams-sts., on Peoria, Morgan, or Aberdeen, a set of black curls. Return to 227 West Randolph-st. and receive reward.

LOST—ON THE 16TH, A LADY'S MINK BOA, between Clinton and State-sts.; the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 56 West Van Buren-st.

LOST—TWO PAIRS MEN'S CALF BOOTS, NO. 8, Saturday night, from buggy; liberal reward. Return to W. K. WELLS, 172 Adams-st.

LOST—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, BETWEEN Thirtieth and Thirty-fourth-sts., in the vicinity of Wabash-av. and State-st., a black fur boa. Finder will be rewarded by bringing it to 1286 and 1287 Wabash-av.

LOST—JAN. 8, GOLD SPECTACLES AND LACE veil on Hurlbut or Webster-av. Leave spectacles at Tribune office and keep veil.

LOST—THURSDAY LAST, A BAY HORSE 7 years old, thin in flesh. When last seen had a collar on. Any information leading to his recovery will be rewarded. EDWARD MARLOW, corner Thirty-third and Hubb-sts.

LOST—$3 REWARD—SMALL YELLOW DOG; ears cut. 283 West Madison-st.

LOST—$10 REWARD—A POCKETBOOK, JAN. 15, in front of 1036 Prairie-av. Finder will receive above reward by returning to the above number.

LOST—A LACE HANDKERCHIEF AND ENAMeled gold holder, on Twentieth-st., between Prairie and Indiana-avs., Wednesday evening, Jan. 14. A suitable reward will be given for the return of the same to 942 Prairie-av., corner Twentieth-st.

LOST—OR STOLEN—A LADIES' GOLD WATCH, on Saturday morning, on Wabash-av., State-st., or Washington-st. A suitable reward will be paid for its recovery by RODDIN & HAMILTON, corner Washington and State-sts.

LOST—ON THE 16TH INST., A POCKET DIARY for 1873, containing papers of value to no one but the owner. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at Commercial Hotel.

LOST—ON NEW YEAR'S DAY, ON A COTTAGE Grove car, a package of book manuscript addressed Edward B. Smith. Finder will address I 84, Tribune.

STRAYED—JAN. 14, 1874, FROM THE SUBscriber, a pair of horses—one brown, one bay, 6 and 7 years old. Bay horse has scar on both hips, brown horse very light mane. A liberal reward will be paid for any information leading to their recovery. THOS. BYRNE, 290 Twenty-first-st., or Chief of Police, Chicago.

$5 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF A FINE black-and-tan dog, answers to the name of nigger, had on bell tied with blue ribbon, to southwest corner of State and Twenty-seventh-sts.

$5 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF A NEWfoundland she dog; black; a leather collar around neck; lost Thursday night. 169 North LaSalle-st.

$25 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE REturn of a large, black morocco pocket-book with all the papers it contained, as the notes and papers are of no value to any one but owner, as payment has been stopped. GEO. G. ROBINSON, 271 Sedgwick-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ATTENTION—I WILL PAY CASH FOR HOUSEhold goods or stocks of any kind, large or small, from $1 to $10,000. Address No. 628 West Lake-st. S. F. BAMBERGER.

A WALNUT AND GREEN-TERRY PARLOR suite, seven pieces, for sale at $45; a small hair-cloth set for $25; several choice and beautiful reception chairs, covered in rich satin and brocatelle, at half store prices; two camp chairs, piano-forte, sewing-machine, four oil-paintings, large silver waiter, at great sacrifice. Residence 643 Michigan-av.

FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, AND GENeral merchandise at auction every Wednesday and Saturday, and at private sale at manufacturers' prices. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers, 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LARGE COOK-STOVE with all fixtures; also carpets and furniture, at Carpet-Cleaning Works, 44 and 46 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS PARLORstove, with pipe; also two small stoves, at 436 West Jackson-st.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE AND CARPETS TO any amount; entire household stock wanted. Call or address I. J., Room 12, 145 South Clark-st.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 SOUTH CANAL-ST., make liberal advances on consignments or purchase, if low, household goods of any kind, sewing-machines, pianos, &c. They have auction sales Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and sell other days at auction prices. Good storage at low rates.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS TO DISpose of will consult their own interest by calling on or addressing HODGES & CO., Marble-front Auction Rooms, 388 West Lake-st. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers.

WANTED—A NICE MARBLE-TOP CHAMBER set. Must be a bargain. Address CARRIER 8, City.

WANTED—70 YARDS BODY BRUSSELS OR 80 yards best ingrain carpet, for cash, at bottom panic price. Address J 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND COOKstove. State name, price, and how long it has been used. Address L 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND STEWART cook-stove; must be cheap for cash. Call or address A W A, 232 East Kinzie-st.

$250 WILL PURCHASE THE FURNITURE OF 6 rooms, with rent free until May next. Apply at 182 West Madison-st., third floor.

6869 YOUNG MARRIED FOLKS OF 1873, JUST starting housekeeping, are invited to examine our stock of furniture of all kinds: Chamber sets, parlor suits, lounges, bedding, Empire Bedsteads, carpets, etc. Prices to suit the times. Terms easy; weekly or monthly payments. It is for your interest to pay us a visit. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 283 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BANK FIXTURES COMPLETE SET; counters, partitions, wire-work, etc. Address B 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—3 BILLIARD TABLES ON the Phelan & Collender cushion. For particulars apply to J. NEWMAN, 95 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS PIANO, 2 pigeon-hole tables, 3 dozen chairs, 1 large Gambrinus sign, at 364 Division-st.

FOR SALE—1 BILLIARD TABLE, 2 ALE BOXES, and bar fixtures, at 286 South State-st.

FOR SALE—SHELVES, COUNTERS, AND PREscription case of drug store. Cash or exchange. D 23, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A GOOD, LARGE ANVIL and vise; both English make and nearly as good as new. Can be seen at 122 Clark-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—1 BEARD & BRO. NO. 4 FOLDING-door safe; cost $700; will sell for $400 if taken immediately. Inquire of BIGELOW BROS. & STONE, 171 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—NOTARY PUBLIC COMMISSION FOR Cook County. Address NOTARY, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A LARGE FIRST-class fire-proof safe, with inside steel burglar-proof chest and combination lock, in perfect condition. Residence, 643 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A BRAN NEW SEAL-SKIN MUFF and boa (store price $45) for $15; also several misses' and children's sets furs at mere nominal prices. Residence, 643 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—FRENCH PLATE MIRROR, SIZE 96x72, with fine walnut and gilt frame; also two cylinder and two cabinet desks. The above will be sold at a bargain. E. D. MILLER, corner Lake and Jefferson-sts., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—FIXTURES, WITH THE OPPORTUNITY of securing one of the best located stores on Clark-st., near Madison, suitable for clothing or tailoring. Address E, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH, SUIT OF FULL DRESS black cloth clothes (once worn); to view. Apply at OLMSTEAD'S, 226 Wabash-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 105 West Madison-st.

MME. DEMOTT, GIFTED FORTUNE-TELLER, 488 Wabash-av., over Chinese laundry. Ladies, 50 cents.

MADAME PARIS, THE WONDERFUL GYPSY—9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays excepted. Ladies only. Fee, 50 cents. 209 West Madison-st., Room 44, second floor.

MADAME MILSOM, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, 1161 State and Twenty-fifth-sts., to ladies only.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TEST and business medium; fee $1. 1109 West Randolph-st.

MADAME IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEMALE physician and clairvoyant, has removed to 221 West Madison-st., on second floor.

SEANCE THIS EVENING AT 329 WEST MADIson-st. The most convincing tests are given. Audible voices heard, faces and hands materialized.

SPRINGFIELD.

Cook County Members Thought to Be Opposed to the Mayor's Bill.

The Absolute Repeal of the Registry Law Recommended.

Proposed Investigation of the Jacksonville Deaf and Dumb Institute.

Various Comments on the Senate's Rejection of Prof. Turner.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 17.—The House Committee on Municipal Affairs reported, with a recommendation that it pass, the bill introduced by Halpin on Wednesday, amending certain sections in Art. 9 of an act to incorporate cities and villages. The object of the amendments is to simplify the manner and lessen the cost of making special assessments for widening and opening streets and alleys, and other city improvements. It is stated that the law of 1872 is exceedingly complicated and costly in its operation, the opening of one street in Chicago having cost $8,000 to comply with one very unnecessary requirement of that law, which added so much needlessly to the burdens of the taxpayers.

The same Committee reported favorably on the passage of another bill to enable cities, by a two-thirds vote of the Council, to avail themselves of particular provisions in the general act of incorporation, without adopting the whole of it.

CITY FUNDS.

McGrath's Senate bill for the transfer of moneys in City treasuries from one fund to another was read a second time and referred.

THE MAYOR'S BILL.

Mr. Lee introduced a bill continuing the Mayor's bill in force, it expiring by its own provisions in March next. The bill was read a first time under a suspension of the rules, and ordered to a third reading.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

PROPOSED INVESTIGATIONS.

At the last session $60,000 was appropriated to build a Deaf and Dumb Institute at Jacksonville, and it was supposed that the amount would not and could not be exceeded. But with supreme disdain for law, the Trustees deliberately made a contract for a building to cost $80,000, trusting to luck to get the extra $20,000 out of the Legislature at some time in the future. This was not known to the Senate yesterday when it confirmed the same Board of Trustees, and it is reasonable to suppose it was not known to the Governor when he nominated them. Mr. Thompson, member of the Committee, got wind of the transaction, and a motion was made to

RECONSIDER THE VOTE

by which the Trustees were confirmed. The motion prevailed, when Thompson moved the appointment of a Special Committee of three to investigate the entire concern. The Committee was ordered, and the developments may prove quite racy. It is intimated that there is

ROOM FOR INQUIRY IN OTHER STATE INSTITUTIONS,

and perhaps it would be well to enlarge the scope of the Special Committee. The gentlemen whose confirmation was reconsidered are Robert Bowles, of Peoria, William P. Burr, of Jacksonville, and J. A. Chestnut, of Springfield. When the revised bill relative to the State Board of Charities came up on its third reading in the House, Moore, of Marshall, hoped they would recommit the bill so that that the Committee should

REDUCE THE NUMBER OF COMMISSIONERS

from five to three, provide for their election by the people, and do away with all the local Boards whose duties should be performed by the State Board. Mr. Armstrong, of LaSalle, believed there should be salaries attached to the Board to be elected, and Mr. Kann was of the same opinion, at least so it was thought after he had finished his mystic oration. Mr. Grey made a sensible speech, advocating the abolition of the Boards, and placing them in charge of the Central Board. Mr. Streetor was delighted to think that the sentiment of the House was in favor of abolishing the numerous Boards, wasteful and extravagant as they were. Mr. Scanlon believed the money would be saved by allowing so much a day for each inmate, and Mr. Starr announced himself in favor of electing those Commissioners who should maintain the Commissioners' Department from which all the institutions should draw supplies. The resolution and the bill were referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, and a resolution was adopted requesting the Committee on State Institutions to turn over to the same Committee the revised bills relating to State institutions, that they might be amended in conformity with the instructions in the resolution,—that is, strike out the Boards. The members of the State Institution Committee

DID NOT LIKE THIS ACTION,

and, as a majority of them represent institutions and Boards, would like to have smothered the proposition to abolish the latter. There is a growing sentiment in favor of abolishing the Boards, and it is not likely the institution members will be able to save them. Speaker Cullom favors the abolition movement.

In the afternoon Mr. Warren offered a resolution instructing the Civil Service Committee to inquire into the

MODE OF MAKING CONTRACTS

in the institutions.

TURNER'S REJECTION.

WHAT THE GOVERNOR SAYS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 17.—The Governor felt really bad about the rejection of Prof. Turner by the Senate as it was a reflection upon him, and had an alienating tendency. He says if he had known the contents of Turner's incendiary essay he would not have nominated him.

IN THE SENATE.

Senator Ferrell moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Turner was rejected, but it will hardly do him any good.

THE FARMERS ANGRY.

The farmers are exceedingly wrath over the rejection by the Senate of Prof. Turner for a speech delivered before a farmers' convention. They admit it was intemperate and indecent, but do not admit that it was sufficient ground for a vote of condemnation by the Senate, which they consider as extending to themselves, and to the Convention in which they were represented. Having nothing to do this Saturday evening but criticise the events of the week, they devote their time to considering Turner's case. They say he is a good man, and that his speech was not any worse than has been made by Anti-Monopolists all over the State, and that as he is to be rejected for free speech in a free country it is about time the direction of affairs was taken out of the hands of the party who are supposed to control this Legislature.

THEY DO NOT EXCUSE GOV. BEVERIDGE

for saying he would not have nominated Turner had he read the obnoxious essay. They are down on Senator Steele for having driven them into acting against Turner, and are fluent in their remarks about the change of tone of that gentleman on the railroad question since his brother was appointed on the Board. It is broadly hinted that the appointment was made to prevent the abolition of the Board, which Steele could have carried through the Senate, but which he will not attempt now, for to abolish the Board would be to abolish his brother.

Turner is looked upon by the farmers as a martyr to their cause, and his boldness of language is attributed to the habit of his life, which was always to speak radically as he did in early abolition times.

EX-GOV. PALMER

thinks his defeat was a mistake, as he is eminently fit for the place, and that the lawyers in the Senate should have brought about his defeat because he differed from them is unworthy of lawyers and Senators.

An effort will be made next week to

RECONSIDER THE NOMINATION,

and probably a resolution will be introduced in the House to print several thousand extra copies of the Agricultural Report containing his speech as a rebuke to the Senate. That his speech was foreign to the report is generally admitted, but he is acquitted of any complicity in procuring its insertion.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE REPUBLICANS ALARMED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 17.—The Republican leaders are dismayed by the aspect of affairs, and are in fear of the farmers. They are determined to make a desperate struggle to carry the State at the next election, and, knowing there is nothing in the administration of national affairs which they can use as a battle-cry, they are casting around to invent some measure of importance to the State which they can credit to the party. What more natural than that they should

TURN THEIR ATTENTION TO THE RAILROAD QUESTION

and take the wind out of the sails of the farmers, by passing some bill to meet the popular demand. At the caucus held Thursday night this subject was talked over and postponed to await a fuller meeting, which will be held early next week. It will be decided whether the Republicans will make a party question of

ENACTING THE SCHEDULES INTO LAW,

and, if decided in the affirmative, it will be put through under the party lash. It will be curious to observe whether the farmers in the House and Senate will fall into line, or, following the example of their brethren in Wisconsin and Iowa, hold themselves aloof from party and act independently. The chances are that, if the issue is made, the party will gobble most of them, as there are not a few bogus reformers and farmers in this General Assembly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 17.—Senator Henry proposes to have a field-day during the first part of next week over his joint resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution exempting homestead and personal property from taxation to the extent of $1,000. He claims that no argument can be brought against this position which cannot be urged against the same exempted from attachments, which is now operative against creditors. The latter exemption is a matter of equity, but the same property which is exempted in this particular way may be seized and sold for the arbitrary levy of a Government tax.

GAMBLING.

Senator Thompson has a radical amendment to the revision act on gambling, providing that any two persons guilty of violating the law in this respect shall have no remedy against each other, being equally guilty, but that a creditor, heir, or devisee of the loser may sue for the amount of property or money lost.

Mr. Quinn introduced a bill providing that any city or town, where any mob or organization shall unlawfully destroy any property, shall be liable for the property so destroyed.

REVISED BILLS PASSED.

The House passed revised bills in relation to canal companies; in relation to the commitment and detention of lunatics; in relation to costs, and in relation to County Treasurer.

THE MAYOR'S ACT.

It is doubtful if Cook County Senators will warmly support the bill continuing the Mayor's act, introduced in the Senate by Mr. Lee. Mr. Kehoe is opposed to it, although he is a protege of Mayor Colvin and McGrath. The other People's man is also believed to be against it.

ASSESSMENTS.

Mr. Hoiles introduced a bill compelling all persons having money or bonds belonging to others in their possession to swear as to the amount for purposes of assessment.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

Mr. Ferrier, from the Election Committee, recommended the passage of a bill providing for an absolute repeal of the Registry law.

NEW BILLS.

A host of new bills were introduced in the House this afternoon, none of vital importance. Members have grown so much in the habit of introducing bills that they cannot resist the fascination.

ATTENDANCE.

There were over 100 members present this afternoon, and the Senate had a quorum up to noon, when it adjourned till Monday. The House held an afternoon session and passed a few bills.

A NEW JURY BILL.

The Judiciary Committee introduced a new Jury bill this morning, and the House listened to its first perusal. The bill passed last session was incorrectly engrossed and incorrectly printed in the journals, and in the laws, no one copy agreeing with any other, so that it was a comedy of errors from beginning to end. The truth of it is that there has not been a legal jury since that law went into effect, and Rafferty and other murderers have better grounds for supersedeas than any yet discovered. Such was the opinion of the Judiciary Committee of the House when it decided that the law was no law, and would have to be re-enacted. The new bill is a copy of the bill that should have been passed. There was a protracted fight on it before and may be again,—another excuse for prolonging the session.

TAX BILLS.

The Revenue Committee reported favorably the House bill legalizing the collection of State and county taxes in Quincy, and a bill to extend the collection of taxes this year to May 10.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

The Baldwin bill relative to property bequeathed to the State in trust for charitable institutions came up on a third reading and was passed by a unanimous vote.

THE LAKE-FRONT.

There has been no bill introduced regarding the sale of the lake-front, nor is their likely to be, Cook County members being of opinion that such legislation is unnecessary.

FOREIGN.

RUSSIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT ST. PETERSBURG.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—From the foreign files received to-day are clipped the following:

On Sunday, the 4th inst., the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at St. Petersburg in good health and capital spirits. About an hour previously the Imperial carriage and sledges arrived at the railway station to receive him, and presently the guard of honor, with a band at its head, and the Russian eagle displayed, was drawn up on a platform. Soon afterwards Grand Duke Alexis appeared, and, saluting the guard with a hearty "Good morning, soldiers," was received with a stentorian response. Next came the Grand Duke Nicholas, who gave and received the same greeting; and it now only remained for the Emperor to arrive, which he did a few minutes after, accompanied by a brilliant staff, among whom was the British Ambassador. As soon as the train had entered the station, the Duke of Edinburgh jumped out and advanced to the Emperor, who gave him a most affectionate welcome, as did also the Grand Dukes, the band meanwhile playing "God Save the Queen." The chief thoroughfares were gaily decorated with flags. When the Duke arrived at the Winter Palace, he was received by the Empress and Princess Marie, together with the Imperial household.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—During the discussion in the Assembly to-day of the bill providing for the appointment of Mayors by the Government, the Left proposed an amendment requiring that Mayors shall be chosen from the municipal Councils. Lost by five votes. The same amendment, afterwards offered by the Left-Centre, was again rejected by a majority of 14.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Jan. 17.—The official report of the engagement of the 6th inst., near Puerto Principe, state that 300 insurgents made an attack on forty-seven Spanish soldiers who were out foraging, killing thirty-nine of them and wounding three.

Senor Quijno, lawyer, and Senor Penatoes, planter, have been arrested on a charge of being Carlist agents. They will be tried by court-martial.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Among the victims of fever or the simoon, bound for the Gold Coast, was Capt. Alfred Chateris, aged 26, son and heir of Lord Elcho. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "His death will awaken the country to a sense of the serious nature of the war into which it has been allowed to drift. We are, in fact, fighting with two enemies,—fever and Ashantees,—and the first is perhaps more formidable than the second."

CRIME.

Feeling in Anderson, Ind., Regarding the Stilwell Murder.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 17.—A gentleman just in from Anderson says the feeling among the citizens over the Stilwell murder is intense. Corwin's life is threatened by friends of the murdered man. The excitement ran so high yesterday that it was feared a disturbance would occur at the funeral to-day; but there was none. No one dare express opinion, unless one friendly to Stilwell. The bitterness against the murderer is intense and openly expressed, and it may lead to bloodshed. There was an immense attendance at the *funeral*, and the deepest sorrow was manifested. It is believed that Corwin will be tried in Madison or some one of the surrounding counties, and escape a death punishment or life imprisonment. Current public sentiment is decidedly with the dead man's cause.

Indicted for Murder.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 17.—The Grand Jury closed its labors yesterday afternoon, bringing in fifteen new indictments, among which is one against Reuben Breed for killing a boy named McSweeney. This case excites a good share of public attention.

A Big Diamond Robbery in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17.—The most daring and successful robbery of Duchime & Co., jewelers, occurred at 5 o'clock this evening, by which the robber got away with $7,000 worth of diamonds, being forty-eight cluster diamond rings and two trays. The young man who did it bought a ring of Duchime yesterday for $27. This evening he returned and asked to look at the diamonds. Mr. Duchime placed two trays of cluster rings before him. The young man talked like a man of business. He took off the ring he bought yesterday and said Mr. Duchime had forgotten to give him a box to keep it in. Mr. Duchime took the ring and turned to get a box for it, leaving the two trays of diamonds on the counter. Hearing the door, which was only two feet away, slam, he turned to the counter and found the man and diamonds gone. He gave the alarm and pursuit was made, but with no result except to learn, from a boy, that the young man had come out of the store in a great hurry, ran down the street, and turned west on Baker alley. As it was dark, no clue has been obtained to the man. A reward of $2,000 has been offered for him and the goods. He had been seen in several jewelry stores during the day, and is described as above the medium height, dark complexion, hair, and eyes, light build, brisk manner, and pleasant address. He was not suspected at any store he visited. The only train he had to get away on early was to Louisville, and he may be captured yet to-night in that city.

Italian Child-Slavery.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The Consul General of Italy says the royal decree has been published forbidding the employment of Italian children in vagrant occupation, and requiring holders of such children in this country to report to the Consular Agent their own name, as well as the names of the children, and to return the latter to Italy at the holder's expense before May 15. Extradition will be sought of those who disobey the order. The aid of municipal authorities here is sought to enforce the provisions of the law.

Another Defalcation.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 17.—Vladimir Stubiski, confidential clerk of William Bracken, agent of the Hartford Life Insurance Company, has absconded, taking with him, as alleged, Bracken's money, and a raised check on the Wilkesbarre Deposit and Savings Bank.

Stolen Treasury Warrants Recovered.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Two men, who gave their names as H. L. Mason and Edward Edwards, were arrested in this city to-day while attempting to sell Treasury warrants to the amount of $10,000, which were recognized as part of the 191 warrants stolen from the Internal Revenue Department at Washington a few days ago.

HOG-KILLING IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17.—The number of hogs slaughtered to date is 541,761; same time last year, 527,915.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 17.—Crude petroleum quiet; quoted at $1.10. Refined quiet; quoted at 13½c; February, 13¾c.

THE CALIFORNIA WOOL CROP.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 17.—Fifteen hundred cars, containing 30,000,000 pounds of wool, passed through here from California during 1873.

WASHINGTON.

Testimonials in Favor of Judge Dillon for the Chief Justiceship.

Miscellaneous Items of News and Gossip.

THE CHIEF-JUSTICESHIP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JUDGE HOADLEY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—The name of Judge Hoadley, of Cincinnati, has been favorably mentioned to-day in discussion on the Chief-Justiceship. The Judge is here, having business before the Supreme Court. His high qualities which eminently fit him for the position are not disputed.

JUDGE DILLON.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—Leading Republican lawyers of this city have assured President Grant that the appointment of Judge Dillon as Chief-Justice would be entirely satisfactory to the Bar of Missouri. Both Republican and Democratic papers here speak of him as eminently qualified for the position.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 17.—Much enthusiasm is created here by the news from Washington that Judge Dillon, who resides here, is thought likely to be appointed Chief-Justice. The Bar is specially pleased. The intelligence from all the principal places in the State is to the effect that the announcement has created great interest among attorneys and leading men. The press, without distinction of party, is certifying to his ability and fitness for the position. Judge Dillon is in the prime of life, was elected Judge of his District four successive terms, then he became Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, and was serving as such when appointed United States Circuit Judge. His character is spotless. He has made a national reputation both as a Judge and a law-writer. Lawyers who know him best, here and elsewhere, seem most anxious to have his name considered by the President.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE DARIEN CANAL SCHEME.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—There are indications that the Darien Ship Canal scheme will be vigorously urged on the attention of Congress this session. California is particularly interested and will take the lead in the matter. The work, is estimated, will cost $8,000,000, which is a mere bagatelle to a great nation in flush times like these.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S RESIDENCE.

The *Evening Star* announces that President Grant has purchased ground upon which to erect a permanent residence in the vicinity of Senator Stewart's new house. The President has quite freely expressed his opinion in the last year or two that Washington is the only city in the United States worth living in, and has doubtless fully determined to live here after his second term is expired. One of the numerous rows of buildings that have recently been put up by Gen. Babcock, is reported to be owned by the President, and he has made other investments in the District which promise to be very remunerative, sufficiently so, at least, to enable him to maintain the splendor of a second-rate court.

DON PIATT A DRAMATIST.

Don Piatt is announced as having nearly completed a moral drama for Clara Morris, the emotional actress.

THE LEGAL-TENDER RESERVE.

The announcement is made that there are but $17,000,000 of the legal-tender reserve in the Treasury. This, the Secretary of the Treasury thinks, will last till next May, if no untoward accidents increase the outgo.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

The war between the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads is increasing in vim. The Baltimore & Ohio is now making an effort to have the charter of the Baltimore & Potomac, Tom Scott's road into this city, repealed by the Maryland Legislature. The law-making body of Maryland will have a fine chance to make money if this fight is carried on as obstinately as is now promised.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE MEXICAN WAR VETERANS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Mexican veterans this morning adopted a memorial to Congress asking for pensions for those who were engaged in the Mexican war, or their widows and children, and afterward visited the Executive Mansion, where ex-Gov. Herbert, of Louisiana, made a short address to the President, saying that the members of the Convention were glad to recognize in him an old companion-in-arms in the glorious and victorious battles in Mexico. The President bowed his thanks in reply, and there was general handshaking and pleasant conversation. Gen. Sherman and many ladies were present.

On the return of the veterans to their hall, they were entertained with the story of the vase that graced the platform. It was presented to Gen. Jackson at the close of the War of 1812 by the ladies of South Carolina, and by him presented to the State to be given to the South Carolinian who should distinguish himself in the next war. It is now held in trust for the last survivor of the Palmetto Regiment in the Mexican War.

A resolution was adopted asking Congress to remove disabilities of Mexican veterans who may have served in the Confederate army.

The Convention elected the following officers of the permanent Association: President, Gen. George Cadwallader; Vice-President and Counseller from each State and Territory; five Secretaries and Treasurers.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day held two hours discussion on the proposition to abolish the Electoral College, and to choose the President by direct vote of the people.

IN THE HOUSE.

The House met in Committee of the Whole for general discussion on miscellaneous topics, Mr. Busk in the chair. Speeches were made by Mr. Harris, of Georgia, on civil-rights; by Messrs. Kelley, Townsend, and Burchard on finance and currency.

The House adjourned at 4:15.

LEGAL-TENDERS.

Outstanding legal-tenders, $382,075,715.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

The Executive Council of the National Board of Trade, who have just adjourned their annual session at Baltimore, are here, and will appear before the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Ways and Means and the Banking and Currency Committees of the House, to urge amendments to the Bankruptcy and the National Bank laws. The Council will argue against the total repeal of the Bankruptcy law, and in favor of allowing it to stand with certain amendments such as have been heretofore indicated in your dispatches.

IN THE NATIONAL BANK LAW

they will recommend particularly an amendment curtailing the discretionary powers of the Comptroller of the Currency. In cases were banks are delinquent, the powers which the Comptroller enjoys in the matter of imposing penalties in such cases are so extraordinary that they not only open the doors to bring corrupt influences to bear on officials, but also operate as hardships on the banks. The Council will also urge the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to consider and suggest measures for the benefit of commerce.

FINANCIAL.

Dawes will not probably secure a majority of the Ways and Means Committee in favor of his bill to authorize a new loan of $20,000,000.

POSTAL ITEM.

Postal service has been ordered on the Michigan, Midland & Canada Railroad from St. Clair to Richmond, Mich., to commence Feb. 2.

THE VIRGINIUS NAVAL COURT

has adjourned, and, judging from the testimony elicited, the findings are "The sinking of the Virginius was unavoidable under the circumstances."

OMAHA.

Government Grain Contracts—Bonds Bought up.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Jan. 17.—Awards were made to-day at the headquarters of the Department of the Platte in this city on bids to furnish 1,000,000 bushels of oats and 2,000,000 bushels of corn, viz.: Gen. J. M. Thayer, 1,000,000 bushels oats at 63¼ cents. The accepted bids for corn ranged from 68 to 72¾ cents. Furnished by four contractors.

The Commissioners of this county advertised for the surrender of $20,000 7 per cent and $15,000 10 per cent county bonds. Awards were made to-day to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, $20,000 at 80; Caldwell, Hamilton & Co., $10,000 at 97½; and the First National Bank, $5,000 at 99.

FIRES.

In Fort Wayne, Ind.; Loss, $6,500.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 17.—A fire broke out in the residence of Mr. Hossfoot, on Water street, last night, and the house was entirely consumed, together with all the furniture. The flames spread to the residence of A. J. Emerich adjoining, and before they could be subdued the building was seriously damaged. The total loss is estimated at $6,500. Mr. Emerich's loss on house and furniture is $5,000, with insurance of $1,000 in the Home, of New York. The loss on Hossfoot's house is supposed to be about $1,500, insured in the Home for $300. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as Mr. Hossfoot's house, where the fire originated, has been closed since New Year's, that gentleman being out of town.

At Diamondale, Mich.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 17.—The rake factory of E. H. Hudson, at Diamondale, was burned last night, with a stock of rakes ready for market, tools, etc. The loss is $8,000.

OBITUARY.

Rev. William Sparrow, D. D.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Jan. 17.—The Rev. William Sparrow, D. D., Dean of the Faculty of the Episcopal Seminary near this city for the past thirty-three years, died in the First National Bank here this morning, aged 73 years.

Charles Astor Bristed.

Mr. Charles Astor Bristed, better known to the public as "Carl Benson," his literary sobriquet, died at Washington Jan. 14, aged 53 years. His writings were mainly contributed to newspapers and magazines, though he published several books, the most notable being "Five Years in an English University." Mr. Bristed was a grandson of John Jacob Astor.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 17.—The Board of Trustees of the Vanderbilt University adjourned to-day, after a three day's session, Bishops Paine and McTyeire, presiding. The Board ordained three departments to be opened on the 15th of next January. The Rev. Drs. Summers, of Nashville, and Shipp, of South Carolina, were elected, and three professors in the Theological Department, and three professors in the Literary and Scientific Department, viz.: L. C. Garland, of the University of Mississippi; J. C. Wills, Central College, Missouri, and N. L. Lupton, University of Alabama. The Board will meet again at Nashville, in April, when other chairs will be filled and the organization completed.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Report of the Register in Bankruptcy to Be Made Monday—Trustee and Creditors' Committee Chosen.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 17.—It was expected that Register Mason would this morning present his report to Judge Cadwallader in the matter of Jay Cooke & Co., and E. K. Price, Esq., and a large number of those interested were in attendance. Mr. Mason said his report would not be ready for presentation until Monday. Mr. Price asked the Court whether the Register was at liberty to continue the voting of creditors. The Judge said he had no knowledge of the matter, the Register not having yet made his report; and he could answer no questions. It is semi-officially announced that Mr. Edwin M. Lewis has been chosen Trustee, and John Clayton, Isaac Norris, Charles P. Helfenstein, R. S. Shoemaker, and James Brown as the Committee of Creditors.

MEETING OF THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Lecture by Prof. Snider.

A meeting of the Chicago Philosophical Society was held in the Methodist Church Block yesterday evening, and was well attended. The chair was taken by Gen. Stiles, Vice-President of the Association.

A letter was received from Dr. J. S. Jewett, of Evanston, thanking the Society for his election as an honorary member, and expressing his readiness to do anything in his power to contribute to the interest or to aid in fulfilling the mission and aims of the Society.

Another letter was received from Dr. Bland, explaining his reasons for refusing to sign the letter to the Trustees of the Methodist Church Block.

Prof. Snider, of St. Louis, delivered an interesting lecture on "The Thought of the American State System," upon which there was no discussion, the lecturer not being a member of the Association. At the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. Keith announced that in a short time a Philosophic levee would be held, at which music, the drama, and elocution would be leading features. The action of the Trustees of the Methodist Church Block towards the Association having been broached, the Rev. Mr. Taylor moved the passage of the following resolution:

WHEREAS, A certain correspondence has been carried on between the Executive Committee of the Philosophical Society of Chicago and the Trustees of the Clark Street Methodist Episcopal Church; and

WHEREAS, Sundry members of said Philosophical Society feel that the dignity of said Society has been fatally compromised; therefore,

Resolved, That said Society repudiate the action of said Executive Committee in this matter, and that said Society demand of said Executive Committee that they will in no future case of such magnitude take the responsibility of acting for the Society without instruction from the same.

On motion, the resolution was laid upon the table.

Mr. Anderson, Secretary of the Association, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Society has the utmost confidence in the independence, integrity, and purity of purpose of the Executive Committee.

On motion, this resolution was likewise laid upon the table. After further discussion, in which it was decided that the Society should obtain rooms in which they could discuss such subject as they choose in such manner as they thought fit, the meeting adjourned.

LOCAL ITEMS.

A kerosene lamp upsetting at No. 395 West Sixteenth street, owned and occupied by Joseph Mach, was the occasion of a small fire doing damage to the amount of about $35; fully insured.

About 8 o'clock last evening James Marshall fell from the sidewalk on Adams street near Fifth avenue and was injured quite severely internally. He was taken to his home, 276 Chicago avenue, and a physician called.

About 7 o'clock last evening, a man named Thomas Shirlock was run over by a freight train on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad at the Wood street crossing, and had his left leg crushed. He was taken to his home, No. 645 Hubbard street, and died about 1 o'clock last night.

Yesterday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock, a horse ran away on Clark street, near Polk, and ran over a boy named George Rice, seriously injuring him about the head. He was taken to residence, 188½ Pacific avenue, and attended by his physician. The horse was stopped before committing further damage.

The Freja Scandinavian and Singing Society yesterday evening serenaded Madame Nilsson-Rouzeaud at the Pacific Hotel. The Committee of Arrangements consisted of Messrs. Gustaf Nyquist, President of the Society; Henry L. Hertz, Secretary, and John Swenson, Musical Director. The members of the Society to the number of about twenty assembled at the LaSalle street entrance about 10:30 o'clock, and gave a Swedish selection, mostly for baritones and basses, entitled "The Last Days of September," which was followed by the beautiful song, "Farewell, Farewell, My Own True Love," given with fine effect. They were then invited to come up to the corridor on which Mme. Nilsson's rooms were situated, where they gave an Alpine song, in which the tenor parts were taken admirably. After repeating one verse of the "Farewell," Mme. Nilsson invited the members of the serenading party into her parlor, where refreshments were served. Mr. Nyquist gave a toast of welcome to the Scandinavian Queen of Song, and the Society responded by the peculiar "Hra! Hra! Hra!" of the Scandinavians, and drank the toast to the bottom. After a few words of reply from Mme. Nilsson, the Society took their departure. During the singing, the corridors were filled with ladies and gentlemen, attracted from the Pacific Hotel hop by the music of the Society, and the latter seemed rather embarrassed by the number of their audience. The open air would have been preferable for such a serenade, though the music was very fine even in the confined corridor.

STARVING INDIANS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 17.—A special to the *Tribune* this evening, from Duluth, says the Indians at Vermillion Lake are dying of starvation. They have eaten two children and one man. The scarcity of game and failure of the rice crop is the cause. They claim that the Government failed to send the usual supplies of provisions, eighty coming into the settlement for relief.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 17.—The Secretary of State to-day issued a license to the Streator Glass-Works Company; capital, $50,000; and certificates of organization were issued to the Farmers' Elevator and Construction Company of Iroquois County; and the International Pipe Company, of Chicago; capital, $100,000.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Arrived—Steamship Donau, from Bremen.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The steamships Spain and Great Western have arrived out.

A Kansas Shooting-Affair.

Cana, Kan. (Jan. 5), Correspondence of the Independence Tribune.

A shooting-affair took place this afternoon near Mr. Simpson's, two miles north of St. Paul, in Howard County. A deadly feud has for some time existed between Mr. G. D. Gartman, who has kept a harness shop in Cana, and resides on his farm three miles north of town, and Jim Munns, who had long been an intimate friend of Gartman's. The friendship between the two was broken about a year ago, by the latter discovering too much of an intimacy between Munns and his (Gartman's) wife, and Gartman swore vengeance when she ran off with Munns last September. He even followed the guilty pair to Arkansas; but, changing his mind, returned, and has been staying about Cana ever since. A couple of weeks ago Munns returned, leaving the woman at Fort Smith, in order to give the wronged man satisfaction, but was careful not to meet Gartman until to-day, when he, with Simpson's connivance, sent a small boy to Gartman with the information that he could be found at Simpson's. Gartman armed himself, mounted a mule, and started to meet his doom. Dismounting when within a short distance of the house, he was moving cautiously along, when Munns fired at him from an ambush with his rifle, wounding him badly and knocking him down. Rushing upon his prostrate victim, the fiend tore his revolver from him and shot him four times through the neck, thigh, and legs, breaking both legs above the knee. Leaving him for dead, Munns jumped upon his horse and "put" for the criminal's resort—the Indian nation. Gartman was carried into Simpson's house and Dr. Taylor summoned. At last accounts he was still living, though not able to survive long. Simpson was arrested, and parties started after the murderer.

THE FIRST SLAVE-SALE IN CHICAGO.

An Incident of Thirty-two Years Ago.

Edwin Heathcock, Colored, Bought by Mahlon D. Ogden for Twenty-five Cents.

Living only in the first part of the second decade since liberty has been proclaimed throughout the land, to all the inhabitants thereof, it can hardly be comprehended that a little more than thirty years ago a man was publicly sold in Chicago at auction,—his liberty put up to be disposed of legally to the highest bidder. It happened in this wise: By the organic law of the Northwest Territory, of which Illinois is a part, in the so-called ordinance of 1787 it was decreed, "That there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory forever." And the original Constitution of the State very properly incorporated this clause, making it an essential condition in the organic structure of the civil society of the State; a chain with an unbroken link in the title of the natural right to liberty of every inhabitant of the State. But, notwithstanding this, as outrageous as it may seem, the fathers of our State incorporated a slave code upon the statute law, in the "Indentured Servant" system, and in regulations concerning slaves escaping into this jurisdiction from the original Slave States. Therefore by the laws enacted in spite of this safe-guard in the Constitution, and the greater power behind the Constitution (the ordinance), every negro or mulatto was

PRESUMED TO BE A SLAVE;

and every such person was prohibited settling in this State without filing a certificate of freedom and giving bonds and *security* that he should not become chargeable to the public for maintenance as a pauper. Thus, in fact, it became unlawful for a free negro to be free in this State.

Now, it so happened, in the fall of 1842, that there was working for a man on a farm in Cook County a colored man of the name of Edwin Heathcock. The person Heathcock was commanded by a white man named Dodson to render some service to him such as became a negro, or a person not free, and to whom he owed no allegiance (for he was working for another person), and for his refusal to serve two masters, neither of whom was his master, he was knocked down; and, as the knocking down was not agreeable to Heathcock, as was proved by ample demonstrations, and threats made by a friend to have the knocker-down arrested for breaking the peace, the assailant got the start of him and had the negro arrested for being in this State unconstitutionally free. He was placed in the Cook County Jail. The Justice committing him for this heinous offence, is not positively remembered, but it is believed to be one that in those days was known as "Justice" but more generally called "Old Kerchival."

THE COUNTY JAIL

was then a very uncouth structure made of hewn logs, either one story high, or two very low stories, standing on the northwest corner of the Court-House Square, close upon the sidewalk where now is laid the mosaic Portland cement stone for our modern pathway. The Court-House was a long, low, brick edifice with a burlesque Grecian front, standing close in the northeast corner of the same delectable square, which was then enclosed by a board fence, and used as an occasional cow pasture, until a short time after the Mechanics' Institute, operated by S. D. Childs, Ira Miltimore, and the two Isaacs (Speer and Milliken), put up the famous marvelously-tall liberty pole in the centre of the square, to look upon which was supposed to make it certain which way was north or south. On the west of LaSalle street, opposite the log jail, was a three-story brick, known as Chapman's building. The jail was then and some years after regularly indicted by the Grand Jury as a nuisance. Into this nuisance with horse-thieves and the like, was committed this unlawfully free man, who was at the time a worthy and devoted member of the Methodist Church, there to remain to be

ADVERTISED FOR SIX WEEKS

as a slave, and for his master to come forward, reclaim him, pay charges and take him away, otherwise, if no master should appear, or if he had no master, he was to be sold as a slave to the highest bidder by the year or from month to month, for the charges for being detained for not being a slave, as the law did require and enjoin. The jailor was the jolly, good-hearted Mr. Beark, who fed well and kept all his subjects safe; and the Sheriff was Samuel J. Lowe, an Englishman, and popular Democrat, a Washingtonian, training under the banner of Judge Smith, Justice Kerchival, and Drs. Egan and Maxwell, and Dick Hamilton, and as brusque as became an energetic Sheriff. As the political ship of this county was trimly sailing under the Democratic flag, Edwin Heathcock was legally advertised, and the notice properly kept in the *Weekly Chicago Democrat* for six weeks,—where Long John Wentworth, having a proper appreciation of the joke, set the advertisement off with the customary illustration of a negro running bareheaded with a bundle on a stick over his shoulder. The day of sale was set for

MONDAY, THE 14TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1842,

at Chapman's Building, on the opposite side of the street from the jail,—and why at Chapman's rather than at the Court-House door on the other end of the block, will forever remain unexplained.

The selling of a Methodist brother, in good and regular standing, as a piece of property, was not considered altogether proper by some even who were not regarded as the contemptible Abolitionists. It was some time after this that they became D—d Abolitionists. But the contemptible Abolitionists were becoming numerous already in Chicago. It is not probable that they would have allowed so important an event as a slave-sale in Chicago to go unnoticed. Consequently, late on Saturday night Calvin De Wolf, who was then a student of law with Grant Goodrich, came into my printing office, and the sale on Monday became a topic of conversation. It was thought not best to let the opportunity pass without giving due notice to the citizens of Chicago, that there might be sufficient members present at the sale to fairly test the value of a man on the auction block. The matter decided, De Wolf held an oil lamp at the case, while, after I had placed the heading on the stone, I set up in double-English, a hand-bill nearly in these words:

A MAN

FOR SALE.

On Monday morning at 10 o'clock Sheriff Lowe will sell at or near the Jail, to the highest bidder, Edwin Heathcock, now confined for being free, to pay the legal expenses for holding him on suspicion of being a slave.

The solid men of Chicago are requested to be present and witness the first man sale in our county.

This was locked up, put upon the press, and, while DeWolf stood behind and played the part of roller-boy, I printed off fifty or more copies of the bill. We then, at 12 o'clock Saturday night, sallied up Clark street, along the line to be traversed by the church-goer on the morrow, posted these bills on the boards of the fence around the Public Square, up past the long, low Presbyterian church on the right, the equally low Methodist on the left (now where the Methodist Block is), between Washington and Madison streets, and on the board fences along and beyond the houses of R. E. Heacock, Starr Foote, Tuthill King, P. F. W. Peck, Robert Freeman, Joseph Meekers, etc., on both sides of Clark street, so that the sober, if not the solid, men, had full notice of the sale on Monday morning, as they went to and fro to their meetings—for the people in Chicago at that time were famous church-goers. Through the Sabbath day these bills received some

EVIDENCES OF SPITE AND CONTEMPT,—

such as a hole thrust through their midst, or a tobacco quid sent to sprawl and spatter over their white faces. But they did their work. And at the appointed hour a large crowd of the reputable people of Chicago were present to witness Sheriff Lowe's slave sale.

The Sheriff, after stating the obligations imposed upon him by the statute (the second section of the act of Jan. 7, 1829, relating to free negroes, &c.), proceeded in the discharge of his duty by offering Edward Heathcock for sale at public auction.

Regan, the Sheriff—"I am to hire out Edwin Heathcock to the highest bidder for one month. How much is bid for Edwin Heathcock?"

No bid.

"How much, gentlemen, for Edwin Heathcock?"

Still no bid.

"How much shall I have for Edwin Heathcock for one month? He is to be hired out for one month; how much is bid?"

"How much?"

And so for some time he solicited a bid.

The sale was interrupted by some one inquiring of the Sheriff if the person who became the purchaser would be held responsible for his return at the expiration of the month.

"No other responsibility will be assumed than what is required by the statute."

"Nothing is bid. Is there no one who will hire Edwin Heathcock?"

"If nothing is bid I shall have to return him to the County Jail."

At this announcement the sternness and coldness of the audience seemed to relax a little; and, after a few more invitations to improve the opportunity to make a speculation, a voice was heard from one of the upper windows offering

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

for Edwin Heathcock for one month.

"Twenty-five cents is bid—do I hear any more than twenty-five cents?—twenty-five cents, going. Gentlemen, I shall hire him out for twenty-five cents, if no more is bid. Going—going—for twenty-five cents—only twenty-five cents—going—going—going—*gone*, for twenty-five cents. Edwin Heathcock is hired out to Mahlon D. Ogden for twenty-five cents."

Mahlon D. Ogden (still with us; one of our most respected citizens, as then,) held up the shining silver quarter between his thumb and finger (those were specie-basis days), and tendered the sum to the Sheriff. "Now," said Mr. Ogden to his new purchase, "Edwin, you are my man. I have purchased you for 25 cents. Go where you like." The announcement was responded to by cheers from the crowd in the street. Sheriff Lowe acted as if he felt that he had got happily through with a very unpleasant *duty*, and said that he wanted his fellow-citizens to understand that he was but

THE AGENT OF THE LAW,

and only doing what they commanded through the law. The citizens quietly went their ways to their business and their homes, and so did Edwin Heathcock, the first man ever sold in Chicago, and nothing has been heard of him since. Many persons have been sold in various ways in Chicago since that time for considerations as various as the imagination could devise, but none would be willing to admit that they were purchased for so small a price as 25 cents.

It was assumed that the law under which this man was sold at public sale was enacted to protect the State against an influx of vagabonds and paupers, as if no colored person was capable of supporting himself unless he had a master to support also. But colored people had been common in Chicago before this time, and the law requiring them to give bonds that they would never become poor, had remained a dead letter. Dr. Dyer, who was always noted for "searching out the cause of the poor," made an examination of the records of the expense of the county on account of paupers, and he found that although the public had paid largely for the support of the Irish and every class of foreign citizens, and natives not a few, no proof could be found that the County of Cook had as yet paid one cent for the support of a colored person,—and, in fact, the first instance in which any expense had been made to the county on account of the negro being in our midst without a certificate of freedom, and bonds to match, was the expense of arresting, imprisoning, advertising, and selling Edwin Heathcock, for not having complied with the law—less the credit of 25 cents from Mahlon D. Ogden.

Z. EASTMAN.

The New Combustible.

We stated, says *Galignani's Messenger*, a short time ago, that a Belgian peasant had made the extraordinary discovery that earth, coal, and soda mixed up together would burn as well and better than any other combustible, and the fact has since been proved beyond a doubt. The way in which he found this out is curious. He had been scraping the floor of his cellar with a shovel, in order to bring all the bits of coal lying about in a heap, which, mixed as it was with earth and other impurities, he put into his stove. To his astonishment he found that this accidental compound burnt better instead of worse than he expected, and emitted much greater heat. Being an intelligent man, he attempted to discover the cause, and found that a great deal of soda, probably the remnant of the last wash, lay about on the floor of the cellar, and that some of it must have got into his heap. He then made a few experiments, and at length improved his compound sufficiently to render it practical. The publicity given in Belgium to this discovery caused trials to be made everywhere, and it has now been ascertained that three parts of earth and one of coal-dust, watered with a concentrated solution of soda will burn well and emit great heat. Many Parisian papers talked of it, but only one, the *Moniteur*, went so far as to make the experiment at its printing office. A certain quantity of friable and slightly sandy earth was mixed with the quantum of coal-dust prescribed; the two ingredients were well incorporated with each other, and then made into a paste with the solution above mentioned. The fireplace of one of the boilers had previously been lighted with coal, and the fire was kept up with shovelsfull of the mixture. The latter, in a few seconds, was transformed into a brown, dry crust, which soon after became red-hot, and then burned brightly, but without being very rapidly consumed. The fact of the combustion is, therefore, well ascertained; but, before the system can be universally adopted, there are some important points to be considered, such as the calorific power of the mixture compared to that of pure coal, its price, and, above all, a remedy for the great drawback attaching to it—its fouling the fire-grate considerably.

The Agriculture of the Future.

From the New York Evening Post.

There is a curious and very radical article in the December number of *Fraser's Magazine* upon farming. The writer's belief is that in the time to come a farm will be an immense food-factory carried on by a company. The companies will be joint stock concerns, issuing shares of from $50 to $250 each, and working from 3,000 to 10,000 acres. The buildings of the farm (such is the scheme) must be placed on the highest point of land, so that water and manure may be conveyed over the surface by gravitation. Machinery is, among other services, to shear a sheep. A whole staff of butchers will be employed to kill and cut up bullocks and transmit the meat in pieces suitable for the London market straight to the salesman, without the intervention of a dealer. The salesman will be in the company's employ, and will only sell their meat. The company will make an effort to get more than one crop in a year. But the most surprising of the results which await the future of farming will be the ripening of crops by means of an electric current passed through the plants, or by some other kind of artificial heat.

One point of which the writer makes much is the impossibility of profit in England from the cultivation of wheat. Wheat is almost the only agricultural product which has not risen since 1770. The only sort of corn which is much dearer now than then is barley, the reason being that barley is used in distillation and brewing. In the last fifty years meat and dairy-produce have greatly risen in price. Yet wheat remains the same, notwithstanding the rise in the price of labor and the increase in rents. No increase of demand has any important effect upon the price of corn. A rise in wheat will at once bring any quantity of it to England. The importation of wheat by England in 1859 was 5,000,000 quarters, or 40,000,000 bushels. In 1871 the importation was nearly 10,000,000 quarters. Yet the price of wheat in 1871 was lower than in 1860. It is very plain, says the writer in *Fraser*, that wheat cultivation can no longer be profitable, and it would be better to use the land thus occupied to raise produce, which must be imported to England at a loss. One of the difficulties which the farmer must meet is to find some green produce which will take the place of wheat in the rotation of crops. This obstacle the author of the article thinks a very serious one.

All for Love—Suicide of Senor Pedro C. Armijo, the Great Sheep-Raiser of New Mexico.

From the Kansas City Times, Jan. 14.

The readers of the *Times* will perhaps recall to mind an interview published in these columns a few weeks ago with the "mutton millionaire," of Albuquerque, New Mexico. At that time this young gentleman had just arrived at Kansas City on his way to Mexico, and was flushed with hope and prosperity, hoping soon to claim as his own one of the fairest daughters of New Mexico, Miss Lena ——, daughter of the senior member of a large and influential wholesale commercial house at Grenada, the present terminus of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. But this handsome and enterprising young Mexican was doomed to a terrible mental shock which in a moment of impetuosity lost him his life.

It appears that he had been paying his attention to the sister of the lady to whom his partner, Mr. Baca, has recently led to the altar. But from some reason a rupture of friendly relations between the two ensued, and young Armijo, unable to withstand the agony of disappointed love, which to some high spirits is terrible torture, decided to take his own life. He shot himself on Tuesday last and died on Thursday.

He was the representative of one of the wealthiest and most influential families in New Mexico. Young and of medium stature, affable and pleasing in conversation, highly cultured, having graduated in the St. Louis University in 1866, where he was a general favorite. He was about 25 or 26 years of age, very modest, notwithstanding his immense pastoral wealth. He was very enthusiastic upon the question of sheep-raising, and devoted all of last summer to the introduction of vast herds of sheep into Colorado, which was his headquarters.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the 20th inst. the Legislature of Maryland will proceed to the election of a United States Senator to succeed the Hon. William T. Hamilton, whose term will expire March 4, 1875. The indications are that the Hon. William Pinckney Whyte, the present Governor, will be elected. He has already represented Maryland in the United States Senate, having been appointed by Gov. Swann, in 1868, to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who was made Minister to England. Mr. Whyte is the grandson of the great William Pinckney, of Maryland.

—Although nothing has been heard of Mrs. Badger since her trace was lost in New York, her friends still hope for favorable news. While in Rome, some years since, she was prostrated by a Roman fever, and for a long time her life was dispaired of. This completely shattered her constitution, and naturally of a morbid consciousness, she became subject to periods of despondency, which have of late grown upon her. During these periods she was wont to fear insanity, and imagine she would become a burden upon her friends. They have formerly been of very short duration, oftentimes the feeling would be but momentary, and it is hoped that in this instance, if she still lives, a return to consciousness will take place. Meanwhile nothing is being left undone to obtain information of her or her fate. The only new fact developed thus far is the statement of Miss Lilian Edgarton, who was a passenger on the same boat with Mrs. Badger. She says that she conversed with that lady and is satisfied that she landed in New York.—*Boston Post.*

—Mr. E. T. Parris, historical painter to the late Queen Dowager, died recently in London, at the age of 82 years. Among his best-known works is the celebrated picture of the coronation of Queen Victoria, which was painted and engraved for the late Sir Francis Moon. He also repainted and otherwise restored Sir James Thornhill's paintings in the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. He acquired great celebrity for his panorama of London, which is said to be one of the largest pictures ever painted on canvas, and was exhibited for a long time at the Colosseum, Regent's Park. It has given pleasure to thousands in London, and has been purchased by showmen in New York.

—A strange and sudden death occurred at Osage, Mitchell County, Iowa, on the 30th ult. Elbridge Drake, while eating his dinner some two weeks previous, felt a pricking in his throat, which troubled him for several days. He lost his appetite, became sickly and looked pale, and complained of pain in the stomach and left side. He continued to grow worse, the pain extending to his left arm and breast. About 12 o'clock one night a pain, like a knife shot through his heart, and he died in a few minutes. Upon examination, the cavity of the chest was found filled with coagulated blood, and about two inches from the heart the aorta (main artery) was ruptured about one line in extent. The cause of his death was evidently from some foreign substance in the lung; it must have gone down the trachea instead of the esophagus. The doctor thinks that nothing but a sliver of glass could have wrought such destruction.

The Flight of Elbert A. Woodward.

The story of the flight of Elbert A. Woodward, one of the criminals connected with the New York "ring," and the details of his wanderings to elude arrest, are published in the New York papers. One account says: "On hearing that he was in danger of arrest he left Norwalk for Canada; stopped a month in Quebec, then went to Montreal; next turned up at New Liverpool, on the St. Lawrence, then secretly returned to Boston, where he shipped for Havana as a sailor under the name of Spencer, on the brig Houston. He next visited Vera Cruz, and crossed the isthmus for San Francisco. There he was recognized, and a telegram was sent to New York. While there he saw Tweed, whose overland journey was no doubt planned with the view of meeting Woodward and discussing 'ring' affairs. He then went to New Orleans, Fernandina, and Baltimore, and finally left for Europe. He made the tour of Great Britain, meeting Connolly in Dublin. He then went to Paris, Germany, Switzerland, and Spain, settling down in Barcelona. While there the agent of the New York authorities had several interviews with him, and terms were presented granting him immunity if he would turn State's evidence. There is every reason to believe the terms will be accepted. He is said to be on his return to the United States, and to be now within an hour's journey of New York."

MARRIAGES.

WILLARD—CABERRY—On Thursday evening, Jan. 15, 1874, at the residence of the bride's parents, [illegible] Indiana avenue, by the Rev. J. W. Phelps, Mr. Arthur M. Willard, formerly of Springfield, Mass., and Ella L., daughter of H. R. Caberry, Esq. No cards.

HIGGINS—CARTER—Jan. 14, 1874, S. Higgins and Anne Carter.

Cleveland and Brooklyn papers please copy.

CAWTHORNE—PRINCE—On the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. C. E. Felton, Mr. Will Cawthorne and Miss Fannie I. Prince.

DEATHS.

HORNE—Jan. 15, in Cairo, Robert Horne, aged [illegible] years.

Funeral services to take place Sunday, Jan. 18, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Jesse Hackett, 449 Warren-av.

St. Paul papers please copy.

McLAIN—Friday, Jan. 16, 9½ o'clock, at the residence of his son, Robert McLain, 68 Hamilton-av., John McLain, in the 77th year of his age.

Funeral Sunday, Jan. 18, 11½ o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited.

Lockport, N. Y., and Brooklyn, N. Y., papers please copy.

DUBOIS—At Lawrenceville, Ill., Jan. 15, Mrs. [illegible] Adams, daughter of Jesse K. Dubois, of Springfield.

CODY—Jan. 17, Edward Walter Cody, at the residence of his parents, Edward and Kate Cody, [illegible] East Polk-st.

Funeral Jan. 18, at 11 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

STOWELL—In Bristol, Vt., Dec. 31, Isaac Stowell, Esq., father of the Rev. Dr. Stowell, of this city, aged [illegible]. He was a volunteer of the army of 1812, and a soldier of the Cross for over 30 years.

WHITTLESEY—Friday evening, Jan. 16, Charles E. Whittlesey, aged 55 years.

Funeral Monday, Jan. 19, 11 a. m., at First Congregational Church, corner Ann and West Washington-sts., by cars to Rosehill.

Peoria papers please copy.

SEA—Mary Louise, only daughter of Sidney W. and Mary W. Sea, aged 2 years and 1 month.

Funeral from residence, 25 Vincennes-place, at 2 p. m. Sunday.

Fond du Lac, Milwaukee, Berlin, and Ripon, Wis., papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARKET FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE; ONE OF the best stands on West Madison-st. Address X [illegible], Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO DESIRABLE AND WELL-FURnished rooms, without board, in a private family residence, to responsible parties only. Apply at [illegible] Wabash-av.

BANKRUPT SALE.

CLOSING SALE!
OF
Bankrupt Stock
OF
BICKERTON
& JEFFERY,
No. 36 WASHINGTON-ST.,
Opposite FIELD, LEITER & CO.

The said stock consists in part of the following:

Ladies' Suits, Ladies' Polonaises, Redingotes, Cloaks, Dolmans, Fur Sacques, and Muffs; Embroidered Camel's Hair; Polonaises, unmade; Bl'k Alpacas; Serges and Biarritz Cloth, by the yard; House Wrappers; Cashmere Capes and Talmas, for Spring wear; Infants' Underclothing; full lines of Corsets; Children's Pique Cloaks and Dresses; Linen Suits, Lawn Suits, Paris Muslin Suits and Polonaises, Buttons, Braids, Gimps, and Ornaments.

This sale presents to the Ladies an unusual opportunity to buy GREAT BARGAINS.

The above stock must be sold regardless of cost or value by the 20th inst. On Wednesday, Jan. 21, the undersigned will receive bids for all stock remaining unsold. All bids subject to the approval of the Court.

D. L. HOUGH, Assignee,
36 Washington-st.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

A Cincinnatian on Chicago Christianity.

The Religious Press on Things in General.

Common Sense in Religion—How to Pray.

Meeting of the Chicago Presbytery—Revival Matters.

Personal Items—Religious Notes—Services in the Churches To-Day.

HOW CINCINNATI SEES CHICAGO.

Cincinnati has been looking at Chicago as reflected from the spacious and polished columns of the *Herald and Presbyter*. Who the correspondent is we cannot say, but "Ohio" is the nom de plume, from which it may be inferred the writer is a "foreigner," who gives his views of the city in the order and measure in which they impress him. We make the following extract:

> Whatever else may be said of this town, it cannot be said that church enterprise is lacking. Whether it takes the form of propagandism in planting, thick sown, church organizations, church missions, church buildings, church seminaries, church Sabbath-schools, or the form of Christian work in relief societies, poor societies, social societies, reading societies, sewing societies, soup societies, tract societies, Bible societies, festival societies, or the form of associations, ministerial association, Presbyterial association, Baptist association, Methodist association, Episcopal association, Evangelical association, Alliance association, lecture association, Chicago will parallel any city in the land for effort, for industry, and for results, if not go one step further. The latter form of combined working has broken out recently with unusual force. The whole current of things ecclesiastical seem to run to concert and common counsel. All Christian churches fall in with this stream. The new city paper, the *Alliance*, is but a symptom of the movement. Whether all this comes, in its new impetus, as a wave of the World's Alliance in New York, or is really but a sign of the times, which you no doubt recognize in Cincinnati, as is done here, I leave to the philosophers. It is certain we are entering a new era of Christian work if not of Christian life.
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> The Huxley-Darwin materialism is reacting on those skeptics in a way they had not foreseen. Their speculations and dogmatic negations are awakening a spiritual life and activity among Christian people and a combination of their forces such as we have not seen for scores of years. It requires no prophet to see that, in the same generation in which they were born, rise these theories of no-creation, soul-matter, far away among the debris of Volneyism and Tom Paneism among the forsaken relics of the past.
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> Another feature of Chicago Christian life is the gathering of crowds to some famous preacher. Church-going in Chicago, from what I have seen at various times, is rather above the average of our cities. Any man, of any creed, who has something to say, can be sure of a following, and if he be of uncommon parts can be sure of a large following. Quite a number of such here could be named who rise head and shoulders above the common level of our city congregations.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The city religious press is out with the usual amount of varied interesting matter. No single silver-thread runs through all, but a wise miscellany is found in all the papers.

The *Alliance* opens with an editorial on the "Mental Equality of Society," in which it is stated that the sermon is now listened to by audiences as wise as the preachers, the lecture is heard by thousands as learned as the lecturer, and the newspaper is read by thousands as learned as the editors. Other editorials are given on "Useful Clergymen," "Common Sense in Religion," "E. P. Goodwin, D.D.," "Personal Liberty in Matters of Religion," etc.

The following extract from the article on "Common Sense in Religion" is pointed and pungent, and ought to go a longway in adjusting the relations to religion of that particular commodity:

> Archbishop Whately has forcibly observed that the generality of men have a strong predilection in favor of common sense, except in those points touching which they respectively know of a system of rules; but in those points they deride any one who trusts to unaided common sense. A sailor is ready to treat a disease by common sense, but he would scout the idea of navigating a ship by common sense, regardless of the maxims of nautical art. A physician will despise, perhaps, systems of political economy, and insist on the use of common sense in such matters; but who ever heard of a doctor's trusting to common sense in the treatment of disease? The fact that every man thus trusts to unassisted common sense only, where he has nothing else to trust to, and invariably resorts to the principles of science or the rules of art whenever he has a knowledge of them, proves conclusively that mankind universally prefer, whether consciously or not, systematic knowledge to conjectural opinions. If this is true of all other spheres of thought and action, why should theology be an exception?
>
> We have spoken of some errors into which common sense has led mankind. We might add to them some of the common sense views in political economy which once universally prevailed; such as, that war benefits a nation,—that a national debt is a national blessing,—that a nation is rich in proportion to the amount of gold it has,—that it is advantageous to a nation to export more goods in value than it imports,—that it is a bad policy for a people to buy goods where it can get them cheapest,—that spendthrifts are a blessing to a community because they "help to circulate money," etc., etc. In conclusion, we would ask those who so modestly claim to take only "broad, common-sense views" of religion, what is common sense? Whose common sense is the standard of truth? Is it that of Dr. Clarke, or that of Christ's uneducated disciples; or, "of the educated Christian judgment," as Dr. C. declares in one part of his book; or that of "the average mind of Christendom," as he declares in another, which is certainly not very favorable to Unitarianism; or, is it a common sense that is very uncommon? Is religious truth a thing of majorities, and have we no other touchstone than a counting of noses?

The *Advance* treats on Dr. Strauss' "Confessions" under the suggestive caption "Terribly Dry;" on the "Final Victory," and "Prayer." The latter, says the editor, should be filial, large in its desires, uniting heart with heart, springing from personal union with Christ; inspired by God's spirit, and always in Christ's name. It closes as follows:

> O believer, learn how to pray! Solve this great practical problem so that you can ask what you will and have what you ask. The saints of old were not special saints, but men "of like passions" with ourselves. The powers of nature and the events of Providence may be at our disposal. What "greater works" even than Christ himself did may we perform by the help of the Spirit. We need never be disappointed in our God. Beware lest you be lacking in the faith which can look for mighty and immediate blessings. Be not impatient of the spiritual condition which He imposes for perfectly successful prayer. The prayer of faith can "save the sick," and why not the sinful, the sorrowful, the vicious, the hardened and abandoned? New and yet more glorious answers to prayer lie achieved in this new year of our Lord.

The *Northwestern Christian Advocate* "wants the Church to educate." All churches, says the editor, should apply themselves to this question:

> The day may come when in younger States the churches may consent to support in common one institution; but we guess we will not press this point until they are sensible enough in sparse neighborhoods to concentrate upon one place of worship. Now, however, we hope they will make common cause against secular, which is but another name for so-called anti-Christian, education. Study, under the guidance of teachers who give allegiance to God, is not poor or partial, since no culture is broad and liberal that merges Deity into Pantheism, and that contemplates Nature's God on the theory that perhaps Nature has no God. The denominations have been mutually suspicious and jealous long enough. But there now come against them more formidable and more real rivals. We have long had a National Educational Convention. Let us now have a National Conference of Christian Teachers, who in such a presence need not ignore fundamentals lest they shall be suspected of [illegible].

The *Interior* contains a three-column editorial on "The Trinity," which claims that the Bible teaches "that God is;" that there is only one God; that He is extramundane; that He is a spirit, a person; that Jesus Christ is God; the Holy Ghost is God; after which follow expositions of the Sabellian and Athanasian doctrines, closing as follows:

> It is said that the subject is of no great practical value. This, too, is a grave mistake. This is a fundamental doctrine. Sin is the violation of God's law; hence our need of pardon. Pardon must be preceded by propitiation. The propitiation is made by Christ; and to give it value, Christ must be divine. The divinity of Christ proves the doctrine of the Trinity. Those who deny the Trinity deny, as a rule, the Deity of Christ, deny that Christ made an atonement, and deny that sin is such a violation of God's law that it deserves God's wrath and curse to all eternity. The doctrines of Scripture are so related that, if we deny the Trinity, we part company with the Gospel.

The *Standard's* leader is on the "University of Chicago," followed by "The Wonderful in the Common" and the "New Spanish Revolution." On the "Close-Communion" subject the editor says:

> The communion at the Lord's table neither makes nor breaks fellowship. The break of fellowship is the necessary result of separate churches. Pedobaptist churches have no more fellowship among themselves than they have with Baptist churches. Methodists and Presbyterians, for instance, are no nearer to each other than Baptists and Presbyterians. Open-Communion Baptists are bound to the Pedobaptist world no more firmly than the Close-Communion Baptists. So long as there are separate denominations there must be and will be a break of fellowship. It may be asked, Why are Baptists so rigid on the communion question? In reply, we say it is our standing protest against the perversion of the Gospel ordinance of baptism, in respect to the proper subjects of baptism and the mode of administering the ordinance; and our standing testimony in behalf of loyalty to the Lord in respect of all that he has ordained.

CHICAGO PRESBYTERY.

A pleasant and harmonious session of the Chicago Presbytery was held in their rooms in the McCormick Block last Monday morning. The Rev. Dr. Hurd, pastor of the Highland Park Presbyterian Church, presided, and Dr. Swazey offered the opening prayer, after which the roll was called and the following persons answered: R. W. Patterson, D. D., E. L. Hurd, D. D., J. H. Trowbridge, M. M. Wakeman, E. R. Davis, J. McLeod, Arthur Swazey, D. D., E. M. Barrett, D. S. Johnson, W. T. Wood, J. Harrison, L. H. Reid, David Swing, J. B. McClure, W. C. Young, B. E. S. Ely, A. E. Kittredge, A. H. Deane, F. A. Patton, A. McCalla, J. H. Walker, C. Wisner, C. L. Thompson, Charles Elliott, D. D., Arthur Mitchell, J. M. Farris, U. D. Gulick, and G. C. Noyes. William McGregor, from the Ashland Avenue Presbyterian Church; O. Baird, from Peotone; and H. Wood, from the First Presbyterian Church, Chicago, were present as lay delegates. The Committee on the "St. Ann Church" was continued, and that appointed to look after the case of the Rev. J. K. Wilson recommended that he be given a letter to the Presbytery of New York, which was lost, and the matter postponed until next spring. The Rev. Dr. Kendall, of New York, Secretary of the Board of Home Missions, was present, and, being called upon to address the body, said it was a question whether or not the Chicago Presbytery was doing enough for the Board. It was a query whether Chicago had not better undertake to do its own work. He *am one that* admitted the pre-eminence and importance of the missionary work here, and it was perhaps possible for them to raise all the money they needed and do all the work. Were the churches doing all they could? The Board, when they saw such a city as Chicago calling for aid, asked how was it, that such cities could not do their own work. The Board would need $300,000 this year. Unless they got legacies they might come short. Dr. Cuyler's church in Brooklyn, had fallen off in its contributions; so had Dr. Hall's, of New York City. He came to Chicago with something of alarm for the work of the year. Whatever Chicagoans might do, the Board should do the best it could for Chicago and the whole country.

At the close of Dr. Kendall's remarks the following was adopted:

> *Resolved*, That, having heard with such interest the Rev. Dr. Kendall upon the affairs of the Board of Home Missions, which he represents, this Presbytery make a most earnest effort to raise as promptly as possible and pay into the treasury of that Board the sum apportioned to it by the Synod, viz., $5,000; and further, that we appeal to our church to contribute the amount equal to that drawn by the Presbytery from the Board of Home Missions.

The Rev. James M. Mitchell, a member of Prof. Swing's church, was assigned his trial exercises, preparatory to licensure by the Presbytery next spring. After which the body adjourned.

REVIVAL INTERESTS.

The *Alliance* states that the religious interest throughout the city is increasing. The system of "Fellowship Meetings" inaugurated among the Presbyterians, and held in the various churches of that body this week, has proven a real blessing. They have furnished a glorious opportunity, not only for imparting and receiving important truth, but also for pastors and members to know more of each other, and especially for smaller churches to come in contact with and receive more sympathy from the larger churches. We note with pleasure the unusual religious interest now being manifestd in the Second Baptist, Centenary Methodist, Fifth Presbyterian, and other churches. Services in a number of the churches will, no doubt, be continued another week.

Ten additions were made to the North Star Baptist Church last Sunday.

There were four additions to the Ashland Avenue Presbyterian Church last Sunday.

Three persons were baptized at the Union Park Baptist Church last Sunday evening. The meetings continue.

There is considerable religious interest in the Evanston Baptist Church, where meeting have been held for two weeks.

The meetings in the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church this week have been largely attended, and there is considerable religious interest.

Interesting religious services were held in the Evanston Presbyterian Church on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings this week. Twenty-two additional members were received last Sunday.

A temperance revival is reported at Wheaton, where successful prayer-meetings are being held in some of the saloons.

The Bethany Congregational Church received eleven new members at its last communion. This church, which for several years, owing to a combination of causes, has been in a languishing condition, is now quite flourishing, under the efficient management of its pastor, the Rev. A. W. Bill. The results of the week of prayer were fully as great, in proportion to the membership of the church, as those of any city church, and the earnestness still continues.

The Methodist Episcopal Preachers' Meeting was more largely attended on Monday last than for some weeks past. Reports were given by all the pastors, summing up the spirit and results of the "Week of Prayer." In most of the churches a revival spirit prevails. In some of them large numbers have been converted and added to the church. Centenary charge is enjoying a most gracious revival under the labors of Dr. Peck. Nearly 100 have been admitted to membership in the church since New Year's.

Interesting revivals are in progress at Coal Valley, New Boston, Luma, Rock Island, Mattoon, and many other places in Illinois. At the last-named point 190 have united with the Methodist Church since the revival commenced.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF CHICAGO.

On the 15th day of September, 1873, a few earnest disciples, about twelve in number, covenanted with one another to begin the work, and with the blessing of God build up here at the very centre of this great city a Christian church. The organization, despite many untoward circumstances, by much hard work and self-sacrifice, has already gained a firm footing, and now numbers over 100 members. On Sunday, Dec. 28, the congregation, with George G. Mulfins, Berty G. Stover, of Denver, and Elder W. W. Eaton, of the First Christian Church of Chicago, as ministers of The Word—solemnly ordained Elders and Deacons for the Church. The members are one in love—one in ambition, and one in a firm resolve to do all that they possibly can do to push forward the great work to which, under Divine Providence, they have been called. The Elders are Messrs. Thomas Hodge, J. M. Cyrus, A. B. Fenton, W. S. Ellis. Their house of worship is that formerly occupied by the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church (Dr. Patterson's) on Adams street, east of Throop, where services are held every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

A NEW GERMAN METHODIST CHURCH EDIFICE.

The German Methodists of Chicago have just completed a fine church edifice, 60x100 feet, located on the corner of VanBuren street and Fourth avenue. Substantially it is after the plan of the First Methodist Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, with the first floor devoted to stores, the second to offices, and the third and fourth to the church, Sunday-school and class-rooms. The audience-room proper is 50x75 feet, with a seating capacity of 850. The seats are of cherrywood, arranged semi-circularly. The entire cost is about $40,000. This great work is largely due to the pastor, the Rev. C. A. Loebor, who has had the whole matter in charge from its inception to its completion; and to whom, along with the German population of the city, it stands as a great credit. In addition to the church structure, the Society owns forty feet immediately west of the building, on which there stands a two-story business block, the income of which will belong to the church. All that is received beyond the necessities of this individual church will be devoted to the interests of Methodist Church extension in the city and conference. This is said to be the first German Methodist church edifice erected in the country. It is well that it is a good one.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. A. W. Colver, of Elgin, has been called to a church in Hopkinsville, Ky. It is understood he accepts, and enters at once on the new field of labor.

The Rev. A. J. Frost, pastor of the University Place Baptist Church, has much reason to be encouraged in his work in that Society. The pews of his church rented by auction at a large premium one evening last week.

The Rev. W. H. Holmes is successfully looking after Methodist matters in Cornell, where he has recently organized a church and Sunday-school.

The Rev. W. T. Abbott, of the Washington Street Methodist Church, New York City, has been visiting Chicago. The *Advocate* says: "We will have him out here yet; see if we do not."

Dr. Kendall addressed the students of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary last Monday, and promised all who were qualified to preach the gospel employment during vacation.

Bishop Harris, now abroad, has been appointed a delegate to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

NOTES.

At the noon prayer-meeting last Monday, a stranger arose and attempted to deliver a tirade against the Chicago churches, which, in response to the cries of the poor for bread, this stranger said, were giving a "stone." He was at once corrected by several gentlemen present, who said the Chicago churches were making every possible effort to assist the poor.

THE INDEPENDENT NOT SOLD.

The religious world, a few days ago, was surprised by the announcement that the New York *Independent* had been sold by its publisher, Henry C. Bowen, to Dr. Talmage, and that this gentleman would consolidate the paper with the *Christian at Work*. A note just received from the proprietor of the *Independent* states:

> There is no truth whatever in the reports published in the daily papers that the *Independent* has been sold. No change whatever has occurred in its proprietorship or editorial management, and there is no prospect of any. It is true, however, that several very flattering and unsolicited proposals to purchase the paper have recently been made, from highly-respectable parties; but they have all been declined.

At a recent meeting in St. Louis, Mr. Hammond called upon all who were converted before they were 14 years of age to rise. Fifty-six persons at once responded. On another occasion it was announced: "Let every one who has anything to thank God for, this morning, arise and do it heartily," when a large number arose, each one making some remarks.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey are doing a great work in Scotland. The revival in Edinburgh continues with increasing interest. A foreign exchange states that

> The evening meetings in the third week of the movement were held in the Free Assembly Hall, and in the Established Church Assembly Hall, now occupied as the church of the Toolbooth parish. The meetings in both places were crowded every night, the numbers of inquirers increased, and many were led to give themselves to Christ. On a recent Sunday morning, Mr. Moody preached to young men in the Free Assembly Hall, at 9 o'clock. The place was filled to overflowing, admission being by ticket, and the vast audience was deeply moved by the sermon. At the close of the service, a gentleman stood up and appealed to Mr. Moody for another effort among the young men. Mr. Moody said that if those present would work to get up another meeting for unconverted yong men, he would address them; and he asked those who were willing to work to stand up. The whole audience stood en masse, and the second meeting was held on Friday. Sunday evening was a remarkable time of blessing. The Free Assembly Hall, the Established Assembly Hall, and the Free High Church, were all filled to overflowing, and Free St. John's almost filled. All denominational differences were forgotten. Prof. Charteris spoke in a Free Church, Prof. Blaikie spoke in the Established Church, and brethren from all parts of the country came together in the unity of a common need and a common Savior. Only those who understand the denominational position in Scotland can appreciate the significance of this fact.

ELSEWHERE.

The Episcopalians are sustaining 33 Home Missionaries in Michigan, who hold services in 62 different places.

There is to be a new Episcopal Cathedral Church at Edinburgh, the cost of which will exceed £65,000. The late Miss Walker, of Coates, left the money for the purpose.

The St. Louis *Democrat* states that the religious interest in that city is increasing daily. Mr. Hammond is there, and will hold meetings to-day in the Mercantile Library Hall. The revivalist has the co-operation of the city clergy and the press.

MR. LINCOLN'S RELIGIOUS PRINCIPLES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There has been a great deal of discussion ately regarding the religious principles of the late Mr. Lincoln, which, in my opinion, is very much out of place. Mr. Herndon's letter in to-day's TRIBUNE is all very well, as he is merely supporting his character for veracity, which has been called in question. But the question of Mr. Lincoln's religious belief was a very unseemly one to bring up in the first instance, and is one with which the public of America have nothing whatever to do.

This country recognizes no religion; as a nation, it has no religion; but, very wisely, permits every individual to bow at whatever shrine may seem good to him; interferes with nobody's private opinions, as long as he keeps them to himself, and does not try to force them on his neighbors; and asks no one how the account stands between his God and him. It only makes laws for our guidance in our mutual relations towards each other, and these laws we are called upon to obey; it commands us all, as men and citizens, to do so and so; but, with our relationship with God, the spiritual world, and eternity, it disclaims all connection, and leaves us at perfect liberty to pursue whatever course we will, so long as it does not interfere with some right or privilege of others; and herein lies the greatest wisdom. In choosing our public servants, we do not ask them whether they be Pagan, Jew, or Gentile, or how their account stands in the Heavenly Recorder's office; we ask, Are they good citizens?—will they uphold the laws, and endeavor to preserve, in their integrity, the constitutions of the country? Here we stop, and, with their conduct as good citizens, all their responsibility to us ends. Further than this we have no right to inquire, and any further interference, on our part, would be highly impertinent.

Suppose George Washington had been an infidel, would he have been less great, or would his character have been less noble, on that account? The world, indeed, might have indulged its morbid curiosity in dissecting all the fibres of his spiritual anatomy, and, with Pharisaical pity, denied him entrance into its "Happy Hunting-Ground" in the great "Hereafter." But, infidel or not, his chances of future bliss would be just the same to everyone but the particular sect he happened to belong to, if we allow the question of religion to be entertained at all.

Religion is the science of the spiritual world,—a science that leads to something above and beyond our mere material existence, and assumes a relationship and compact between the Governing Power that rules the vast "unseen world" and the spiritual principle that actuates ourselves; and our manner of conforming to its laws is a matter entirely between that Power and ourselves, and with which the outside world has nothing to do.

What right, then, have we to enter the sanctuary of a man's conscience, and tear out the records of his inner life, and exhibit them to the public gaze? His relationship to the State and society may, legitimately, be made a subject of discussion; but his relationship to his God is a matter with which we have nothing to do. If he has been a good citizen and law-abiding member of society, it is all that we require; and it is gross impertinence to inquire further.

Now, with regard to the Lincoln controversy, it may be a personal matter between Mrs. Lincoln, Mr. Herndon, and one or two others; but I must protest against the assumption that it is of any importance to the American public, and I hope we have heard the last of it. The American public do not care one jot what particular belief, or set of beliefs, Mr. Lincoln entertained, or what were his religious tenets. His character as a citizen, as a statesman, and as a man, is well known to the world, and needs no eulogy or embellishment from any one. It is stamped on the events among which he lived; and only when those events are forgotten shall his name cease to be revered.

Only second to that of Washington is the name of Lincoln in the hearts of our people, and one of the grandest landmarks in the history of our country is the figure of this grand old man stemming the furious waves that were sweeping away our Constitution,—our prestige as a nation. He died in the midst of his glory and usefulness. Why, then, is his memory disturbed by this paltry controversy, the result of which is not of the slightest importance to us one way or the other, and can have no bearing on his character as a public man?

CHICAGO, Jan. 16, 1874. JAMES CASSIDY.

SPIRITUALISM VS. MATERIALISM.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The criticism of "Truth-Seeker," in your last Sunday's issue, upon the lecture of Gen. Stiles, is a representative specimen of that peculiar and queer sort of logic engendered by faith. If the doctrine of immortality is to be established by such forced deductions as this last attack upon Materialism has brought to light, there is but little hope of making intelligent proselytes for the army of believers. The writer of the criticism in question prides himself upon the fact of being a lawyer, and he should consequently prove himself a disciple of common sense and an advocate of the maxim: that fact alone, and not hypothesis, must be the basis of credible testimony. But, in spite of his cultured, legal mind, he permits facts and fancies to dance about his argument in bewildering confusion. He attempts to convince Gen. Stiles of the truth of Spiritualism by assuming premises which do not exist, and by confounding the nature of reliable evidence, based upon facts, with the undefined and indefinable character of alleged spiritual manifestations. The attempt is, of course, an unmitigated failure. Here is a specimen of his logic:

> Suppose you and I should meet at the bar, on a given case—which is not improbable—like this, for example: A man is arraigned for murder. I am his counsel,—you the prosecuting attorney. You call one lone witness, "credible and competent," who testifies, positively, that he was present, and the prisoner at the bar take a revolver from his pocket, that he saw and heard him cock it, and place the muzzle at the head of the man and fire, and that the man fell dead in his tracks. Now, to rebut the testimony, I bring ten men, good and true, all of whom swear, positively, that they were in the neighborhood of the melee, but did not see the prisoner at the bar shoot the unfortunate man. What would you, and the Court, and the jury, and everybody else, think of me as a lawyer if I should stand up and urge the testimony of the noble ten as proof enough that the prisoner at the bar did not kill the man in question? Whatever the parties might think of me, it is very plain as to what the Court and jury would think of the two classes of testimony given. The testimony of the one lone witness as to what he did see would overbalance the testimony of the ten as to what they did not see. So, it seems to me, you stood before a jury (your audience Sunday evening) as a witness, and simply testified to what you do not know, while there are "many pure-minded and intelligent men and women"—yes, General, even thousands of them now living—who are ready to testify, and do testify, modestly and thankfully, every day, that they know that, "Though a man die, yet shall he live again."

Really, this seems very like an unanswerable argument. It was doubtless intended as such by the writer, and, after the first perusal, we are almost tempted to exclaim with the student in Faust:

> I feel as stupid, from all you've said,
> As if a mill-wheel whirled in my head!

And yet is it not absurd and extremely presumptuous to require us to admit that a Spiritualist, testifying to *supernatural* communications between himself and his friends beyond the grave, is entitled to the same credit which a witness may claim who swears to a *natural fact*? This, and this only, is the very pith and marrow of the ludicrous proposition of "Truth-Seeker." In answer to this proposition, I submit that the shooting and the consequent death are things within the limits of well-known natural laws. Spiritual communications, however, are simply operations of occurrences not within the scope of the powers of Nature, positively ascertained and established. The form can be demonstrated "ad oculos" to all men; the latter are believed to exist by a few men only, who mistake their suppositions for positive knowledge. And right here is the difference between the nature of the proof produced by Materialism and the evidence sought to be introduced by Spiritualists. Let us illustrate the distinction by a practical example: If "Truth-Seeker" should inform me that he had witnessed a runaway on any of the streets of Chicago, I should believe him, because I know that horses can run, and that carriages may be broken; but, if he should ask me to credit the statement that he had seen a horse or a carriage raised twenty feet high in mid-air without any visible physical agency whatever, I should take the liberty to doubt the veracity of the gentleman, though his credibility as a man and a brother stood unimpeached and unimpeachable. The laws of gravity cannot thus easily be abolished. They would not permit me to believe the wonderful story of "Truth-Seeker"; at least not until I was personally favored with a clear and unobstructed view of the miraculous mid-air performance. And here, I repeat, lies the distinction between actual proof admissible on the trial of any question submitted to the judgment of impartial and intelligent men, and the alleged evidence vouched for by Spiritualists; and, in the name of common justice and common sense, I protest against confounding the one with the other, and thus placing fact and hypothesis on a par. E. J.

SERVICES TO-DAY.

EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. J. F. Walker will preach morning and evening at Calvary Church. Morning subject; "The Lessons of the Epiphany Season."

—The Rev. H. H. Van Deusen will preach morning and evening at the Church of the Holy Communion.

—There will be full cathedral services morning and evening at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul.

—The Rev. H. J. Petrie will preach morning and evening at the Church of Our Savior.

—The Rev. Francis Mansfield will officiate at the Church of the Atonement at the usual hours.

—The Rev. Dr. Locke will preach morning and evening at Grace Church.

—The Rev. Edward Sullivan, D. D., will preach morning and evening at Trinity Church. Morning subject: "Water Turned Into Wine."

—The Rev. H. N. Powers, D. D., will conduct the exercises of the Church Guild at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Methodist Church Block.

—The Rev. Dr. Stocking will preach morning and evening at the Church of the Epiphany. Evening subject, "Falsehood; its Methods and its Mischiefs."

—The Rev. H. G. Perry will preach morning and evening at All Saints' Church.

—The Rev. G. C. Street will hold services in St. Peter's Hall, No. 330 State street, at 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, 2:30, and 7:30 o'clock.

—The Rev. Arthur Brooks will preach morning and evening at St. James Church.

—The Rev. Dr. Warren will preach morning and evening at St. Mark's Church.

The Rev. H. N. Powers will officiate as usual at St. John's Church.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

The Rt.-Rev. Charles E. Cheney will preach at Christ Church; in the morning on "The Lost Sheep and its Lessons to Wanderers;" in the evening on "A Question that Needs an Answer."

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. J. L. G. McKown, D. D., will preach morning and evening at the Wabash Avenue Church. Evening subject, to young men: "The Qualities that Win."

—The Rev. J. O. Peck will preach morning and evening at the Centenary Church. Evening subject: "A New Joy in Heaven."

—The Rev. S. McChesney will preach morning and evening at Trinity Church, on Indiana avenue, near Twenty-fourth street.

—The Rev. A. Youker will preach this evening at the Western Avenue Church on "The Life of Job." Revival meetings will be held every evening during the week.

—The Rev. Dr. Thomas will preach morning and evening at the First Church.

—The Rev. A. J. Scott will preach at the Riverside Chapel at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

—The Rev. P. Hinners will preach morning and evening at Immanuel (German) Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. David J. Burrell will preach morning and evening at Westminster Church. Morning subject: "The Voice of the Beloved; Behold He Cometh."

—The Rev. W. W. McKaig, D. D., will preach morning and evening at the Ninth Church. Evening subject: "The Goal of Thought."

—The Rev. A. E. Kittredge will preach at the Third Church; in the morning, on "Our Covenant-Keeping God;" in the evening, on "Naaman, the Leper, and His Miraculous Cure."

—There will be services as usual this evening at the Campbel Park Mission.

—The Rev. James Harrison will preach morning and evening at the Tenth Church.

—The Rev. Ben E. S. Ely will preach morning and evening at Grace Church.

—The Rev. Mr. McCleery, of the Irish Presbyterian Church, will preach morning and evening at the Scotch Presbyterian Church.

—The Rev. Arthur Swazey, D. D., of the Ashland Avenue Church, will preach this morning in the Swedenborgian Church, on Washington street, near Union Park.

—Prof. Swing will preach this morning at the Fourth Church.

—The Rev. Charles L. Thompson will preach morning and evening at the Fifth Church.

—The Rev. J. A. Walter will preach morning and evening at the Reunion Church.

—The Rev. U. D. Gualick will preach as usual at the American Reformed and Jefferson Park Church.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. L. T. Chamberlain will preach morning and evening at the New England Church.

—The Rev. Albert Bushnell will preach morning and evening at the Leavitt Street Church.

—The Rev. C. D. Helmer will preach morning and evening at the Union Park Church.

—The Rev. W. A. Bartlett will preach morning and evening at Plymouth Church.

—The Rev. James T. Hyde will preach morning and evening at the Oakland Church.

—The Rev. John Bradshaw will preach morning and evening at the Clinton Street Church.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. G. W. Northrup, D. D., will preach this evening at the Ashland Avenue Church.

—The Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D., will preach this morning at the First Church. Gospel-meeting in the evening.

—The Rev. W. W. Everts, Jr., will preach this morning, and the Rev. Dr. Everts this evening, at the Indiana Avenue Chapel.

—The Rev. A. J. Frost will preach morning and evening at the University Place Church.

—The Rev. F. A. Douglas, of Lebanon, Ohio, will preach morning and evening at the Michigan Avenue Church. The evening subject is "Reminiscences of Hindoo Life and Customs."

—The Rev. N. F. Ravlin will preach at the Temple Church; in the morning, on "The Nature and Record of Unbelief;" in the evening, on "The Faith We Preach."

—The Rev. T. W. Goodspeed will preach this morning, and the Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, this evening, at the Second Church. Baptism after the evening sermon.

—There will be Baptist preaching at the Public Hall at Hyde Park, this morning.

—Mr. John Gordon will preach morning and evening at the Western Avenue Church. Baptism after the evening sermon.

UNITARIAN.

The Rev. Robert Collyer will preach morning and evening at Unity Church.

—The Rev. Minot J. Savage will preach a children's sermon this morning at the Third Church; subject, "God, Our Father;" evening subject, "Finding by Losing."

—The Rev. C. W. Wendte will preach this morning at the Fourth Church; evening lecture by Prof. W. H. Hoisington on "What a Blind Man Saw in Egypt."

—The Rev. Laird Collier will preach at the Church of the Messiah, in the morning, on "Shall Ministers Tell Their Congregations the Whole Truth?" in the evening, on "Good Society,"—an address to young men.

UNIVERSALIST.

The Rev. W. A. Start will preach this evening at Murray Chapel on "Recognition of Friends in Heaven." No morning service.

—The Rev. J. E. Forrester will preach morning and evening at the Church of the Redeemer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rev. A. J. Jutkins will address the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society this evening at the Ada Street M. E. Church.

—The Rev. A. G. Lansing will preach morning and evening at the Irving Park American Reformed Church.

—There will be a meeting at the Railway Reading-Room in the Michigan Southern Depot at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon.

—There will be a Friends' Meeting this morning in the Methodist Church Block.

—Elder George G. Mullins will preach at the Central Christian Church this morning; subject: "Bread." The Rev. B. G. Stover will preach in the evening; subject: "Conversion in the Light of the Bible."

—The Primary Council No. 1, of Illinois U. A. S. meets at Union Hall at 10:30 o'clock and 4 o'clock. Morning lecture by H. F. Allen on "The Need of Reform;" afternoon, by P. S. Replogle, on "The Issues of the Hour."

—The Rev. J. R. Hibbard will preach this morning at New Church Hall, and at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon at Union Park Temple. Afternoon subject: "How Jesus Christ is Received."

—The Progressive Lyceum meets at 12:30 o'clock at Good Templar's Hall.

—Dr. John Stolz, Vice-President of the Free Religious Society, will lecture this evening at the hall on the corner of Randolph and Jefferson streets. Subject: "The Gateways of Knowledge."

—The First Society of Spiritualists will meet morning and evening at Grow's Opera Hall.

—The Rev. J. H. Leonard will preach morning and evening in the Mariner's Temple, a new seamen's mission building on the northeast corner of Market and Michigan streets.

—The Rev. C. D. Noble will preach this morning at Murray Chapel. Subject: "Elijah at Sarepta."

—The Rev. H. Reck will preach morning and evening at the English Lutheran Church.

—Mr. Thomas Wilson will lecture this evening at the hall on the northwest corner of Lake and Seymour streets. Subject: "The Israelites—Their Past."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

Jan. 18—Second Sunday after Epiphany.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Jan. 18—Second Sunday after Epiphany; Feast of the Holy Name of Jesus.

Jan. 19—St. Canute, K. M.; St. Marius and Comp., MM.

Jan. 20—SS. Fabian and Sebastian, MM.

Jan. 21—St. Agnes, V. M.

Jan. 22—SS. Vincent and Anastasia, MM.

Jan. 23—Espousals of the B. V. M. and St. Joseph; St. Emerentiana, V. M.

Jan. 24—St. Timothy, B. M.

PERSONAL.

Caleb Cushing had one vote, in the Virginia Legislature, for United States Senator.

—B. F. Arnold, of Galesburg, Ill., attends the National Cheap Transportation Convention, at Washington, as a farmers' delegate.

—Judge Brent, of the Maryland Court of Appeals, is dangerously ill, and Judge Pearce, of the Maryland Supreme Court, has had his shoulder dislocated.

—Ex-Gov. Coburn, of Maine, has presented Somerset County, in that State, with a $50,000 Court-House.

—The President has appointed George R. Peck, formerly of this city, and now a resident of Independence, Kan., to the office of United States District Attorney of that State, rendered vacant by the resignation of Scofield. Since he left Janesville, Mr. Peck has been the attorney of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Road.—*Janesville Gazette.*

—Otis T. Ruggles, who has been Superintendent of the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad for twenty-three years, has had a longer term of service in that capacity than any other railroad Superintendent in New England.

—The Rev. Dr. A. A. Miner, of Boston, has decided to accept the labor assigned him by the General Convention of Universalists, and will leave for California, shortly, to further the interests of the denomination in that section of the country.

—P. S. Gilmore is going West on a concert tour with the Twenty-second Regiment Band.

—Commodore Vanderbilt's next birthday will be his eightieth. William B. Astor is very nearly the same age, and A. T. Stewart very little less.

—One of the largest land-owners in California is a lady—Mrs. M. E. Peale. She owns 173,065 acres.

—Senator Edmunds, while in Europe last spring and summer, caught what is called the "Amsterdam fever." He has been in rather feeble condition ever since, and is rarely able to remain a whole day's session in the Senate.

—In the pocket of an old coat of Johns Hopkins was found a will of Arundel Hopkins, deceased, his nephew, and it was yesterday filed for probate. It was made and duly authenticated in Paris, in March, 1872, and seems to have been long carried in the coat-pocket of the uncle.—*Baltimore American.*

—Col. Robert E. Withers, the Senator-elect of Virginia, is 53 years of age, of commanding stature and tenacious purpose. Before the War he was a physician with large practice. He commanded the Eighteenth Virginia in the first battle of Bull Run, and at Gaines' Mills he was desperately wounded in a charge upon the Union works. In more recent years he has edited the Lynchburg *News*. In 1868 he was nominated by the Democrats for Governor, but before the election (July, 1869) he was withdrawn in favor of Gilbert C. Walker. Again, last year, he was a candidate for the first place on the ticket, and, being beaten for that, he was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, and elected by 27,546 majority, or some hundreds more than Gov. Kemper's. Col. Withers will continue to serve as Lieutenant-Governor for more than a year yet, as his term in the United States Senate does not begin until March 4, 1875, and its practical duties will not begin until December, 1875. The contest for the Senatorial nomination was protracted through fifty-seven ballots in caucus. On the fifty-sixth ballot Withers had 43; R. M. T. Hunter, 43; and John Goode, 39; and Goode was dropped, under the rule. On the next ballot Withers had 69, and Hunter, 54.

A Russian Tragedy.

The St. Petersburg *Golos* gives an account of a domestic tragedy which reads like a play of Dumas the younger. Some years ago a Russian merchant was staying down in the country at the house of a friend of his, in a town called Narojen. While there a liaison sprung up between him and a Russian damsel, who is described as Mlle. D——. It lasted some time, and was kept profoundly secret. Ultimately the merchant, M. Tchikhatchew, went back to St. Petersburg. He settled there and married, and was leading a very comfortable life, when one fine morning he was disagreeably surprised by getting a note from his former flame, Mlle D. It was to this effect: "Dear J., I am going to marry your friend N——, at whose house you were staying when I made your acquaintance. What passed between us must be kept quiet, I need hardly say. I want you to come to the wedding and give me away." Mr. Tchikhatchew complied with the request, gave the bride away, and went home again. In July last, however, business called him to Narojen, where, of course, he saw his old friend N——, who warmly invited him to come over and have some lunch. He unsuspectingly complied. But when he had entered the dining-room, to his great astonishment, Mme. N—— rose from her chair, went to the door, locked it, and put the key into her pocket, and, addressing her pre-nuptial lover, coolly told him she must have an explanation with him in her husband's presence. Tchikhatchew stood aghast. The lady, however, with the most imperturbable demeanor, gave an account of their past liaison, in which she described herself as much more of a victim than had been really the case, and called on Tchikhatchew to confirm the truth of her story. He could not, of course, go into details, and gave a general assent. Madame N—— then proceeded: "You understand that the past must be wiped away and atoned for. You will find on that table a dagger and a revolver. My husband and I will leave the room. You, as a man of honor, know what course to follow." Tchikhatchew did not see what course he had to follow save to leave the room too. But the lady sternly rebuked him, and informed him that her honor and her husband's peace of mind required that he should commit suicide. Upon which she and her husband went out, locking the door after them. Tchikhatchew miraculously escaped, and rushed off to St. Petersburg, giving out there that he was off to Paris. The irate couple rushed after him, and, after an exciting chase, came up with their victim early in the present month. N—— proposed a duel, and, on Tchikhatchew protesting that he was not a fighting man, rushed at him with a knife and dealt him not less than seven wounds, while the amiable Madame N—— twice discharged a revolver at him. Tchikhatchew has since died of his wounds, and his murderers have been arrested. Thus runs this extraordinary tale. The moral it suggests is a very obvious one—"Where were the police?"

An Eye to the Profits.

An old farmer, up to all methods for making a bargain, was very ill, and friends were expecting an early demise. His nephew and a man hired for the occasion, butchered a steer that had been fattened, and when the job was completed the nephew entered the sick room, where a few friends were assembled, when, to the astonishment of all, the old man opened his eyes, and, turning his head slightly, said, in a full voice, drawling out the words:

"What have you been doing?"

"Killing the steer," was the reply.

"What did you do with the hide?"

"Left it in the barn; going to sell it by and by."

"Let the boys drag it around the barn a couple of times; it will make it weigh heavier."

And the good old man was gathered unto his fathers.

FASHIONS.

Furs—Seal, Ermine, White Cony, Etc.

An Elegant Bridal Outfit of Chicago Manufacture.

The Absurdity of Wearing Towering Head-Gear at the Opera.

The past week has taught us that, if Winter has been dozing nearly all the time since his reign commenced, he has the faculty of waking up very suddenly and completely, and giving us poor mortals a taste of his power. We have had a perfect manifestation of that fact, and it has made

THE FURRIER'S

seem the Paradise where all our ideas of earthly bliss would find a longed-for confirmation. In a climate like this, furs are rather a necessity than a luxury; and, although Fashion reigns supreme here, as she does over every other portion of human attire, still, were we sensible, we would probably prefer being somewhat of a rebel to her rule than to suffer because we could not indulge in what she proclaimed to be the proper regalia. Even the coat of the predatory and night-landing cat, whose peans of praise are loud and intense, if not Nilssonish in their effect, might be found comfortable as a lining to an otherwise over-cool garment or to a chilly overshoe. As an outside wrap, of course they would not answer. Here the seal is pre-eminent, and any person who cannot have a seal-skin sacque, costing from $100 upward, must

FREEZE OR BE UNFASHIONABLE.

Of course, freezing would be preferable; no one doubts that for a moment. This sacque, if you can afford it, may be trimmed with beaver, Alaska sable, or plucked otter,—preferably the latter, if your purse is long enough to permit it.

Seal sacques are offered at a much lower price, but are not usually worth buying, as they are generally of American dye, which, unfortunately as regards too many of our domestic manufactures, will not stand the wear which foreign products do. American-dyed seal-skin fades and grows reddish in hue. English colors keep their tint. This is but one among many instances which is the answer to the usual call from certain pseudo-political economists, in times of financial distress, to use domestic instead of foreign goods. When domestic manufactures can properly compete with those of other nations, then, and not until then, will they find favor with people who know the true value of what they buy, and who are well aware that the best and most reliable thing is usually

THE MOST ECONOMICAL

also. English-dyed seal-skin seems, then, to be a desideratum. We find, also, caps for ladies ranging from $12 up to $30, depending upon the size, quality, and make. Gloves for ladies, with small gauntlets, are sold at $12; while they are made to order, with deep cuffs, like those for gentlemen, at prices ranging from $20 to $30. Muffs and boas are still in favor. A very handsome set consists of cap, sacque, boa and muff, or gloves, of seal-skin, trimmed with otter. The fancy of placing wings or ribbons upon fur caps is not in especially good taste, and affects one like a solecism.

ERMINE

is only suitable for the carriage, or evening wear. It makes the most comfortable of opera-cloaks, and is a perfect protection from the cold air of the lobbies, even when the mercury does not fall below zero. It is in better keeping also with light-carriage dresses; but in imitation, or even in the real article, is not suitable for the promenade, and in extremely bad taste when aired in the street-car or 'bus.

WHITE CONY

for children is in greater favor than ever, and the little ones look very comfortable clad entirely in their Arctic robes. The sacques are tied back with broad sashes of blue-ribbon, and in some cases are made with a pointed hood to draw up over the head, giving the rising generation the appearance of super-refined Esquimaux. As regards other fashions in the way of dress, there is little change at this intermediate season. New Year's Day has gone by, and Lent is approaching, and most of the ball and reception dresses have been made, or will only be modifications of styles already shown. In outside wraps this is especially the case, and only that Beatrice and Benedict, Romeo and Juliet, or even Othello and Desdemona, will gravitate toward that combination of two lives into one, there would be little to say about dress especially.

A bridal outfit, however, must be new, elegant, and unique. In this particular

CHICAGO CAN HOLD HER OWN

against the world. This is not mere boasting, for we have been shown during the past week several dresses which are a portion of a bridal trousseau that have been made in this city, which will probably pass for the creations of Worth or Pingat. At all events, in the numerous costumes that we have seen which have come directly from the hands of those great idealists and materializers, while many have been extremely outre, and sometimes as near to ugliness, as the sublime is said to approach the ridiculous, we have seldom seen anything more beautiful in combination, design, and execution than these robes of domestic manufacture, which are improvements upon French models.

THE BRIDAL DRESS

is to be of heavy white satin, which, when of superfine texture, is the most charming of all fabrics for such an occasion. The lace flouncings, of Point d'Alencon and Point Applique in exquisite combination, are about twelve inches broad, and cost $100 a yard. A veil of similar fabric, which Arachne herself might have woven, is also a combination of the two kinds of Point, and seems to have reached the perfection of beauty, not having the heaviness of all round Point, and yet being more elegant than one of simple Point Applique. It is one of those things of beauty which are a joy forever to the feminine heart, and which men admire without knowing why.

LACE IS THE FEARFUL TEMPTATION

to break the Tenth Commandment, which is constantly besetting weak womankind. It is only the strongest of strong-minded women who can array themselves against it, and be satisfied to bristle in stiff linen, like their masculine compeers. Woman, pure and simple, adores lace, and is not particular about the franchise. She would rather have a $2,000 Point, and drape it bewitchingly over the love of a dress, and then coax Harry into voting for the handsomest man who is a nominee for administrative power, than to march up to the polls in all the dignity of a starched collar, a cut-a-way jacket, and short skirts, and deposit her own special little record in favor of her particular political pet.

It is for these stupid little know-nothings, whom

MEN ADORE AND MARRY,

that fashion-writers are employed. It is all very well to talk about the sensible girls, and those who know all about housekeeping, or are well read in Greek and Latin, or Political Economy; but, given the pretty face, the half-impetuous, half-deferential manner, and the laces, ribbons, silks, bibbity-bobbities, and little goat's gloves which a doting father with a comfortably-filled purse can adorn the little lady with, and all your wise, meek, or learned feminine representatives will be apt to be found among the wall-flowers and spinsters. 'Tis true, 'tis pity, but nevertheless 'tis true; and it certainly appears as if the masculine portion of the community were to blame for it. If, "As the husband is, the wife is;" so, what the man demands, the woman is; therefore, it would seem that the shortest way toward the franchise for woman would be to

EDUCATE THE MEN.

Hitherto the specimens that have been exhibited as graduates have not been altogether of that class which most women admire. We trust, however, that our friends will go on with the good work; only they have commenced with trying to convert the wrong sex.

However, we suppose Eve's daughters would much rather hear about the modern improvement upon the original "wearing of the green" than to read suggestions for Susan.

THE TRAVELING DRESS

which was a portion of this trousseau was of navy-blue silk and camel's hair. The skirt had alternate narrow box-plaited flounces and side-plaitings. The jacket and over-dress were of camel's hair to match in shade; while a hat of velvet and silk, with feather and pompon to harmonize, completed this quite elegant costume.

AN EVENING DRESS

of palest, most delicate green, a mer-de-glace shade, was trimmed with ecarlate. The silk, a heavy gros-grain, had the back-breadths gathered into a pouffe, and trimmed on the bottom with a wide flounce, edged with a fold of the ecarlate silk. A fan-shaped piece, plaited under the pouffe, formed an ornamental over-skirt. Side-plaitings ornamented the bottom of the front and side breadths. The latter were trimmed with revers of the silk edged with folds of ecarlate, while a puffing up the front passed under the revers. The body was pointed behind and in front, sloping slightly over the hips, and fastened with embroidered buttons, finished to match. The sleeves were a modification of the Medici,—the upper side having a series of puffs and bands, and a stiff piece just below the upper puff, forming a sort of defensive armor, one might fancy. With a high ruff and huge fan, "Keep your distance" would be properly enforced. The garniture for the body was to be of Point-lace; while an exquisite shawl of Spanish lace was to be added to the ornamentation of the skirt.

ANOTHER DRESS

combined an exquisite shade of lavender (not mauve), and was trimmed with a deep damask rose-shade of silk. The back breadths of this were also puffed with the pink, alternating with the lavender. Three flounces—two of plaited rose-color, and one gathered lavender headed with a peculiar trimming, half shell, half fan-shaped, being a combination of plaits and gathers—finished the back breadths. The front and side breadths had deep, half-circular trimmings of plaited rose silk, finished with the lavender trimming, while the front breadth was covered with a puffing of the rose-color, and side-trimmings edged with the lavender completed the decoration of the skirt. Descriptions are very vague in regard to such matters, and, were it even possible to make them minute, could only convey to the reader a glimmering idea of the artistic skill shown in both the combination of colors and the rendering of the design. The waist of this was round, with short puffed sleeves; and the whole was to be finished with fine blonde lace, and fastened with embroidered buttons. Sashes of the silk, with long raveled and knotted fringes, added the last touch of beauty, as an artist gives a final, lingering, finishing stroke of his pencil to one of his idealized dreams, that is to charm and electrify nous outres gens, who can only gaze and admire, and sadly sing:

> The dress a Queen might covet
> Is not the dress for me;
> For, though I'd dearly love it,
> I've not the cash, you see.

A fashion-writer's fate, who, however she may pretend to decry the impositions of Fashion, and prate about ease and comfort, still exists in a chronic state of breaking that aforesaid Tenth Commandment.

STILL ANOTHER DRESS,

of black-and-white striped satin, was cut Gabrielle, with two puffs in the back; coat-sleeves, with cuffs formed of revers and milliner's folds; and a sleeveless jacket of black satin. The skirt was plain, with the exception of the puffs in the back; but a lace shawl of exquisite Chantilly was to be draped over the front, and tied in sashes under the puffs. Other dresses were not sufficiently completed to mention; but one of these was to be an exquisite combination of pale-blue and fade-pink, or rose fletri. Few bridal trousseaus have ever held more artistic dresses, or more elegant lace, than this which we have been permitted to view and chronicle.

THE HATS

which will accompany it will be that for traveling, of which we have already spoken; one in black velvet, for ordinary wear; and a light one for full dress. And this brings us to a subject upon which we wish again to say a few words,—that of full-dress opera. Why will women persist in wearing the

TOWERING ABSURDITIES

they do to the opera? Would any man be willing to sit through an entire evening with his silk stove-pipe adorning his head, and would he not be apt to anathematize the headache it would produce at the close of the evening? Yet the heaviest silk hat is light compared with the towering structures of velvet, silk, lace, feathers, and flowers, with which women make martyrs of themselves. A recent editorial in a popular journal devoted to fashions has taken the same view of the matter which we did some time ago, and, if not in the same words, expresses the same opinion. We extract as follows: "For, in the land from which the foreigners come, no lady wears her bonnet at theatre or opera; if she is ignorant of this custom, an usher politely addresses her, and conducts her to a dressing-room, where a waiting-maid relieves her of her bonnet and outer wraps, and she rejoins her escort presently, bare-headed. This custom is not, as might be supposed at first glance, a complete revulsion and departure on the part of theatrical people from the Puritanical observance of the command that women should be covered in an assembly, but is a regulation made only to give an air of full-dress and high breeding to the house, and make the scene gay and attractive as possible, since nothing can be brighter and more cheering than a full-dress opera-house, the showy portion of whose audience is composed of ladies lovely in evening dress, and gracious with the manners that insensibly accompany evening dress. In our own public halls, when perched on some pretty head whose tresses already give its size, a hat that is a wilderness of flowers, and feathers, and grasses, and all manner of shaking and twittering ornaments, moves ceaselessly before your line of vision, with every blade of grass, and every ribbon and every feather refracting the light for your dazzled eyes in a new angle, till you are able, out of all that is before you, to see nothing but that hat, which obliterates stage and platform; then you wish with all your soul that the foreign law of hats prevailed in this free land, and that all, in being free, should not thereby be free to torment their neighbors." Here we will pause. A greater than ourselves has spoken; but we know one little man, who sat behind a tall woman, whose organ of time was unusually well developed, and whose hat was unusually high and elaborate, will, if he reads this, respond "Amen" with most emphatic unction.

Opera-dress here must be regarded in the light in which the "Marquizee" looked upon the Gerridges and Ecclesses.

IT DON'T EXIST!

Could a huge blanket be drawn over the audience, the brilliancy of the scene would not be very materially diminished. However, there is only a small waiting-room at McVicker's, and no waiting-maid; so ladies could scarcely leave their wraps if they wished. They might come unbonneted, however, and, on such a night as Thursday last, a warm woolen wrap over the ears was decidedly preferable to all the fuss and feathers perched on top of the head. One heard Nilsson without having a headache herself, or being a nuisance to the person behind her, and didn't freeze her ears going home. With another opera season we hope to see an improvement in this respect; and a word in your ear, dear ladies: most of you are

MUCH HANDSOMER

without that head-covering than with it. A word to the wise, you know, and we are sure all Chicago belles are sapient. Demand always meets supply. A new opera-house, and opera as an institution, with crush-rooms and waiting-maids, are what we want.

Rebuilt Chicago claims to be the handsomest city in the world; why should she not also be the most brilliant one? She has all the material, much of the taste, as our present article has shown; why should she not utilize it?

We are indebted to Messrs. Bishop & Barnes and Madame Stoughton for information courteously given.

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Productive Co-operation in England and France.

Productive co-operation may be divided into three classes: co-operative societies begun by employers, those commenced by workingmen, and those started by other co-operative societies. A good specimen of the first class is the

BRIGGS COAL COMPANY,

in the north of England. It was in 1866 that the Briggs brothers were induced, mainly by an article written in 1860 by Prof. Fawcett, to adopt a co-operative course. Their employes were an idle, drinking, uproarious set, who hated their masters, and went about shouting, or writing in charcoal on every available spot, their rough battle-cry,

"ALL COAL-OWNERS IS DEVILS;

but Briggs is the prince of devils." The cost of taking care of the mines, whether worked or not, was nearly $1,000 a day, and, as the men were often on a strike, this sum might be a dead loss for days and weeks together. This was the state of affairs when the Briggs brothers concluded to try co-operation. They formed a joint-stock company, issuing shares of $50 each, one-third of which they sold to the workingmen. The rest they kept in their own hands. Payments for these shares were made by the employes monthly, and, as soon as a man had paid his $50, he began to receive dividends. A 10 per cent dividend on stock is the first bill on the net profits. If anything remains, it is divided into two equal shares. One goes to the Briggs brothers; the other is divided among all the workingmen, shareholders or not, in proportion to the wages they have received during the year. From that day to this the Briggs Coal Company has continued to earn more than ever before; has been

FREE FROM STRIKES,

—an unprecedented case; and has made from 15 to 17 per cent yearly. There is a great saving spirit manifested among the men, formerly so careless. An immense amount of wood is required to prop the roof of the mine. Formerly, if a log of timber did not fit, it was thrown aside as useless. Now, however, the men measure beforehand and cut the wood the right length, and the saving in this respect alone is said to be very great. If a man stumbles across a bit of iron, a screw, or an injured tool, instead of kicking it to one side, he picks it up and takes it to the office, saying,

"HERE'S SOMETHING FOR THE DIVY."

"Divy" is the pet name for dividend. The Briggs brothers and their men have built up a public library and established schools. Drunkenness is said to be unknown. The magic of co-operation has wrought an almost perfect work. This result is the more remarkable, because it has been effected with most unpromising material, and in what seems, at first sight, an unpromising way. The Briggs brothers gave their men no share whatever in the management, since the majority of the stock remained in their own hands. The plan they adopted made it impossible that they should lose. Their stock represented the full amount of capital they had invested in the mines, and on this they were to receive 10 per cent before labor, as such, got any dividend whatever. Their profits had averaged about 6 per cent; but, the next year after they admitted their men to partnership, they cleared 10 per cent, and $8,500 besides. I believe they have made as much as this, if not more, every year since. This system—known in England as that of "industrial partnerships"—is one which every employer can easily try, and try with no possible risk of loss. If he does not wish to issue stock to his employes, he can say to them: "At the end of this year, I will divide my net profits above 10 per cent on my capital [naming a percentage somewhat higher than his average rate of profit] into two halves, one of which shall be divided among all of you, in proportion to the wages each has earned during the year." He would thus

HIRE HIS MEN'S BRAINS

and good will. It would pay them thereafter to be diligent, faithful, and sober, and to prefer arbitration to strikes. If the plan does not work well, it can be dropped at the end of the year. But it will work well; and American manufacturers will make money by it from the instant of its adoption.

The history of the Ralahine Co-operative Agricultural Association, County Clare, Ireland, is as interesting as any romance. It was in 1829 that a Mr. Vandeleur, owning an estate of some 700 acres in this county, determined, after studying the plan of Robert Owen, to try

A CO-OPERATIVE FARM.

At this period, all Ireland was in a reckless, unsettled state, and land-owners were afraid to live at their homes. Mr. Vandeleur's steward was shot, and his family fled in terror from their home. But Mr. Vandeleur was a brave man. He had made up his mind to have a co-operative farm. Leaving his family in England, he went back to his estate. Although he had put up some cottages, and made a few other preparations before, he now called his people together, and, for the first time, told them what he was going to do. He had engaged a young Mr. Craig for his secretary. He proved to be as brave as his employer. He stood his ground in spite of various gentle hints of the possible consequences. One of these pleasant suggestions consisted in a rude sketch of a coffin with his name scrawled thereon. By degrees Mr. Craig won the people's attention, and talked so persuasively to them of co-operation that they at last agreed to try the experiment. Mr. Vandeleur let his 700 acres to them at a rent of $3,000, and they paid, beside, interest on the value of all the cattle, tools, etc., which brought the amount up to $4,500. The men elected their own Committee of Management by ballot, Mr. Craig himself being subject to ballot. The concern was an almost

MIRACULOUS SUCCESS.

Everything that seemed impossible became a fact. Liquor, filth, ignorance, gave way to temperance, cleanly homes, and good schools. Not only were the 700 acres cultivated, but a tract of waste land fertilized and made productive. Among the evils forbidden by the Company's by-laws was that of gambling. Mr. Vandeleur unfortunately did not come under this rule. He lost his all a few years later, at the gaming-table. The winner refused to continue the lease and the tenants were ejected. Some of them emigrated, the remainder relapsed into the barbarism from which co-operation had temporarily lifted them.

Of the second-class of productive co-operative societies,—those started by workingmen,—the

WOLVERHAMPTON PLATE-LOCK WORKS

is a good specimen. Years ago, one of the masters of Wolverhampton cut down his men's wages. They struck. The other masters hastened to form a lock-out, and expected, by suspending all work, to compel the employes to submit. These latter belonged, however, to a Trades Union, which could give them temporary aid. During their brief holiday, they held several meetings to decide what it was best to do. They finally concluded to establish a manufactory of their own. This they did. The masters smiled scornfully, and immediately put down the prices of the immense stock of goods they had on hand, so that they found a quick and ready market. To be sure, they lost on these prices, but it was a means to an end, they thought. The workingmen thought so too. They shut their teeth firmly, worked hard, and undersold their masters in the markets. They lost, as they knew they must. The hardships these men underwent! Some of them lived for months on 2 or 3 cents a day. It was a long year before the masters began, one by one, to give way; and it was five or six long years before the Workingmen's Wolverhampton Plate-Locks Works Company began to really pay. But, when once it began, it did not stop. It is now a flourishing, profitable Company; and it realizes, as the world does, that it is perseverance and co-operation that made it so. This is not by any means the only example to be given of what workingmen have done for themselves. There are many small co-operative shops in England, owned by the men to whom they give employment, and a few establishments as large as the one already described.

The third class of producing co-operative society—associations under the control of other co-operative societies—finds a fit type in the

OUSEBURN ENGINE WORKS,

at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Its capital is $500,000, divided into 20,000 shares. After providing for a reserve fund, and payment of 10 per cent on the paid-up capital, all profits are to be divided equally between labor and capital. Every worker in the company receives a dividend on the amount paid him in wages or salary. Each employe must allow a portion of his wage or salary to remain on deposit with the company. When the deposit amounts to $25, he receives a share-certificate.

The greater part of the capital-stock was subscribed by the co-operative stores in the north of England. This, in fact, is true of the great majority of productive co-operative enterprises. The stores are far easier to manage, and are naturally started first. When they grow strong and find surplus cash on their hands, they are apt to use it in promoting co-operative production. It was in this way that most of the great corn and cotton mills which workingmen own near Manchester were started. The panic in the English iron trade last year cost the Ouseburn Engine Works $50,000, but the Company went serenely on. It is a power in the iron business to-day.

There is a good deal that is not encouraging about

CO-OPERATION IN FRANCE,

but abundant and adequate reasons are given to account for that fact. Political revolutions have made whatever Government happened to be in power dread gatherings of workingmen, and, as late as 1873, a letter from M. Buoyon to the English Co-operative Congress states that no lecture can be given on co-operation without first obtaining the permission of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and of the Commissioner of Police. This same gentleman lays a great deal of blame upon the press, which he thinks fails to give information of a practical kind suited to the masses. In the third place, these are the mistakes made by the co-operators themselves. Want of experience, disputes, and the deep hatred of the workingmen for capitalists, hinder the formation of many societies. Of the societies that have been formed, the Productive Associations have been most successful, and the history of the establishment and growth of some of these societies is as remarkable as any of the English cases. In 1848 it was thought that great service would be rendered to co-operative societies in demanding from the Assembly a loan of $600,000 for their use. As this was done in the few short days of the people's power, the loan was obtained. Part of this sum was distributed, but the societies which attained to the greatest success received no part of it. Among the associations helped in this way by the Government was

AN ORGANIZATION OF CABINET-MAKERS.

This was formed in 1848 by nine men, with $27 in cash and $74 worth of tools. The Society prospered apace. In 1857, the receipts were $80,000. It was the most important business of the sort in Paris, and it is so still. The Company had a loan of $5,000 from the Government. This was long since repaid.

There are employers in France, as well as in England, who have formed the idea of admitting their employes to a share in the profits. Foremost among societies formed in this way as the association of Leclaire & Co., Paris. A good many years ago Mr. Leclaire was greatly troubled with

STRIKES AND INEFFICIENT WORK,

and decided to excite his men's good-will by giving them a share in the business. He promised them half of the net profits above a certain sum. Each man then received a dividend in proportion to the wages earned during the year. The results of this action are most happy,—no strikes, careful work, good habits, and greater profits. The business is so large, indeed, that, beside the annual dividend of from 15 to 18 per cent, there is also a pension of $160 for each member over 45 years of age.

In 1848, several hundred journeymen piano-makers filed a request for $60,000 of the Assembly's loan. This exorbitant demand was refused, and their plan broke down. About fourteen, however, united, and opened business on March 10, 1849, with $400 worth of tools and $46 in cash. On the 4th of the following May the members received their first wages, amounting to $1.37 each. Each took the dollar, but the 37 cents were invested in a

"FRATERNAL REPAST,"

which the fourteen members, with their wives and children, enjoyed in all good fellowship. For a month their wages were a dollar a week. Then they sold a baker a piano for $96 worth of bread. By August their weekly wages rose to $2, to $3, to $4. More than half their profits were devoted to capital account. In December, 1850, their capital was $6,586. Since then, they have been as successful, but, apparently, not as fraternal. The company has split into two, one of which now has a capital of $40,000.

Of all the societies formed by French workingmen, perhaps the most interesting is that of the tailors. A dozen or so Parisian journeymen, thrown out of work by the Franco-German war,

CLUBBED THEIR NEEDLES AND SCISSORS,

and opened a shop in a dingy little room on a dingy little street. Their excellent work gave them the means of supporting life, but that was all. When, however, the Government of National Defense advertised for contractors to make clothing, the Tailors' Society bid low and got the job. To execute it, they hired nearly 35,000 people, chiefly the wives of men in the army. They gave some of these subordinates shares in the profits, and paid all of them far higher wages than any other employers in the city dreamed of giving. Nevertheless, the profits of the contract were $42,000. This sum was divided among all the members in proportion to the time each had worked. The Society now occupies handsome quarters, and does a handsome amount of work.

A "FRATERNAL BUILDING CLUB,"

formed of journeymen carpenters and masons, built one of the largest depots in Paris, a few years ago, and got $750,000 for its work.

A somewhat similar organization, on a much larger scale, is the

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

This has not been hitherto described, because, unlike all the others, it is an Anglo-American Society. Although begun in England, it is now thoroughly established in America, with a central office in New York, and branch offices in most of the principal American cities, including, of course, Chicago. This Society was instituted in June, 1860. The increase of branches, members, and funds from the December of that year to the corresponding month in 1872 will give some idea of the growth and power of the Association:

Dates.	*Branches.*	*Members.*	*Funds.*
December, 1860......	20	618	$ 1,247
December, 1872......	255	11,000	154,476

The main objects of the Society are to raise money for the advancement and protection of the trade, and for the support and aid of its members in case of need. Monthly reports are sent by every branch to its central office. They state the condition of the Branch Society and of trade in its district, etc., etc. A general report of "State of Trade" is then made out at the Central Office. This is sent to all the branches. In this way, by comparing the various monthly reports, a member can gain a clear idea of the average state of trade in most of the principal cities, and can have some settled ideas as to where it is best to go, if he is seeking for a profitable home. The rules of the Society are very good. Strikes are forbidden, unless the permission of the Executive Council in England, or of the Central Committee in America, has been obtained. A Branch Society which wishes to strike must present its reasons to one of these two bodies (the members of which are elected, at short intervals, by the members of the Union), and must accept the decision as final. If a strike is allowed, three months' notice must be given to employers, and every effort must be made to have the point at issue

SETTLED BY ARBITRATION.

Men out of work receive $4.80 a week for fourteen weeks, and $2.15 a week for fourteen more. No man can be helped more than this in one year, save in cases of extraordinary need. The Society, however, always aids its members to buy new tools, when their old ones have been lost or stolen. The English branches—or some of them—are properly productive enterprises. The American branches are at present little more than mutual-benefit clubs. The Chicago branch, however, will probably soon form itself into a building-society. It may, too, open a co-operative store. The latter is something devoutly to be wished. Distributive co-operation is far safer business than production, and it pays from the start.

This branch is located at 222 West Twelfth street. It has about fifty members, against seventy a year ago. Twenty went back to England. They found that wages here were higher in money, but lower in purchase power, than they are there. These men are

TWENTY SOLID ARGUMENTS

against the specious plea that American labor must be protected from the competition of the "pauper-labor" of Europe. Their action proves that labor, in their trade at least, is better paid in England than here. Such facts ought to be widely known. Their irresistible logic deals a decisive blow at one of the main props of our pernicious system of protection.

Co-operation may not be a cure for every ill; but the workingmen of America would have few of their peculiar troubles left if they would co-operate forthwith to buy, to sell, to work, and to vote down the tariff. M.

The Labor-Question.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I feel myself under great obligations to Mr. Gilbert Gurney for his gallant compliments, and would very much like to return them, but find I cannot conscientiously do so, as his letter too plainly evinces that he has some practical knowledge of what he is talking about. One thing he and I both know, and that is, that buildings have been erected and roofed in Chicago and

NO WAGES PAID

to the workmen, and it is very probable that some of these workmen whose wages have never been paid are now obliged to seek relief. It would be in better taste to help these men collect the money due them than to stigmatize them as improvident drunkards, and I would echo Mr. Gurney when he says, "You that understand the laws of Illinois, tell them how to get it."

There is so much to admire in the letter from "Bato" that I can look over that one small item in which he charges me with misrepresentation of the grossest kind. The real fact of the case is, that we are both correct. Some kinds of labor are so poorly paid in European countries that the laborer could hardly be in any worse condition, but would be better for the change, and to this kind of labor "Bato" undoubtedly referred; while skilled labor commands a better price—the cost of living considered—

ALMOST ANYWHERE ELSE

than in the United States. If no distinction is made in Holland between skilled and unskilled labor, it is too much like this country, and the laborer, whether skilled or unskilled, would be better off here. The unskilled laborer certainly could improve his condition here, if he had the necessary shrewdness; for, just as soon as he could shove a plane or use a saw, he could call himself a carpenter and command carpenter's wages, which he could not do in the old countries. If he would rise above the condition of a common laborer there, he must work for it. If he does not apply himself to a trade and serve a long apprenticeship, he must remain among the poorest class of laborers all his life.

I take England to be a sample of European countries generally, and in England a skilled mechanic

COMMANDS GOOD PAY,—

more pay than just sufficient to keep alive. I can call to mind now many families who, in their old age, had a nice little income, upon which they lived happy and contented,—the result of their savings in their younger days, when the husband used the carpenter's plane, the mason's trowel, or the painter's brush, and earned his money by his labor alone,—never speculating, but steadily working, and constantly saving. How many can be found in this country who have saved enough out of their labor to make them comfortable in their old age?

Yesterday, an Englishwoman said, "Three years since, we had the American fever so bad that we sold a nice little home we had in the suburbs of London, and came here thinking to better ourselves. My husband had a steady place there, where he worked for twelve years, and where he had good wages. I sometimes worked for a rich lady, and made something myself, which, added to my husband's pay, gave us a good support. We had many comforts there such as I am sure we can never have here. We sent our children to the best schools, and paid £1 a term for each child's tuition; and then we saved enough to buy a home. We sold that to come here, and

NOW IT IS ALL GONE.

My husband has worked steadily whenever he could obtain work, and I have gone out to do washing and taken washing home; still we cannot get anything ahead. We have now no home, nor anything else, except our hands; and next summer, if my husband can find steady employment, and I am well enough to work, we shall try and save enough to take us back again, for I am sure we can never do more than just make a living here, and not a very good one either."

This illustration is given to show "Bato" that there are always two sides to a question, and it becomes us to be a little careful in condemning too hastily. I agree with him entirely in ignorance being the cause of the various ills the workingmen have to contend against. I would like to confer with him on that subject, and devise some means for the better spread of knowledge among the poorer classes. With rooms properly furnished, rendered attractive by the presence of ladies, and supplied with the leading periodicals, where classes could be formed for those men and women who could not read and write, questions on the labor problem discussed, and lectures given by advanced minds, it might reasonably be expected that the workingmen would be able to

REDRESS THEIR OWN WRONGS PEACEABLY

and quietly, and without any such disgraceful proceedings as took place in the streets of New York on last Tuesday.

Mr. Foran, of Cleveland, says: "The workingmen will never succeed until they enlist their wives in the cause." History shows us that woman has frequently been the power behind the throne; and why should she not here? The English workingmen were too wise to discard her influence; they knew its value, and used it accordingly. Years ago, when a resident in England, it was my privilege to attend the meetings of their societies, known then by the name of Mechanics' Institutes, and to read their periodicals. There I learned to respect workingmen, and, as I grew older, it had an influence upon my estimate of men. I respect a true man everywhere. It makes no difference where he was born, what is his occupation, what is the quality of his clothing, what kind of dwelling he lives in, or what religion he professes, if he is a man in the truest sense of the word, he has my unqualified respect. Such men, although they may not be as plentiful as we could wish,

YET THEY DO EXIST,

and may be found among both the rich and the poor.

One thing I observed among the members of these Mechanics' Institutes was, that the poetry and sentimental articles in their periodicals were written mostly by shoemakers, tailors, and others who followed a sedentary occupation; while articles containing the most vigorous thought were the productions of those whose work was more laborious and required more active exercise.

This, be it remembered, was in the days before Trades-Unions were generally known; but it will be seen, when Trades-Unions were formed, how well prepared these men were, by their previous self-education, to turn them to account; and so well have they succeeded that they have established their right to speak on equal terms with capital; consequently they have

VASTLY IMPROVED THEIR CONDITION.

Having gained so much by years of study,—years of persistent effort, it is not likely that they will relinquish one inch of the vantage-ground which they have gained. This is one of the points I wish to make, and to impress fully upon the minds of American laborers, that English workingmen did not arrive at the point where they now stand by any sudden resolution, or any laws made especially in their favor, but by steady, unswerving application to their object, and a union of their forces. They had no voice in making the laws under which they live, as the American has. They had fearful odds to contend against,—odds of which a citizen of these United States knows nothing; and insurmountable obstacles seemed to stand in their way which are not in the way of our people. The greatest obstacle in the way of American workingmen was, that the press seemed to be against them; but recent events have shown that this was only in seeming, for, as soon as they have shown that they are in earnest in the matter, the newspapers have offered their columns for their benefit.

With the press in their favor, encouraging and cheering them, they have

EVERYTHING TO HOPE,

and the fear of the Internationalists need not deter them; for, in such a state of things, the Internationalists must die a natural death, as they have nothing on which to keep alive.

The panic has already demonstrated itself to be a blessing in disguise to the laboring portion of the population; it has opened the eyes of the citizens of this country to the fact that free labor was

FAST BECOMING SLAVE LABOR;

and that, for the safety of our institutions, this thing must be checked. Will the workingmen be wise enough to comprehend the situation and turn it to their advantage?

Even the writer who signs himself "A Workingman," in last Sunday's TRIBUNE, admits that, although he has not for ten years spent 10 cents for intoxicating liquors or beer of any kind, or even one cent for tobacco, yet he can only just live, and that by close pinching sometimes. What would he or his family do in case of a prolonged siege of sickness? What will he live upon when he is too old to work? What would become of his wife and children if he should be suddenly called away by death?

Very few men are satisfied with such a state of things; neither ought they to be contented to drudge all their lives away

MERELY FOR A LIVING,

with the prospect that, if they were to die, their families would be dependent upon charity for support.

Every Workingman's Association should be a Provident Association. Many of the Trades-Unions of this country have fallen to pieces, only for the reason that they are not Provident Unions. They make no provision for the sick, the infirm, the aged, the widow or the orphan, and men grew tired of paying money into a concern from which neither they nor their families were ever likely to receive any returns. The object of a Trades-Union is to place its members in a better condition financially, to help them to guard against the known ills of life, and to make a provision for their loved ones; to save those dear to them as their own lives from the misery, the vice, and the crime which is ever more or less attendant upon a state of destitution. One thousand men can accomplish this much better than one man alone, and for this reason a Trades-Union cannot hope to succeed and draw into its beneficent fold the masses, unless it is in some sense

A PROVIDENT UNION.

Our savings banks have proved to be so insecure that men are afraid to put their money in them, and the rates of life-insurance companies are so high that very few men are able to pay the premiums; besides, they are liable to go into bankruptcy at any time, and do not look like a safe investment for a poor man. All these drawbacks should be strictly guarded against by bodies of workingmen, and their societies should be conducted on such a basis as to leave no chance for fraudulency or bankruptcy.

MRS. M. D. WYNKOOP.

Socialism.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Before proceeding with my subject, let me first thank you for your kind and considerate conduct in handling the subject of Communism, which seems to be the nightmare or bugbear of seven-tenths of the civilized world. You alone, of all the leading journals of the country, have given us even a chance to show our true character,—a character which no true Socialist

NEED BE ASHAMED OF.

A man resolved and steady to his trust,
Inflexible to ill and obstinately just,
May the rude rabble's insolence despise,
Their senseless clamors and tumultuous cries,
. . . . . .
He with superior greatness smiles.

Since the first agitation for work by the New York workmen, we have been the recipients of the worst abuse the fruitful brains of professional writers could invent. The poor, starving fellows who cheered when Dr. Palmer promulgated the idea, "No law to be enforced until submitted to and sanctioned by the people;" who knew as little of Socialism as of the mode of making laws at Albany, and cared as little when their stout muscles could earn sufficient for their modest wants,—were, with us, characterized as

FIENDS, GHOULS, BRUTES,

enemies of every virtue and goodness, whose only joys were rapine, murder, blood, misery, debauchery, and every excess. You alone said we were Utopian, and our ideas were beyond realization, but candidly admitted there were many wrongs in the socio-political world which should be righted. For this justice, though partial, I thank you; and, presuming on your desire to let the light so shine that all who wish may see everything from every standpoint, I proceed with my subject.

I am a Socialist, Communist, Icarian,—one, the other, and all. I have waited months to see some more able pen answer the wild extravagances launched at us; but, as none have done so, I think it time these errors should be corrected, and I trust that my poor advocacy will not damage a good cause. A Communist is a curiosity. During all the agitation, the indefatigable reporters were unable to unearth a

REAL LIVE SOCIALIST.

The poor fellows who hung around on West Lake and Polk streets wanted work and bread for their families; the Socialist ideas could not find even a reflection, much less a substantial hold, in their minds, harassed by thoughts of empty cupboards and coal-boxes at home. These men are only dangerous as the tamed wolf becomes dangerous when unfed. Feed them. Warm them. Let McAuliffe, Stahl, Carl Marx, or Louis LeBlanc tell them they live under political systems in which the few basely usurp the power, and use them as pack-mules to carry the wealth they have helped create to the treasure-houses of the few, for their only use. They would answer: "Fool! do we not know what is best suited for us? Do we not get food, barn, and harness? What more can we expect? This is our agreement. We are honorable men. You are scoffers, spreaders of sedition, enemies of peace. Let us alone. Let us eat, drink, and sleep. We will have none of you." This seems harsh, but

IT IS TRUE.

The small percentage of the advocates of Socialism to the masses shows the strength of its supporters. The inability of the recognized leaders of Internationalism to support their lodges, newspapers, etc., is sufficient proof of this charge. Thiers would not have martyrized 16,000 Socialists had he not been backed by the strength of ignorance. The man who in 1848 could characterize 40,000 lay-teachers as 40,000 priests of Atheism and Socialism was a fit executioner of the wrath of ignorant tyranny.

A short time since, you gave prominence to a remark of

STRAUSS

on the Commune, in which he characterizes it as a piece of French quackery. Let me answer him in a few words: The man who tells us the only consolations for the sorrows and disappointments of life are music and poetry is one whose mental vision is too contracted to gaze on the broad fields of human suffering and injustice, and, therefore, his opinions are of no value.

With regard to the many who assail us, I boldly challenge them with being

TOTALLY IGNORANT

of the first principles of Socialism. They write: "These wretches wish to divide up all the wealth equally, riot, feast, debauch; create anarchy, then necessarily despotism. Why," say these wise men, "In ten ten years the world would be much as it is to-day." Did we entertain such ideas, calling us fools would be flattery. We *know* Socialism is the science which has for its object the proper construction or reconstruction of society on the basis of the substitution of co-operation for that of competition in every branch of human industry, and the abolition of private ownership in property. Our motto is,

ALL FOR EACH, EACH FOR ALL.

None can be found greater or better. We say:

Be just and fear not;
Let all the ends thou aimst at be thy country's,—

not as a brilliant ideal, but a living, active principle of life. Many centuries ago, the doctrine of equality of souls after death became established as a religious idea. It took centuries before the beautiful ideal, "All men are born free and equal," was flung to the breeze and flaunted before the nations of the world, fought for, and almost worshiped; and now it is almost forgotten, it seems so many centuries since it lived, and we lose our respect for the aged. Socialism asserts a living principle far superior to the ideal, "All men have equal rights and equal obligations." I claim

"LIBERTY, EQUALITY, AND FRATERNITY,"

is an advance on "Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness."

One specious plea advanced by the antagonists of Socialism is, that it destroys all spur to active individual effort. This superficially appears an unanswerable argument, but it can be easily met. Our system of equal rights and equal obligations would give men ample time to ride any hobby except that of power over his fellows. Should he succeed in any useful manner, the community receiving the benefit would feel honored in honoring him, and he would have the proud satisfaction of having

DONE GOOD TO HUMANITY.

I guess nobody ever heard a valedictory in which unselfish devotion to principles and professions was not preached at the students, and every endeavor made to make it to them a life-principle. This, in the present state of society, is idealism. We make it a life-principle, be they ditchers or doctors. We say, the man who, for his selfish ends, takes others for his use, is dangerous to the liberties of the public. The papers are full of examples of such characters.

I wish to say a few words with regard to the

CO-OPERATIVE BUSINESS OF ENGLAND.

I read a glowing account of the Rochdale and other organizations in last Sunday's paper; that there are 1,500 such stores, with 400,000 members; that co-operation (mark the word) has raised men who were worse than dead in body, soul, and mind, to keen and vigorous life. No higher compliment could be paid any principle or person. This was Socialism applied to the purchase of groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes; the substitution of co-operation for competition in the purchase of creature-comforts; but with what wonderful success! Who can doubt that its wider application will not improve the proletaires? It is well great reforms move slowly. Robert Owen, the crazy Scot, was laughed at by the Social-Science Congress when he advanced the doctrines which now convey substantial comfort to perhaps 2,000,000 people. The writer of that article should not cast slurs on him, as he was as much the father of English Socialism as Henry VIII. of the Church-Establishment. The doctrines were not new, but Anglo-Saxon blood was too sluggish to be easily inoculated. The writer says co-operation checks crime, and cannot but do so. Thanks! But

WE DESERVE THE COMPLIMENT.

Socialism, says Mrs. Wynkoop, never had a foothold in England. She says many good things, but herein she is mistaken. The name of the idea was Frenchy; the supercilious Britisher had grave doubts about it. French articles were so different from what he turned out at his manufacturing centres. But, on examination, he found it had many recommendatory qualities, but it would not do to acknowledge the French were ahead; so he quietly absorbed the idea, and said no more about it (a very common English practice), established co-operative stores and factories, and astonishes the world with his wonderful work. John is a good, plodding animal on any track, and shows fair style. One other idea actuated him;

HE WANTED HELP,—

help of influence, title, and money; and could he expect to obtain help from them by proclaiming, We have equal obligations under the law; we should have equal rights. Had he done so, the Messieurs and Lords would have been to him like a sealed oyster-can to a half-starved mouse, and the thing would have failed. But I will say this: it has been the fashion for years in England to pet the proletaire as an owner would a powerful dog,—not on account of any fear, but in admiration of his crude, but good qualities. But the animal increases in strength and intelligence rapidly, and now John Bull's dog wants to sit at the regular table and be "one of them." He cries, Down, sir! but he will not down. The National Federation of Employers may perhaps play bait-the-bear some day,—they the bear. Wo betide the bear, and sad the ending of many a dog!

John Bull eats, works, and fights amazingly well, and seldom quits the field defeated. The Trades-Unions say: This is war to the knife. This will teach him a lesson that the proletaires of other lands

ARE HIS BROTHERS,

their cause just and holy; that, with similar misfortunes, they should receive his recognition and consideration, and be received in full fraternity, as these are the only means by which they can advance their mutual interests. I think he will not wrap his superciliousness about him with the remark, These are foreigners; am not I better than they? They feed on soups and slops, I on roast beef; they want to share my good thing, my wealth. The Englishman and many others have yet to learn that the proletaire has no country; that

PATRIOTISM IS IGNORANT PREJUDICE.

We have been accused of gross outrages in Spain. There is no proof that we have been more guilty than our opponents. Seville, a city of 130,000 people, was held by the Reds for a while. The municipal affairs were administered by a junta composed, said the London *News*, of such insignificant persons as apothecaries, cabinet-makers, barbers, &c. Strange to say, continues it, no outrage was committed. In Malaga, they turned the Catholic Bishop out of his palace for the purpose of establishing a school, used churches for council chambers, &c. How trite it is that war is terrible; and yet these actions were none worse than other nations or parties commit in their warfare.

I will now conclude with the reiteration of Gerald Massey's accusation, in the M. E. Church: You Christians leave to Communists, to the men who don't pray, to carry out Christ's teachings. Yours, PROLETAIRE.

The Hard Times.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I am not a workingman. I wish I was. I do not build houses, or dig sewers, or carry a hod. I wish I did; then I should be entitled to somebody's sympathy, and be in a measure a hero, in my own estimation at least, for—

When a man is like me,
Sans six sous, sans souci,
A bankrupt in purse,
And in character worse,
With a shocking bad hat, and his credit at zero,
What on earth can he hope to become but a hero?

However, I *work*; so I am entitled to a voice in this matter, as well as some others who don't know any more about it than I do.

I have read from time to time the articles written by the

UNFAIR FAIR,

who have lifted up their voices and wept over the state of affairs with the same zeal and discrimination with which they used to gather each week to drink Young Hyson and make flannel garments for the poor, benighted Africans who had not yet adopted even a fig-leaf by way of attire. Some are sensible; some as senseless as ever found their way to an editor's table; but all are calculated to increase, more or less, the discontent and foster the uneasiness now felt. You may say there is cause for dissatisfaction. So there is fuel for fire in blocks of wooden buildings in the heart of the city; but does that make it your mission or mine to apply a torch to them, or, if flames break out, to fan and feed them,—thus rendering useless or doubling the labors of the Fire Department, already doing their utmost to suppress them?

Unquestionably the poor are here, and elsewhere indeed:

DON'T WE ALL FEEL POOR NOW?

Europe swarms with them, and, as our country grows older and the population increases, so will poverty. There were just as many poor people here a year ago as now, only work was more plenty and money more easy to get. It is absolutely wrong, as well as inconsistent, to say so much about capitalists and monopolies.

If a man has the capital to control a certain branch of business,—that is, if he becomes a producer of one article to such an extent that those without equal facilities or capital cannot successfully compete with him,—should he be censured for it? You call this monopoly, and condemn it; but who would not be a monopolist if he had the power? I would; so, with all due deference, would *you*. There is not a mechanic in the city or country who is not striving for independence, and we honor them for it; and not one who would not start in business for himself if he had the means, hiring laborers to perform his work, making for himself a profit on their labor, as he should, else it were toil without recompense. Thus, in a measure only limited by his capital,

HE BECOMES A MONOPOLIST,

whether he contracts for the building of a city, to the exclusion of all competitors, or only for the building of a block.

Admitting this, you say you would be *just* to those you employed. We should do exactly as others do: pay what we were obliged to, and no more. If we paid more than the profits of our business warranted, our employes would soon have leisure to look for new situations. Work of all grades has a market-value, as surely as has the bushel of corn or the yard of muslin that represents it; and labor and produce must bear relative value to each other always. If an employer gives more than a day's work is worth for it, because a man cannot live on the average rate of wages, all above the usual price is

CHARITY, NOT PAY.

The assertion was made by one writer, that it was customary to hire a gang of men; put them at work; keep them as long as they would stay without pay; then, when they could wait or be put off no longer without their wages, discharge them, putting on a new force in their stead; and go on repeating the fraud ad infinitum; and that, in this way, large buildings or blocks were erected with an outlay of very little or no money.

I heard this quoted by several; then took the trouble to inquire, so far as my limited acquaintance would allow, of owners, contractors, architects, and laborers, but

FAIL TO FIND

either an instance of the kind, or a reliable party who knows one; so can but hope the lady has been misinformed. Yet the statement has been used as an explanation of want by some who deliberately threw up good situations rather than work for decreased salaries, corresponding with the demand for what their labor produced. I will give one instance which came under my observation recently.

The proprietor of an iron-foundry called his men together, and said: "There is no demand for my wares at present; but I will state what I can do, and leave you free to act. I will go on manufacturing stock I may never sell, and, to give you all enough to keep actual want away from your homes, pay one-half of present wages ($3 per day), or I will discharge half of you and pay the balance the present rates. I had better close my foundry until spring; but, if you will take the best I can do for you, we will keep together until times are brighter."

To a unit

THEY REFUSED THE MONEY-OFFER,

"the best he *could* do," offered as a generous sacrifice of his own interests for theirs, and the house closed. Some of those men are doing nothing, and their families are assisted by the Aid Society.

The same author before quoted also says poverty leads to Communism. Not necessarily. Lack of thought, of education, of mental discipline, of honor, of virtue, of self-respect,—impatience of restraint, contempt for public opinion, of the rights of others, and envy of those more fortunate than ourselves, nursed in our hearts until vice has its seat and Satan his throne there,—lead men and women who are galled by poverty and oppression to clamor for Communism; but only when they have been appealed to by ambitious and designing politicians, aiming at revolution of some sort, and when, through their vilest passions,—lust, avarice, and every specie of sensuality,—they are persuaded that a remedy for all the evil or inconvenience they suffer lies here.

In France, where morality is almost unknown, where the masses are amused by their rulers to make them forget that they are hungry and degraded, and where, turbulent, passionate, superficial as children, they are willing to so forget, it might be; but in America, where every individual of the free, strong, educated masses has within him the native pride, honor, and principle that would not allow him to stoop to infamy that would so sully his manhood, it could

NEVER BE BROUGHT TO PASS.

There is no parallel between the two nations, for here our only aristocracy is of interest, and the means of acquiring money in our own hands. The rebuilding of Chicago called in from near and far an army of laborers of every grade and craft, who still remain, thus making a surplus now that the work is nearly completed. With another spring-tide, many of these, realizing that they can do better elsewhere, will go into other towns, the country, or the West, there to enjoy homes of their own making.

Meantime, a season of unusual hardship is before us; but everything is being and will be done that can to relieve distress. There is no use in murmuring, "Now is the winter of my discontent," since it but deepens the gloom we are so sensitive to, and it is

UNWISE AND UNKIND

to set one class against another, rousing bitterness that rankles, and ill-will that recoils upon those who harbor it.

Dependent upon one another we surely are now, but it is a dependence of brotherhood, and must be and is acknowledged kindly by all.

It is better to endure in silence than to find fault where finding fault will not help us; better to grow wiser under life's discipline than to despise it; and better for those who can neither speak a word of hope or suggest anything practical, to say nothing.

I have seen bankrupts within a week who were called millionaires a year ago, who for months have been haggard with anxiety, and have worn a look that appealed to the sympathies of those who envied them; but now, stripped of every dollar, they seem ten years younger, and as if they had rolled off a load such as Atlas bore.

If they are "sans six sous," they are also, blessed relief! "Sans souci." The care as to whence will come bread for the morrow is

NOT HALF SO PAINFUL

as the anxiety of those who live in daily fear of failures; the superhuman efforts to ward it off a little longer; the agony unknown but to God that consumes the heart that has hoped against reason that it might breast the current surging against it, and at last must yield and see business-credit, reputation so well earned, honor so well deserved, fortune so bravely fought for, swept away for a time or for aye. There are two sides to every story.

This time of actual want must, it seems now, be but temporary; and what can be done by public aid will, we know; while private aid is constantly, freely, and quietly given in all reported cases; so, by one or another means, we

SHALL GET THROUGH THE WINTER,

but not now or ever through with the poverty that, laying its hand upon our hearts, draws tight the ties of a common humanity, and "makes the world akin," for He who saw the end from the beginning said, "The poor ye have *always* with you."

GARNET B. FREEMAN.

Moneyed Aristocracy.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is clear to all thinking minds that there is a strong feeling among the working people against the moneyed power; which may in time grow into as dangerous an element here as it has proved to be in Europe. The discontent of the workingmen, which never is without some cause, has always been the forerunner of revolution, and, if this Republic ever comes to an end, it will be through this discontent, caused by the

SELFISHNESS OF THE MONEYED ARISTOCRACY.

This is becoming a power stronger and more arrogant than the nobility of the Old World, and is corrupting every branch of our political and social life.

It is not only the men who work with their hands, but every branch of industry is in some way affected by this moneyed power. The poor woman who pays five times the value of a sewing-machine, because their enormous profits have enabled manufacturers to buy up Congress and continue their extortions; the farmer who is cheated out of half the proceeds of his labor,—all have to give their mite towards swelling the capitalist's profits.

Ever since the War, the American people

HAVE BEEN MAD

upon the subject of speculation and money-getting. The slow and honest plan of working and saving is old-fogyish; Young America follows Iago's advice to Roderigo when he tells him to "Put money in thy purse!"—no matter if it is the earnings of the workman, his savings in the bank, robbing the City Treasury or the General Government,—any way to get a fortune without working for it. Extravagance in dress and living is as great as at the period preceding the French Revolution. The most extravagantly-dressed ladies in Paris are Americans; and our countrymen are accused of raising the cost of living all over Europe by their lavish display of money. All this wild speculation and extravagance brought on the panic by which the poor man suffers.

There are hundreds of people who have not lost a cent, and whose business has been as good as ever, who have had

A GOOD EXCUSE

in the panic to reduce the wages of their employes; and, if they make a fuss about it, and insist upon having their full pay, they are branded as insolent disturbers of society, and the employer has the full sympathy of the *business public*. When we hear that the holiday-trade was as good as usual, it looks as though the panic was a humbug, or the moneyed people have not suffered by it very much.

The people cannot be blind to the growing infallibility of money and the helplessness of poverty. To be poor is to be without friends, and a social outcast. We cannot expect the poor man to be

LESS SELFISH OR GRASPING

than the rich one. He may think it as reasonable for him to use the city's money as it is for some capitalist to use it unquestioned for years. The demands of the unemployed upon the city are some of the demoralizing effects of official corruption.

There is no disturbance or outbreak of the people but what it is the outgrowth of wrong and injustice of some kind; but we all forget the cause, and only see the unhappy results. It is not education of the brain that this country needs; every man can have that if he wants it; but it is

EDUCATION OF THE HEART.

The people must see just and honest men in office; less grasping and selfishness among the rich; honesty and faithfulness honored above money; churches where the truth is given, not sold,—before *they* can be expected to possess all the Christian virtues. M.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11, 1874.

The Best Means of Relieving the Poor.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: If it may be considered of any importance to discuss the question of how best to utilize the facilities and means for relieving the worthy poor, and thwart all attempts at imposition, which are every day so apparent, I will offer a few suggestions, with the modest consciousness that nine-tenths of the voluntary suggestions on this topic serve only to embarrass well-matured systems of relieving the needy.

After making a few assertions, which I shall accept as established facts, leaving the burden of proof, or rather disproof, for those who may think them weak or unsustained, I will make my suggestions.

First—There are

TOO MANY SYSTEMS

adopted and put into operation simultaneously, seriously conflicting in their practical results, thereby shaking the confidence of the charitably inclined, thus losing the opportunity which they have sought to distinguish themselves by worthy deeds.

Second—The individual efforts of the noble, generous-hearted are often wasted by allowing their impulses to go off at the first bidding of sympathy, and sending out their donations at random from the first available source, which are always gobbled up by

CHEEK AND UNWORTHINESS.

Consequently, general charity (and by this I do not include churches, societies, or orders who may feel disposed to look after their own poor) should come under one system, all its tributaries flowing into one fountain, which is to become the bountiful source of supply.

But now comes the gist of the whole matter: How to distribute economically and judiciously according to individual necessity.

Instead of assembling all who claim assistance daily at the Board of Relief rooms, let such improve every day and hour in caring for themselves as best they can by all honorable efforts, feeling that a charitable public can accomplish more for them by looking after them

AT THEIR OWN HOMES,

and knowing that they will do so. Then let the Board of Relief—which, it occurs to me, is the most practical source of supply—select two or three persons in each ward, as the case may demand, to take supervision of their respective districts, searching out every destitute family, learning their immediate needs, their future prospects, and their ability to earn a living when opportunity offers, and

REPORT SPEEDILY

the circumstances as they find them, with suggestions of what is needed.

Also, let there be as many delivery-wagons as are necessary to make daily deliveries to families designated.

As regards these visitors, it seems to me that individuals can be found in every ward who are competent, able, and willing to contribute at least a portion of their services to this work, thereby saving to the Relief Fund a considerable amount for charitable distribution.

In this way the Board of Relief may go to their desks, take up the cases of charity systematically, dispose of them rapidly, without being overwhelmed by a throng who are deluging them with

UNINVESTIGATED CLAIMS;

the worthy poor would be spared the mortification of exposing themselves to public gaze, and of mingling promiscuously the deserving with the hypocrite; and strangers who pass through our streets, instead of stopping in wonder on the corner of LaSalle and Randolph streets, to inquire what means this assemblage of wo-begone countenances, might be led to inquire, Where are Chicago's poor? Very respectfully, W. C. W.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12, 1874.

Yorkshire vs. Chicago.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your Burlington (Wis.) correspondent suggests, in your paper of Dec. 31, 1873, cheap beer as a remedy for the uprising of the workingmen, and states that all kinds of work is better paid here than in Europe; that provisions are cheaper here than there; and that clothing can be had here as reasonable as there.

Will you allow me to make a few statements

IN CONTRAST

from my Yorkshire standpoint, situate, as the skeptics say, on the outside of England? I am not in any way connected with Communism, Trades-Unions, or Secularism of the Bradlaugh type, which sneers at Royalty and the religious community, coming here to ask the force of public opinion on behalf of English theoretical Republicanism, whose members do not average one in a thousand of the population of Yorkshire. Legislative acts are passed here independent of an enlightened public opinion. How, then, shall Charles Bradlaugh waft across the ocean a public opinion on monarchical institutions, that has no existence in the community, and which, as a public agitator, he is powerless to create in this motley conglomeration of nationalities?

I was yesterday offered a reduced price for my services—$1 per day. I have a wife and family of three—total five—to support on $1 per day. The laborer is worthy of his hire, whilst the capitalist gets three-fourths, or the lion's share. I ask, in all candor, shall I ever be able to pay my grocer, butcher, landlord, or coal-dealer, out of this pittance? Is not the shameful offer a

PREMIUM ON DISHONESTY?

Am I to defraud the grocer, butcher, landlord, and coal-dealer the difference between $6 a week and the amount essential for my subsistence, thus constituting these four tradesmen into our Relief Society, to bear the heat and burden of the capitalist who takes advantage of the present financial panic to overreach the laborer?

There is a class of employers who hire men they do not pay, except it be in vulgarity; others there are who pay their work-people monthly, always reserving two weeks of the artisan's wages due him, as trading-capital, without paying interest thereon,—leaving the said tradesmen as relieving officers to their men from month to month.

CAPITAL HAS ITS DUTIES

as well as its rights, and one of the duties is to sympathise and take a social interest in those who have contributed so largely to the production of its wealth. Another is, that it shall withdraw the publications circulated in Europe, recall its real-estate agents and railway agents back to view some of the victims drawn up in line, fronting the Relief and Aid Society's rooms, driven there by the overcrowded state of the labor-market; that it shall employ these agents in giving something more than a semi-starvation dole to those who are the fruits of its handiwork.

The nominally high wages of American artisans are

A GLARING SHAM

when contrasted with the "purchasing power of a dollar" in the two countries. A dollar in Chicago is only equal in purchasing power to 31 cents in Yorkshire, when expended in rent, clothing, and provisions.

The Yorkshire workingman can buy American flour, cheese, and pork as cheap by retail in Free-Trade Yorkshire as in Protective Chicago, and American sewing-machines and reapers at half the price paid here.

The following prices for labor are for the year 1872:

American moulder, from $2.50 to $3.25 per day; Yorkshire do, 5s 6d per day, equal to $1.40.

American blacksmith, from $2.50 to $3.25 per day; Yorkshire do, 5s 6d per day.

American machinist, from $2.50 to $3 per day; Yorkshire mechanic, 5s 3d per day.

American carpenter, $2.25 to $2.75 per day; Yorkshire joiner, 5s 6d per day.

The plucky, manly, outspoken Yorkshireman works nine hours per day, against the reticent, airy Chicagoan's ten hours a day.

House-rent is

SEVEN TIMES DEARER

than in Yorkshire, being paid in advance on taking possession, $18 per month, equal to £3 15s. In Yorkshire, same cubic feet, 11s per month, equal to $2.75. The interest of rent paid in advance for twelve successive months, at 12 per cent, is $12.06. The houses here are not furnished with fire-grates, oven, and boiler, which compels the tenant to buy a cooking-stove at from $20 to $35, and a room-stove at from $10 to $15.

American beef, 18c; Yorkshire beef, 24c per pound. In contrast, the American is coarse-grained, not juicy, tough, fibrous.

Milk, 7c a quart,—three gills in Yorkshire being fully equal to a quart-measure here;—against 6 cents for a Yorkshire quart.

A glass of beer, 5c; against 2c.

Potatoes, 35c a peck, weighing 14 pounds; against 25c.

Sugar, 13c per pound; against 11c.

Tea, $1.25; against 84c.

Woolen-cloth garments bespoke, blankets, flannels, drawers, stockings, mufflers, neckties, handkerchiefs, umbrellas, gloves, knives, forks, spoons, razors, are

THREE TO FOUR TIMES DEARER HERE.

Earthenware over three times dearer, six large coffee-cups and plates, $1.90; against 35c.

I furnished the tops of Yorkshire boots, got them fronted and double-soled for $11; against $4.50.

A Leghorn hat which cost in Manchester 2s I paid $1.25 for cleaning here.

Steel pens four times dearer.

Gas $4.25 a thousand; against 90c.

Hair-cutting 25c; against 4c. Shaving 15c; against 2c.

Matches per box 5c; against 1c.

Daily newspaper 5c; against 2c.

Climate temperate and damp in Yorkshire; against extreme heat in summer and extreme cold in winter, accompanied with sudden changes from heat to cold, and vice versa.

For the past ten years,

UNDER FREE TRADE,

constant employment has been furnished the workingman at all trades, and for the past three years, nine hours per day; against no employment in winter in most trades, and fluctuating employment in summer, and ten hours per day.

Established social standing in society, and enjoyment amongst neighbors and friends, with numerous holidays; against a social standing to acquire, where all classes of society are distinguished for profanity, and moral character is below the English standard.

Sympathy and help in sickness from neighbors; against little sympathy and no help.

Public baths; against no public baths.

Church tea-parties 24c; against 50c.

Lectures on history, travel, and eminent men at 6c.

Co-operation; against no co-operative societies.

Mechanics' Institutes, male and female; against none.

Workingmen's Conservative Associations supply their rooms with periodicals, newspapers, and billiard-tables for six evenings of the week. Liberal Clubs provide the same accommodation to Liberal workingmen.

A few employers provide a large breakfast and dining room for their workmen, supplying them with bread for 2c and a cup of tea or coffee for 2c, heating the dinners free of expense.

Some employers give their workmen and wives a railway trip once a year to the sea-shore, a distance of from 50 to 70 miles, and a gift of 50 cents each for the expenses of the journey; whilst other employers

FRATERNIZE WITH THEIR WORKMEN

over a free annual dinner.

All things considered, a workingman will realize more money with more comfort in Yorkshire than in Chicago. I am, yours respectfully,

GEORGE HENDRY.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12, 1874.

Roughing It in Chicago.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Roughing it in the manner that Mark Twain did in California was indeed pleasant compared to the way in which I have had to experience it in Chicago for the past two months.

On a dark, cold, and miserable night, eight weeks ago, I stepped out of a railway-car from New York into this great city, the emporium of the West. It was 9 o'clock at night. I knew not where or how to go. Following the stream of passengers that issued from the depot, I found myself in State street.

I was weak with hunger, not having tasted food for thirty-six hours. I drew out my scanty purse. Two dollars were left.

ONLY TWO DOLLARS

to fight with hunger, thirst, and cold, until I got work. In a strange city, in a strange country; not a friend, not a relative, to welcome me into the bosom of their families.

Through the kindness of a policeman I was directed to a "Cheap Lodging" down on West Madison street. I soon found it out, paid my 25 cents, and was shown to my room. What a den! A large, square room, with fourteen beds in it. Men, women, and children, "higgledy-piggledy," like a lot of hogs in a railway-car. I had no choice; so I took the only vacant bed left, laid myself on it, and, being so fatigued, I was soon in the arms of slumber.

The following morning I was up early; and had a better view of my fellow-slumberers. I never heard such a confusion of tongues in my life. It was indescribable; and I hope I shall never visit such a pandemonium again.

The two dollars kept me in some shape or another seven days. I used to pay 25 cents for a bed, and 5 cents for a glass of beer, when I did not forget to make a good meal at the free-lunch tables, which had to serve me for breakfast, dinner and supper. At the end of the week

MY CENTS WERE FINISHED.

I shall never forget that morning. I was famishing with hunger. I was tempted bitterly to commit some illegal act, that I might have but a crust to eat and a roof to shelter me. For a week did I search the back-yards of restaurants and pick up the dried and frozen crusts and eat them, and thanked Heaven for such a blessing. At nights I used to sleep in the waiting-rooms of railway-depots, and cautiously creep into an idle railway-car.

At the end of the two weeks I met a countryman (a Welchman) with whom I was acquainted in the Old Country, and who had worked for my father. I told him my position and pitiful circumstances, and I need not tell you that he was but too happy

TO BE OF SERVICE

to his old master's son. I am with him now, and am welcome to remain until I have found something to do, which I hope will be soon.

Reader, it may seem strange, as it does to me, that for two months I cannot get something to do. Morning after morning I used to try and meet a newsboy in some quiet corner, and beg of him to allow me to scan the advertisements. Sometimes he would look up at me, retrace a few steps, and, with all the impertinence of a street-gamin, would shout out, "You're a mightily nice fellow, dressed up like a dandy, without a cent in your pocket." I could not retaliate, but bore the humiliating abuse in silence, and bent my steps in search of a more generous boy. After reading the advertisements, I used to go in search of the advertiser. After much trouble—to me a stranger—to find the address, the answer I always got was (apply early as I may) "We are suited." The places advertised were, in nine cases out of ten,

A PERFECT HUMBUG;

for instance, the following out of a number:

WANTED—Young men in the city out of employment to call at ——, where permanent employment can be had with fair wages.

I went to pay a visit to this great benefactor of the rising generation, and, having composed myself to another "Suited," I entered the sanctum of this Good Samaritan. The officiating benefactor was a youth about 19 years of age, who politely prayed me to be seated, which I most reverently did, as became a Christian. I watched my tormentor as he scribbled away at a book, which occupied him a few minutes before he commenced conversing with me.

I could see at once by the cut of his mouth that he must be a most voluminous jabberer, as it appeared to me to have been much strained. I was not deceived. He talked like a walking "Dickson's Johnsonary." In a true Pickwickian style, he crossed one leg over the other, coughed, sneezed, and then, addressing himself to me, said: "Young man, if I mistake not, you come here in answer to our advertisement."

"I do," I replied.

"Ah! Well, in a few words, our great and principal object is to put within the reach of all young men out of employment

'A GOOD, EASY, AND HONEST LIVING.'"

I felt a little better after this.

Catching up a small box, the size of an ordinary pill-box, he resumed his oration:

"You see in my hand a small box, which is full of powder. The application of a small quantity of this powder in a kerosene-lamp full of oil makes it quite impossible to explode, and also deprives the heat of the power to break the glass-tube."

After this were a number of experiments made with the powder; the reading of rules, regulations, and so on to be observed by the representative; then came the finishing stroke, which I was so much in dread of.

He assumed a most pleasing expression; his face was drowned in smiles, and he said:

"By the purchase of twenty-five dollars' worth of this powder, we ——"

I did not allow him to go on. I could have nailed him to the spot. I took my leave in the most profound disgust. *Twenty-five dollars!* when I hadn't a cent to bless myself with. My blood boils now as I imagine his eyes watching the effect of his bait upon the innocent.

It is almost incredible to believe how poor fellows are led to walk for miles, day after day, in search of what often proves to be a humbug.

My object in writing this little experience of mine is to find out the public feeling upon raising an institution whereby it would be possible to invent a system of

FINDING SITUATIONS FOR YOUNG MEN

of the clerk profession. Such a one is sorely needed in the City of Chicago, and could be worked up with little expense. The fourteen days that I spent in the streets of Chicago will never be effaced from my memory; and, should it ever come in my power, when a citizen, to promote a society of the kind, I shall feel it my duty to do so. Praying that the present stagnation of trade may soon revive, is the earnest wish of yours humbly,

JULIUS MACABEES.

A Chinese Theatrical Performance.

Lord Macarty has been present at a Chinese theatrical performance. The building, including lodgings for the actors, gardens, &c., occupies a site which covers a square mile. The performance lasted twelve days and twelve nights without interruption. The twelfth day was, of course, the crowning day. It represented the "Marriage of the Earth and Ocean," when every animal was represented, from the elephant down to the donkey; after which the Ocean offered its steamers, rocks, corals, mermaids, and whales, the final effect being produced by a whale throwing a cascade of water over the stage without hitting any one in the house. Thereupon Chinese enthusiasm knew no bounds, and the audience reproached Lord Macarty, whose English blood was not stirred, by the cry of "Hashowny haho." The fun of it is, the audience come and go, eat and sleep, rarely leaving the building during the twelve days of the performance.

REVIEW OF AMUSEMENTS.

THE DRAMA.

A week of comparative dullness followed the brilliant dramatic season of Salvini and Sothern, the opera engrossing all the serious attention of the week. The attendance at the theatres, however, has improved, and managers are beginning to expect better days than they have had so far. There have been no very startling novelties during the week, the only drama deserving that name being one which ran for three nights and one matinee only at Hooley's. Other pieces, which have become more or less familiar to the public, have been played elsewhere.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

The week opened at this theatre with "Not Guilty," a drama which was fairly recommended by Eastern critics, but which failed to produce much impression in this city. This was not the fault of the management of the theatre, for the parts were played by some of the best members of the originally large company, while the mounting was in every particular worthy of the house. The fact is, however, that the drama is common-place in incident, and rather a serious strain upon one's credulity. That the identity of a commanding officer should be assumed by a person utterly ignorant of the first principles of military service, save such as be learned in a penal settlement; that the counterfeit should be successfully passed upon those who only a few hours previously counted the original character among their most intimate acquaintances; and that this deception should be sustained for a length of time, seems rather of the sensational than the realistic order. The author of the drama deserves credit for the dialogue of the piece, if for nothing else: but the clatter and smoke of the military drama condemn it to those whose nerves are not made of platinum. "Not Guilty" was followed by Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt's society drama of a quarter of a century ago. This neat little bit of pleasant satire was acted evenly and effectively throughout, and proved to be more attractive than its predecessor. Monday the popular comedian, Mr. Charles B. Bishop, has a benefit, when three capital farces will be given,—"The Post of Honor," "The Happiest Day of My Life," and Mr. Bishop's specialty, "Wanted, 1,000 Young Milliners." Tuesday, the hit of last season, "False Shame," will be given, with nearly the same cast as before. This is a drama which had a good run, and was regarded very highly at the time of its first production here. It was played with spirit, and was a very even and delightful performance. Its repetition will doubtless prove acceptable to the public at large.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

John Dillon's brief season at the Academy of Music has been an astonishing success, which demonstrates two facts: that Dillon has an extraordinary hold upon public favor, and that his sins are freely forgiven whenever his contrition is expressed by his appearance on the stage. His benefit Friday night was almost an ovation, while the receipts for the week, in spite of the chilling influences of the weather, have been gratifyingly large. Mr. Gardiner has shown once more his astuteness as a manager, and in his success in the country as well as in the city he has the additional satisfaction of knowing that he has worked for it. Dillon opened with his favorite character, "A party by the name of *Johnson*," in "The Lancashire Lass," "Blow for Blow" following, Thursday, while, at his benefit, "Paul Pry" was put on. The present week a comedian whose name has become familiar to almost every theatre-goer, John E. Owens, will play *Solon Shingle*, and *Joshua Butterby* in Tom Taylor's comedy, "The Victims." Those who remember Mr. Owens need no information regarding his ability as an actor; those who do not, need only to be reminded of his *Toodles* to recollect the amusement he has given them in the past.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

"Humpty Dumpty," with Tony Denier and his pantomime company, have been making the walls of the Globe Theatre echo with laughter for the past week. Everybody likes pantomime, just as everybody likes the circus. Nearly everybody says: "Had to go; the children wanted to see 'Humpty Dumpty,' and I had to take them." Business has been better at the Globe than it has for some time, and things are beginning to brighten here as elsewhere. People must be amused, and somebody must amuse them. When managers recognize this fact, and cater sensibly to the popular taste with a shrewd idea of what the popular taste is, they generally succeed in scaring the dollars from their hiding-places, to find their way into the cash-box. This week a change is made from pantomime to negro minstrelsy, the burnt-corkers being Sharpley, Sheridan & Mack's well-known company. The combination is now stronger than ever, the old favorites remaining and new attractions being added. Among other features of the entertainment is Willis Cobb's entire troupe of dogs, goats, and monkeys, and other performing animals. The famous gymnasts, M. Leopold and Mlle. Geraldine, the Misses Alfcia Jourdan, Annie McAvoy, Ada Boshell, and vocalists, characterists, dancers, violinists, banjoists, and comic actors contribute their share to making the entertainment a brilliant one.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE.

"Simple Simon" has served many a good turn in his life. Patomimized, however, he has achieved the end and aim of his existence, having run through the holiday season and survived public satiety, to a wonderful extent. But now Simon is on the shelf again. Where he will break out next, it would be difficult to guess. Meantime the ever-busy laureate, scribe, author, plagiarist, burlesquer, or whatever he may be, of the Arlington, Cotton & Kemble Minstrel Company has wrestled successfully with current literature, and produced another piece of nonsense which is destined to popularity, under the seasonable title "A Slippery Day." Besides this, that wonderful tragedy, "Ham-u-let," and a powerful military drama, "Martial Orders," by Surridge, Rice, Kayne, Kemble, Cotton, and Newcomb, and the usual features of the entertainment, will help out the evening.

CLARA MORRIS.

Cincinnati and the East have been more fortunate than Chicago the present season in one thing, if not in all, that they have had an experience of Clara Morris, whom we have not yet had an opportunity of seeing. Miss Morris' rapid progress from the position she occupied as a member of Augustin Daly's stock company, with a reputation which, though high, was only local, to one which many most successful stars would envy, has been watched with interest. Her progress through the country has really been a series of triumphs. She has taken Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington, Cincinnati, and other cities by storm, evoking from them the most unqualified praise. She has been, not planetary, but meteoric, more than justifying, apparently, the wildest eulogies of the New York press. She is filling out the season with two French dramas, which in the intensity of the leading parts gives opportunity for strong, pathetic acting. "Article 47," with which the public is reasonably familiar, will be played at McVicker's Theatre a week from to-morrow night, to be followed the week after by "Alixe."

DRAMATIC NOTES.

"Saratoga" has been revived at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

John Brougham played in Wallack's in "Money," Monday.

Daly's Broadway Theatre, New York, is closed for the season.

Mr. W. H. Crisp, an old actor and manager, is dead, at Dallas, in Texas.

The Olympic Theatre, New York, will shortly be converted into a variety theatre.

Mr. John D'Arcy—known to the London stage as Mr. J. Kinloch—is dead, in that city, age 63.

Miss Neilson is enjoying herself in Florida, trout-fishing, shooting, driving, and regaining her health.

Charles Dickens' Christmas story, "The Battle of Life," is in preparation for the stage by a son of the novelist.

They've had a jealous woman in Omaha, and the *Bee* says that she is a Booth in speech and a Salvini in action.

"Humpty Dumpty Abroad" appears to have met with unlooked for success at the Grand Opera-House, New York.

"Led Astray" appears to have led astray many people to the Union Square during its none too pure possession of the stage.

Mr. Loveday, agent for Mr. Toole, has come over from England to arrange for the appearance of that celebrated comedian in New York.

The admirers of "Balaustion's Adventure" will be glad to hear that Mr. Browning is going to give them another Greek play in a modern dress.

The great London and Paris panoramas from Leicester Square, London, are now thrown open to New-Yorkers in the Cyclorama building. The press praises it highly.

Booth's Theatre, since Jefferson's engagement, has been doing a poor business, and salaries have been reduced, a thing unknown in New York theatres for a great many years.

M. Barbier's play of "Jeanne d'Arc" continues to draw crowded houses at the Gaite, the receipts exceeding 3,000 francs a night. The piece has already produced 281,595 francs.

The actor Beauvallet, formerly of the Theatre Francais, has just died, at the age of 72. For about thirty years he played the chief parts in all the tragedies, ancient and modern, produced at that house.

O'Keefe's play of "Wild Oats" is among the successful comedy revivals in London. "Raymond and Agnes, the Bleeding Nun," a bloody melodrama, between sixty and seventy years old, is also announced.

Mrs. Sarah Roberts, an actress, vocalist, and progenitor of singers and actresses, died recently in London, in her 77th year. She was known as Miss Presbury to the London of half a century since.

"La Femme de Feu," the new piece by Adolphe Belot, which was produced at Booth's Theatre a few nights since, is a French sensational play, devoted to the illustration of morbid passions. It contains a murder, a quasi-murder, and a suicide.

Edwin L. Davenport has retired from the management of the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia,—and thus one of the best actors living is set free to follow his natural vocation in comparative peace of mind.

According to the London *Figaro*, the appearance in this country of Miss Soldine, the famous English burlesque actress, is indefinitely postponed, in consequence of the failure of the American managers to complete the necessary pecuniary arrangements.

"A gentleman of experience, wishing to enter the theatrical profession as a star, is desirous of meeting some one conversant with the routine necessary to the business, and if the pecuniary risk is within reasonable compass, it may lead to business." This advertisement, clipped from a theatrical organ, shows how dramatic stars are made.

M. Franconi, the Parisian circus man, has brought action for 10,000 francs damages against the proprietor of a cafe concert for announcing the exhibition of a double-headed, four-legged, bibrachiate woman. The phenomenon proved to be two women strapped together. The plaintiff basis his claim on the fact that this sham monstrosity threw a $2,000 slur on the four-legged woman he claims to possess.

The Vokes Family and the comedian Leffingwell are playing in farce at Niblo's, and this excess of comic genius impels the *Herald* to say that "It may be the great hulking romantic loafer of the first piece idolizing his Matilda Jane Chummy, or it may be the boneless Vokes of the second apostrophizing a tinpot moon, it is all the same which—one is as idiotic as the other—both are Comedy with its head shaved and grinning through the bars of Bedlam. A large audience fairly shrieked its way through two hours and a half of this passion in hysterics, sobs in chuckles, songs in shrieks, and dances in contortions."

Mlle. Desclee, the distinguished French actress,—whose recent successes have placed her in the front rank of dramatic artists,—has been attacked by a painful disease, which threatens to banish her from the stage. In a letter, published in the *Temps*, she says: "Beside my sufferings, which are constant and insupportable, I have the dreadful prospect of having to bear them for a long while to come. No physician can promise me an end to my torments. These may last for years, they say. A whole life of patience, of courage, of labor, and of struggle; at length I reach the goal; and—I sink in the harbor."

During the celebrated interview between the critic of *Wilkes' Spirit* and Matilda Heron, the following episode is said to have enlivened the conversation:

Critic—Do you think John Brougham could write as good a comedy as "London Assurance," which is called Boucicault's "greatest play?"

Miss H.—(Having just been engaged in fixing the fire, turned fiercely upon Critic, menacing him, poker in hand. Critic shrank. Then she said:) Why, what are you talking about! Could he write such a play? Yes, he could. And I'll tell you more. John Brougham was the man who wrote "London Assurance." It is his. Others may claim it. Contemporaries know the author and posterity will proclaim him. Boucicault wrote only the smallest part of "London Assurance," and he has never yet had the manliness to give John Brougham credit for any part of it.

Owing to the abuse in Cincinnati places of amusement of the secured-seat feature, that city has enacted a law that managers of places of amusement cannot reserve seats after the commencement of a performance, but that any one purchasing a ticket after the hour for the curtain to rise, or the entertainment to begin, will be entitled to any seat he may find unoccupied in that portion of the house to which his ticket admits him. The Cincinnati *Commercial* says the ordinance grew out of the flagrant abuse by the managers of the practice of reserving seats.

During a recent performance of "Hamlet" at Sydney, an accident behind the scenes caused some alarm. "Whilst Polonius was delivering his sublime admonition to his son (says the Sydney *Morning Herald* of Nov. 3), there was a loud explosion as of a blast in a mine, followed by a concussion of the air that extinguished every light in the house, which was of course plunged in darkness. Great was the consternation that ensued. Prolonged screaming proceeded from the feminine portion of the auditorium, and there was a general rush for the doors. This would have resulted in serious accidents, but, with great presence of mind, the stage-manager caused the footlights to be lit, and hastening with Miss Green and others upon the stage, assured the terrified people that there was no danger. Mr. Fairclough also appealed to them to retain their seats. This had the desired effect, and after the house had been reilluminated and a short interval allowed to permit the smoke that had gathered upon the stage to clear away, the play proceeded. The report, which was distinctly heard all over the neighborhood, resulted from the accidental explosion of some gas; but, fortunately, no damage was done."

A Paris letter contains the following: "M. Sardou has just brought out another most scandalous piece. 'Les Marveilleuses' is a startling piece of immorality. There is one character who comes upon the stage draped in gauze, and, although the woman is probably clothed in tights, nature has been so well imitated in every minute detail that every one believes her absolutely naked. There is a suppressed cry of 'Oh!' and a startled look of confusion whenever she appears upon the stage. The aim of the piece is to show the follies of the Directory, and it is no excuse that this piece of apparent nudity is driven away and ducked in the fountain. M. Sardou pretends to picture the costume of the time with fidelity, but he has a dozen different styles of ladies' hats. These ladies were not guided by fashion at that time. The piece is a piece of folly, and, to my mind, more pernicious than the 'Liqueur d'Or,' just suppressed. Let me hasten to say that this was not suppressed for the obscenity in it, but because the actors made use of obscenities which had been cut out by the censor."

MUSIC.

The first week of the opera season has closed with great success, and the record of "Lucrezia Borgia," "Martha," "The Huguenots," "Aida," and "Faust," is something to be remembered with pleasure by opera-goers. In looking back upon the week's work, the performance of "The Huguenots" was perhaps the most striking of all in some respects. The lateness of the hour at which the performance closed on Wednesday night rendered it impossible at that time to record anything more than the fact of the great success which Madame Nilsson achieved. There were features of the performance, however, which deserve more than a mere casual notice. "The Huguenots" is a test opera; the roles of *Valentin* and *Raoul* are test roles; and the grand duo of the fourth act is a test duo. This characteristic might in reality apply also to nearly every other role. Fragmentary and disconnected as the first three acts are, in a musical point of view, they yet make a demand of a very pressing nature upon singers, and, for an adequate representation, they should have great artists. In this respect the cast was weak. Signor Nannetti, although some allowances must be made for an indisposition under which he was suffering, did not rise to the physical grandeur of the stern old Huguenot soldier, who fought with psalm and sword, nor to its exalted spiritual inspiration. The rugged inflexibility of purpose, the cool defiance of danger, the reliance upon a higher will and power, and the proud, although homely, dignity of bearing of the old soldier, were but feebly represented at best. In impressiveness, power, and depth of voice, also, which should characterize this part, both in the choral music and recitative, he was also wanting. The parts of *De Bris*, *De Nevers*, and *Tavannes* were also lacking in power to fill out the concerted parts, and give them the proper effect, and the chorus and orchestra at times were sadly mixed up. The role of *Urbano* (Miss Cary) is summed up in the two beautiful arias, "*Nobil Donna*" and "*No, No, No*," and these she did with exquisite voice and finish. Mlle. Maresi's part of *Marguerite* is a slight one, but she filled it with dignity, and sang it as well as her naturally light voice would permit.

The musical climax of the opera is in the grand duo of the fourth act, between *Raoul* and *Valentin*, a number requiring the most intense passion and dramatic strength. There has been much silly talk of the coldness of Nilsson, and of the impossibility that this Swedish singer of the North could ever hope to attain greatness in roles which demanded passion and overwhelming intensity. The performance of this scene is a sufficient answer to such twaddle. From the commencement to the close, Nilsson's personation, both in a dramatic and vocal sense, was a perfect *crescendo* of power. Although there are characters in which we can conceive that Lucca must be her superior, the latter has never given us a histrionic picture comparable to this intense and passionate struggle of *Valentin* to save *Raoul*. The impetuosity with which she forces him into concealment, the horror with which she listens to the details of the massacre as they are arranged, the restrained delight she expresses as *De Nevers* breaks his sword rather than stain his good name with murder, the confession of love to *Raoul*, and then, as the signals for the massacre to commence are heard, the absolute freezing horror which shows itself in her blanched face as she looks out of the window, and the fearful struggle with *Raoul* to prevent him from going out and exposing himself to certain death, make up the most consummate revelation of artistic power which has yet been shown to an audience in this city. In a dramatic point of view, it is worthy a place by the side of some of the great scenes of Ristori. And when to this is to be added her beautiful and thrilling voice, trained in the most perfect method, with every note in it partaking of a smooth and sweet quality, which are peculiarly Nilssonish, and make it impossible of comparison with any other character, we have a completeness of representation and an artistic perfection which are not often vouchsafed to opera-goers. The admirable manner in which Campanini took his part of the duet, trying as it must have been to a singer who was not in his best voice, is worthy of all praise. We do not know what the rest of the season may have in store for us, but it certainly cannot have anything superior to the fourth act of the "Huguenots." That performance is a souvenir to be laid away with the choicest of musical memories.

There have been many other features of more than ordinary interest in the week's performances, among them the representations of "Mignon" and the new opera of "Aida." The former was one of the most perfect representations ever given upon our lyric stage, and the latter certainly the most brilliant and georgeous in its *mise en scene*. As both these operas will be repeated this week, we earnestly advise those who have not seen them to improve the opportunity. The repertoire for the present week will be as follows:

Monday, "Trovatore," with Nilsson as *Leonora*.
Tuesday, "Aida."
Wednesday, "Lucia."
Thursday, "Don Giovanni."
Friday, "Ernani."
Saturday afternoon, "Mignon," closing the season.

THE APOLLO CLUB CONCERT.

The seventh reception of the Apollo Club to its associate members, which was given at McCormick's elegant hall on Tuesday evening last, was the most successful the Club has yet given, notwithstanding the excellence of its predecessors. The great hall was crowded with a brilliant audience, and at the close there was an unusual expression of satisfaction, not only concerning the merits of the concert, but the unusually pleasant and social entertainment which the Club provided for its guests. The musical features of the evening were the following songs for the Club: Zoellner's "Health to the Fairest;" Girschner's "Beware;" Barnby's "Sweet and Low;" Mangold's "Forest;" Schumann's "Dreamy Lake;" Mendelssohn's "Love and War;" Mueller's "Serenade;" Stern's "Soldier's Departure;" Seifert's "Always More;" Mendelssohn's "Huntsman's Farewell;" Durner's "Spring Song," and Trahn's "Three Merry Chafers." In addition to this attractive and varied selection, Mr. Reuling, one of the new members of the Club, who has an excellent tenor baritone voice, sang two numbers, Mr. Foltz and Mr. Bowen had solos, and Mrs. O. L. Fox took the soprano solo in Kuecken's "Hie thee, Shallop."

A novel innovation was made by the Club upon the previous style of giving its concerts, which met with complete success. The lower floor of the hall was set with tables, and light refreshments were served. This gave the members of the Club an opportunity to make up little parties, and as the intermissions were lengthened little social calls were made from table to table. The result was a most delightfully-social evening. The ice once broken, the tables were speedily filled, and the only regret was that the hall would not hold more. As this feature, which was new to an American audience, was so entirely successful, it will be repeated at future concerts. After the concert, the floor was cleared for the dance, and over 100 couples remained until a late hour. The Club is entitled to great credit for the success with which it carried out its bold experiment, and the elegant manner in which it gave its entertainment—facts which will make its concerts hereafter more popular than ever.

THE BEETHOVEN SOCIETY'S CONCERT.

The newly-organized Beethoven Society, under the direction of Mr. Carl Wolfsohn, made its first public appearance on Thursday evening at Standard Hall, in the first of a series of four receptions which it proposes to give during the season to its associate members, with an exceedingly tasteful programme, which included "The Heavens Proclaim" and "God is My Song"—two devotional songs by Beethoven; "The Water Lily," by Gade; "The Wanderer's Song," by Schumann; the Lohengrin "Bridal Chorus," by Wagner; the "Hallelujah Chorus," by Beethoven; and the "Blanche de Provence" of Cherubini, for female voices—besides a quatuor for piano, violin, viola, and violoncello of Beethoven, by Messrs. Wolfsohn, Lewis, Allen, and Diem; "Tema e Variazioni" for piano and cello, by Mendelssohn, (Messrs. Wolfsohn and Diem) and rondo for two pianos, performed by Mrs. B. F. Hadduck and Mr. Wolfsohn.

The choral numbers were executed in a very intelligent and satisfactory manner, and, considering the limited time of rehearsal, showed that the Society has had excellent drilling, and that there is an earnestness of purpose among its members sufficient to guarantee still more finished results hereafter. The parts are not yet nicely adjusted, as might be expected of so young an organization, but they are sufficiently so to insure an enjoyable performance, and will doubtless have accessions to the weaker places, which will still further improve the favorable result of their first appearance. The instrumental numbers were admirably done, and formed a very prominent feature of the entertainment.

The Society numbers in its active membership many of the best amateur musicians of the city, and we understand that one of its objects will be to foster such talent. By its first concert the Beethoven Society has undoubtedly earned a place among the institutions of the city deserving of a hearty support, and will fill a very important place in the musical field of Chicago, which cannot but greatly advance its art culture. The second reception of the Society will occur on Thursday evening, Feb. 26.

MUSICAL CONVENTION.

The first musical convention ever held at Kidder, Mo., took place last week in Thayer College, located in that city, under the direction of Prof. H. S. Perkins, of Chicago, whose services in this department have come into almost constant demand. There was a full chorus, and an excellent concert closed a remarkably successful convention.

The programme for the Turner Hall concert this afternoon will be as follows:

1. "Klapka March"..........E. Bach
2. Overture to "Fra Diavolo"..........Auber
3. First Finale from "Massaniello"..........Auber
4. Overture to "Rosamunde"..........Schubert
5. Fantasie—"Love's Dream"..........Hamm
6. Adagio Religioso..........J. Onslow
7. Potpourri—"Humoresque No. 1"..........Riede
8. Potpourri—"Opera Glass"..........Dietke
9. "Autograph Waltz"..........J. Strauss
10. Quadrille—"Schaenbrunner"..........J. Gungl

THE MUSICAL COLLEGE SOIREES.

The next soiree at the Musical College will take place on the evening of Jan. 30, with an admirable programme. The instrumental part of it will be as follows:

La Bella Capricciosa..........Hummel
Miss Mary Taylor.
Trio for piano, violin, and cello..........Reissiger
Miss Eva Butler, Messrs. Meyer and Boeckmann.
Scherzo in B minor..........Chopin
Miss Clara Murdock.
Trio for piano, violin, and cello..........Jadassohn
Mrs. W. Burnham and Messrs. Meyer and Boeckmann.
Capriccio brilliante..........Mendelssohn
Miss Sarah Conley.

CHURCH CONCERT.

On Thursday evening next a concert will be given at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, at which the following programme will be performed:

PART I.

1. Organ Solo—Offertoire..........Batiste
Mr. G. C. Knoepfel.
2. Quartet—"Sailors' Song"..........Hatton
Messrs. Hubbard, Howard, Clark, and Smith.
3. Piano solo.
Emil Liebling.
4. "Scots wha Hae"..........Burns
Mr. Woollett.
5. Recitation—"The Lost Heir"..........Hood
Mrs. Goodie True.
6. Trio—"My Mother"..........?. Campana
Mrs. Upton, Stacy, and Blake.

PART II.

7. {a Andante..........Beethoven
{b Selections from "Maritana"..........Wallace
Mr. G. C. Knoepfel.
8. Solo—"La Primavera"..........Torrey
Mrs. Hastreiter-Schoonhoven.
9. Piano solo.
Mr. Emil Liebling.
10. "Night in Venice" (duet)..........Lucantoni
Mrs. Hastreiter-Schoonhoven and Mr. Howard.
11. Recitation—"God Bless You"..........
Mrs. Goodie True.
12. Quartet—"The Spring Again Rejoices"..........Durrner
Messrs. Hubbard, Howard, Clark, and Smith.
13. "March de Concert"..........Behrens
Mr. G. C. Knoepfel.

THE GERMAN AID CONCERT.

The grand sacred concert, which has been so long in preparation, for the benefit of the German Aid Society, will be given at Hooley's Theatre on Sunday evening, Jan. 24, upon which occasion the following admirable programme will be performed under the direction of Hans Balatka:

PART I.

1. Overture—"Die Irrfahrt um's Glück"..........Suppe
Orchestra.
2. Aria and Recitative from "Czar und Zimmermann"..........Lortzing
Mr. A. Schwartz.
3. Duo from "Cosi Fan Tutte"..........Mozart
Mrs. Clara Huck and Miss Mary Kenkel.
4. Allegretto from the Eighth Symphony..........Beethoven
Orchestra.
5. Aria from "Stradella"..........Flotow
Miss Mary Kenkel.

PART II.

6. Overture to "Rosamunde"..........Schubert
Orchestra.
7. Aria from "Mignon"..........Thomas
Mrs. Clara Huck.
8. Duo from "Don Giovanni"..........Mozart
Miss Mary Kenkel and Mr. Fritz Foltz.
9. Song—"Du Blitzendes Sternlein"..........Kuecken
Mr. Bischoff.
10. Sextette from "Lucia di Lamermoor"..........Donizetti
Mrs. Huck, Miss Kenkel, and Messrs. Bischoff, Foltz, Schultz, and Schwartz.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Theodore Ritter and Carlotta Patti have just returned to Paris.

It is stated that Madame Monbelli will accompany Dr. von Bulow in his American tour.

Madame Schumann played a new concerto by Herr Brahms at the seventh Gewandhaus concert in Leipzig.

Patti was called forward sixty times at a recent performance of "Faust" in Moscow, and after the third act received a splendid brooch composed of diamonds and pearls.

"Tannhauser" was lately remounted at the Theatre de la Monnaie, Brussels, but the *Bruxellois dilettanti* declined to go and see it. Unless they left the city they must have heard it.

The wife of President MacMahon has sent for Strauss, the well-known chef-d'orchestre, to arrange with him for the receptions which are to take place at the Elysee.

Miss Kellogg's English Opera Company (which is now in Washington) will begin a short season at the New York Academy of Music on Wednesday, the 21st inst.

New York's latest organization in rivalry of the Handel and Haydn Society is the Oratorio Society, under the lead of Dr. Leopold Damrosch.

Mr. Carl Rosa's opera company have just concluded a month's successful engagement at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, and are now performing at the Theatre Royal, Cork.

M. Gounod's sacred work, "The Annunciation," the text compiled from the Scriptures by Mrs. Weldon, has been dedicated by the composer to the Queen, by special permission.

A movement has been set on foot in Edinburgh to enable musical degrees to be conferred by other British universities than Oxford and Cambridge. Dr. Oakeley, the Professor of Music in Edinburgh University, has signified his approval of the proposal.

Ronconi has made a great hit in the Havana Opera in "Linda di Chamounix" and "La Figlia del Reggimento." The management telegraphed to Tamberlik to return on his own terms, but he had left for Europe.

Offenbach has gone to Nice in search of repose. It is believed, however, that he has taken with him the score of "Orphee aux Enfers," intending to make some considerable augmentations and additions to it. He will have to reach a still warmer latitude before perfecting it.

James G. Speaight, the bright and vivacious little boy whose phenomenal powers as a musician have formed such an attractive feature of the representations of the "Naiad Queen" at the Boston Theatre, died recently, very suddenly, of heart disease.

Mlle. Schneider, the opera bouffe prima donna, has, it is stated, purchased a plot of ground in the Avenue de l'Imperatrice, for which she has paid nearly $50,000. The residence which the Grand Duchess intends to build on her new property will cost when completed upwards of 1,0000,000 francs ($200,000).

The most remarkable recent musical composition appearing in England is an oratorio by Macfarren, the blind composer, chiefly known in this country by his dainty songs. The theme is St. John the Baptist, and the libretto, written, it is said, with a felicitous simplicity, follows strictly the Gospel narrative.

Mlle. Donadio, a Parisian prima donna, is spoken of as a sort of diluted mixture of Nilsson and Patti, the physique of the first, the vocalism of the second; but weakened in either case, *bien entendu*. It is not to be expected we should get a Patti and a Nilsson rolled into one. Her voice is pure, well timbred, and carries far and clearly. She has the prevalent curse of the vibrato, but that is to be expected.

Those who saw Blondin make his perilous trip across Niagara River, a number of years ago, walking on a tight-rope and carrying a man on his back, will, if their recollection of faces is good, recognize in the genial and courteous gentleman who takes tickets at the Italian opera the daring individual who was the sole passenger over the raging torrent at Niagara on that occasion.

Years ago, when Gounod was poor and unknown, he sold the copyright, for England, of his Faust for $800. Now, since the world-wide fame of this opera and its immense success in England, the composer feels sore over the bargain he made, and vents his discontent in the *Pall Mall Gazette* that he reaps no benefit from the frequent representations of the piece in that country.

The tenor, Arturo Gentile, who left the Roman Catholic Church for the stage, has returned to his first vocation and been admitted as a novice in a Dominican monastery. It is said that during a professional tour in Germany, a short time since, he had to sing in some of Herr R. Wagner's operas. His mind became afterwards slightly deranged, and he resolved to retire from the world. Gregorian chant will be the "music of the future" for him.

While the adoption of a uniform pitch is still a vexed question in many parts of Europe, the Civic Council of Rome has solved the problem, as far as that city is concerned, by voting a sum of 50,000 lire for the expense of lowering the pitch at all the municipal theatres. This step has been specially taken in order to facilitate the performance of "Le Prophete," which the Theatre Apollo will give during the Carnival season.

An English writer thinks he has discovered that the seeming-nonsense refrains of old English ballads are the remnants of Druid hymns. "Fal, la, la," he finds to be the song around their circles of stone, as the sun they worshiped sank behind the hills,—"fal" meaning a circle, or the sun, and "la" a day. So "down, down, derry, derry, down," in the original is "dun, dun, daragan, dun," signifying "to the hills, to the oaks, to the hill," and was obviously a call to worship.

Rumors begin to be rife as to the Italian opera seasons at Covent Garden and Drury Lane Theatres; but little authentic information has transpired as to the introduction of new works, except Balfe's posthumous opera, "Il Talismano," by Mr. Mapleson. There will be, no doubt, an influx at both houses of novices, the impresarios hoping to introduce some singers to break down the pernicious influence of "stars," whose tyranny is as financially ruinous as it is fatal for the interests of the lyric drama.

A correspondent in Havana, writes under date of Dec. 26, that on the first night of the opera the future of Jarrett's enterprise was doubtful. The season commenced on the 18th of December, with "La Sonambula," Murska as *Amina*, and a tenor named Verati as *Elvino*. He has a fair voice and sings with good taste, but could not please the severe critics in the galleries, who hooted, and howled, and hissed, till he was so frightened that he nearly broke down, and had not the courage to appear again for some days, but he was then well received. Lucca and Murska have made great successes, but Vizzani has to sing every night, and were he to be ill the opera would have to stop. Jarrett has, I believe, telegraphed to Mexico for some tenor, name unknown. The subscription is about $80,000, as when Tamberlik came and announced that he was not to sing with the company some $25,000 were withdrawn. "Sonambula," "Faust," "Linda," "Favorita" have been performed, and "Martha" and "La Figlia" are announced. Audiences here are very critical and do not hesitate to show their displeasure rather more plainly than the artistes always admire, though, perhaps, the discipline is salutary after the indiscriminate applause they are accustomed to. The contralto is a Mme. Mazzuca, who has a respectable voice. How the people can put up with two such howlers as Mari and Rossi-Galli I cannot understand, but they are well known here, and perhaps tolerated from old associations. The company remains about six weeks longer, and then, I believe, starts for Mexico.

The *Hartford Post* of Friday last gives the following curious narrative of the adventures of a belated concert company and the exemplary patience of an audience: "Theodore Thomas was announced to give a concert in Waterbury last night. The company, about seventy in number, left New York on the noon train. On arriving at Bridgeport they found that, owing to the washing away of several bridges by the flood on the Naugatuck Railroad, they would be unable to reach Waterbury by that route. They dined and talked over the situation, and then took the train via New Haven to Berlin; thence they went by branch road to New Britain. Here they obtained, through the kindness of Superintendent McManus, a special train for Waterbury. All went well until the train reached Terryville. There it was found that a heavily-laden train had got off the track. Five cars, loaded with iron, and the engine, were piled up in hopeless confusion. It was evident that the prospect of reaching Waterbury in time for the concert had vanished. The agents telegraphed the state of affairs, and said the troupe would arrive 'as soon as possible.' A special train came out from Waterbury to find them; and eventually the company arrived in Waterbury at a time when the concert should have been over. Proceeding to the hall,—where there was yet a patient and goodly audience,—the company, with swallow-tailed coats and white cravats, marched upon the stage, took their places, and at 11 o'clock Theodore Thomas, as pleasant and smiling as ever, lifted his baton, and the concert began. It was a fine one, and was enjoyed by all. It lasted for two hours; the first time Waterbury ever had the sensation of a past midnight concert."

MY LESSON.

A wee bird sat in the branches,
Over my lattice low,
And sang in the hush of twilight,
And sang in the morning's glow.
I, sitting inside the lattice,
Listened with eyes upturned;
And this is the song she sang me,
And this the lesson I learned:
"God careth for me;
Oh, heart that complains
Of sorrows and pains,
He careth for thee!"

The wee bird built in the branches
A nest, where she reared her young,
And softly she brooded above them,
And still for a lullaby sung
The song she had caroled in Spring-time,
So freighted with patient trust
That He who had cared for the sparrow
To His child would be tender and just:
"God careth for me;
Oh, heart that complains
Of sorrows and pains,
He careth for thee!"

The vine o'er the lattice was flaunting
Its banners of crimson and gold,
And the sumach flamed out on the hillside,
Like an army of lancers bold.
The wind soughed oft to the rushes,
That answered with plaintive moan;
And the brook babbled on to the pebbles
With fretful and querulous tone:
That "The world was so drear,—
All its glory had fled
With the Summer now dead,
And the Winter was near."

I listened, when, up in the branches,
My birdie began to sing
The lullaby warbled in Summer,—
The song she had sung in the Spring;
Rebuking my faithless murmurs,
Rebuking my want of trust,
For He who cared for the sparrow
To His child *had* been "tender and just."
And I caught the refrain:
"He careth for thee
As He careth for me!"
And I rested again.

GARNET B. FREEMAN.

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DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of STEPHANI, MONHEIMER & HART is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Henry Monheimer withdrawing.

GEO. STEPHANI,
HENRY MONHEIMER,
ROB. HART.

Chicago, Jan. 12, 1874.

The remaining partners will continue the CHICAGO BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTORY in all its branches, as heretofore, at the same quarters, 191 and 193 East Randolph-st., under the firm name of

STEPHANI, HART & CO.

Having disposed of my interest in the above firm, I recommend my successors to my friends, and trust the many favors shown me may be extended to them.

HENRY MONHEIMER.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Daniel N. Bash and Geo. W. Shapley, under firm name of Bash & Shapley, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Daniel N. Bash will continue the business at Room 6 Otis' Block, and will settle all liabilities, and is authorized to collect all debts due the firm. Geo. W. Shapley retires to spend the winter in Florida for his health.

DANIEL N. BASH,
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	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	* 11:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	9:10 p. m.	6:30 a. m.

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Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	‡ 9:45 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 4:30 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

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Milwaukee, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, Prairie du Chien, & La Crosse Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 10:00 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

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	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:55 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	* 10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	* 10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	† 10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	† 10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Texas Express	10:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

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Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	† 8:15 p. m.	§ 6:15 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 3:55 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	* 10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	† 10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	† 10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	* 10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:20 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	† 11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:40 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Madison & Elroy Passenger	* 9:45 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.

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	Leave.	Arrive.
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Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	† 10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	5:10 a. m.	10:00 p. m.
Special New York Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:40 p. m.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

VENTILATION—PURE AIR IS A SUBJECT WHICH ought to claim the careful attention of every intelligent person in the community. If only a small portion of the attention which we give almost all ordinary wants of life be given to this all-important subject, much of suffering and sickness might be avoided. Our private dwellings and public buildings are lamentably deficient in regard to ventilation. In most cases, the only means of obtaining pure air is by opening your transoms and skylights, thereby affording no protection against burglars and sneak-thieves, unless you have one of Wollensak's Patent Transom-Lifter and lock attached. Call and examine. Thousands now in use in the city. J. F. WOLLENSAK, 238 LaSalle-st., Patentee and Manufacturer.

The Chicago Tribune.

Sunday Morning, January 18, 1874.

THE OLD CUSTOM-HOUSE SITE.

Mr. W. H. King, President of the Board of Education, in a communication published in this paper a few days ago, made a general denial that the Board of Education, or any person for it, has preferred a claim for rent to be paid to the School Fund, as a condition of the use and occupancy of the old Custom-House building by the Public Library, or any other department of the City Government. This general denial, which we are bound to accept as true, and as warranted by the facts, is certainly at variance with the hitherto understood policy of the Board of Education.

The history of the Custom-House transfer is well remembered. At the suggestion of Mayor Medill, an appeal was made to Congress and to the Secretary of the Treasury for a transfer of that building and site to the City of Chicago for the purpose of a public library, the city giving in exchange the lot on the river, formerly used for the Bridewell grounds, and which was more suitable as the location of a bonded warehouse. The exchange was authorized by Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury, on the ground that the Custom-House site was to be devoted to the use of a public library; and we question very much whether it would ever have been approved had it been imagined that the transfer was to be made to the Board of Education, to be held by that body as other school property, as a source of revenue. We are certain that, had such purpose been announced in Congress, it would not have been tolerated a moment. After the passage of the law, and the approval of the terms of exchange, the Library Board desired to have the building put to its destined uses. A conference was then sought, and the President of the Board of Education attended a meeting of the Library Board, discussed the matter, and, while expressing a desire that a certain portion of the building should be devoted to the uses of the Board of Education, declared his willingness that the Library should have such portion of it as was needed, paying "a fair and reasonable rent" therefor, the amount to be ascertained by an appraisal of the value of the property. Neither the Library Board, nor the Board of Education, nor the city, has had any money with which to put the building in order, so nothing has been done about the matter since then. The Board of Education has been voluble in asserting its proprietorship, and it has been understood that, if the Library did not occupy the building at a fair and reasonable rent, the property would be leased as a source of revenue to the schools. In his letter to this paper denying that the Board of Education has ever made any demand that it shall have rent for the building, Mr. King says:

> On the 1st day of December, 1872, at a meeting of the Board of Education, the Chairman of the Committee on School-Fund Property reported to the Board the proposition of the Building Committee of the Public Library; and it was then declared, as the sense of the Board, that the Board of Education and the Public Library shall occupy the building when it is fitted up, jointly or otherwise, as may be agreed upon; and that the Library Board *pay such annual rental for the portion occupied by the Library as may be equitable and just.*

This statement coincides with our understanding of the matter, viz.: that the Board of Education has never, by its action, nor that of any of its representatives, admitted that the Library could occupy that building exclusively, or jointly with the Board of Education, without paying such annual rental as the Board of Education may deem "equitable and just." Hence, we are justified in saying that, whenever the occupancy of that building for public purposes is discussed, there comes the inevitable Board of Education with its inevitable demand for rent, to be exacted from the city for the use of city property.

It appears from Mr. King's letter that the Government has not yet completed the conveyance of the title to the property. If this be true, may it not be as well to have the title made direct to the Public Library of the City of Chicago, instead of the Board of Education? In the meantime, the property belongs to the city, and the city should immediately put it to public uses, without reference to the Board of Education or any other subordinate bureau.

In a century or so, Chicago may have a good picture-gallery. She can have a very valuable collection of statues somewhat sooner,—at once, in fact, if she wishes it. A very few thousand dollars would give us plaster copies of all the famous statuary in the world. These copies can be had so exquisitely finished that a careless glance would take them for marble. A gallery with accurate replicas of the Faun, the Gladiator, Moses, Laocoon, and the Apollo Belvidere, from Rome; of the "Gates of Paradise," from the Baptistery, and the Medici tombs, from the San Lorenzo Sacristy, of Florence; of the Diana, and Venus di Milo, and the Prisoner, from Paris; and of a hundred other treasures in bronze and stone, would be a centre of art culture that would work lasting good. Our citizens who go abroad would vie with each other in sending it new casts. Once begun, it would grow rapidly.

RAIDS ON PROSTITUTES.

The Police Commissioners have given notice that hereafter there will be no midnight raids upon houses inhabited by abandoned women, coupled with the arrest of all the inmates on a general charge of leading immoral lives. They announce their purpose to treat these houses and their inmates like all other houses and people. Until there is some actual disorder, or violation of law, or public impropriety, the police are to let them alone; but, when any of these offenses take place, they shall be subject to police visitation. For many years, dating back to the time when Chicago had but one-sixth of her present population, the policy of raiding these houses, and extorting fines from the unfortunate inmates, was in vogue, and has been continued with more or less severity ever since. There have been times when this practice has been resorted to in order to raise revenue for the city, and as much as $400 a week has been collected regularly from these wretched people. The whole practice has been illegal and disgraceful, and should have been discontinued long ago. If the proposition were made to license these establishments there would be a very general remonstrance. Yet there is no moral difference between licensing these unfortunates at a stated sum each year and collecting the same sum from them in the shape of fines at the Police Court. In both cases it is a mere question of revenue, and, when arrests are made, extortion is committed under circumstances of great suffering and public scandal. The sort of life which these people lead is itself punishment enough for all practical purposes. It is a punishment which has the merit and advantage of visiting all the guilty, and not a part only, and of awarding the cup of bitterness in exact proportion to the offense.

The keeping of a disorderly house is a misdemeanor that can be reached by the regular process of the criminal law. Wherever any premises fall under this designation there can be no difficulty in bringing the guilty to such punishment as the law may impose. But there is no more moral or legal right to invade the domicile of these outcasts at midnight, without a warrant or legal complaint, and drag the inmates through the streets to be locked up twelve or thirty-six hours, than there is to enter any other house and treat those found there in a like manner. The discretion to enter any house and arrest the inmates is one that the law with great propriety withholds from the officers; if permitted, it would be an intolerable despotism, and would never be submitted to. The great wonder is that it has not been resisted long ago. The same law which protects other people protects these wretched beings from illegal and barbarous arrest, and the violation of law in their cases is simply disgraceful. If the police will repress disorder, and arrest all persons acting indecently in public, they will perform all that is expected of them in the absence of any legal warrant authorizing them to do more. There is plenty of work for the police to do without engaging in illegal raids for the mere purpose of swelling the revenues of the Police Court by fines upon an unfortunate and degraded class, whose steps, we are told, "take hold on hell," and who accordingly get scorched from day to day sufficiently to answer all the ends of justice.

THE ECLECTIC RELIGION.

There is nothing like eclecticism. It opens up new opportunities, broadens the views, diversifies the standard of comparison, ramifies into the vast domains of science, physic, philosophy, politics, and religion. It is lucky for Chicago that eclecticism has an organ. It is lucky for the organ that eclecticism serves it in place of news. If it were not for the vagaries which the eclectic faith furnishes the Chicago *Times*, that journal would inevitably sink into the obscurity to which its filthy tendencies should long since have consigned it. But it has the field of eclecticism all to itself, and thereby retains a certain notoriety which will tempt no one to the sin of envy. First we had eclecticism in physic, then eclecticism in philosophy, afterward eclecticism in politics, and now eclecticism in religion. It is a wide range, and offers the great advantage of eclecticizing new ideas without the slightest reference to doctrines previously accepted or rejected. Thus it is with the present form of eclecticism which the *Times* is running. Not more than six months ago, and during several years previously, the *Times* took up Spiritualism, when it had nothing more indecent to handle, and made it the target for all the low witticisms that had accumulated in the neighborhood. It devoted scores of columns to expositions of what it called spiritualistic frauds. It retained two or three young men of vaulting ambition and perfect self-assurance who made a specialty of spiritualistic *exposes*. Whether they had served as assistants to the Davenport brothers, had learned slight-of-hand from an itinerant prestidigitator, had enjoyed an extended youthful experience with the side-shows of circuses, or were naturally gifted with a talent for deception, exaggeration, and distortion, they claimed all the same to be able to reproduce or explain all of the apparent phenomena of spiritual manifestations. They clamored for a recognition of their powers. They called for a jury of twelve good men and true. The amiable and kind-hearted proprietor of the *Times* shared their assurance, perfectly confident in the ability of his crowd to bamboozle the public. He then and there made a formal announcement in his newspaper that spiritualistic manifestations were either humbugs or susceptible of explanation on a scientific basis, and this no longer ago than the 15th of September last.

But a change has come over the spirit of his dreams. The genius of eclectisism—perhaps the departed spirit of Victor Cousin—has been hovering about the precincts of the *Times* office; and the privilege of eclecticism—that which permits a frequent change of opinion—has induced him to "go back on" his materialistic crew and proclaim that there is more in this thing than was ever dreamt of in their philosophy. The practical result is that the *Times* is now competing with the *Religio-Philosophical Journal*, and endeavoring to occupy its field. It publishes a Saturday supplement devoted exclusively to "Spiritism." It has provided the works of Andrew Jackson Davis for the conversion of the perverse editors, who are now required to write an average of seven "Spiritist" editorials a week. It is represented at all the *seances*, of which there are something less than 4,000 a week in a city like Chicago. It goes over the same old ground which was worn out journalistically twenty-five years ago, when the Fox sisters were the sensation, but takes hold with all the ardor of a new convert.

There is an aroma of spirits about pretty much everything that appears in the *Times* of late. To what extreme this new turn of eclecticism will lead the venerable philosopher of the *Times*, we cannot say. We understand that he is now in communication with the late Horace Greeley, with a view to the improvement of his newspaper, and that he carries about, and displays with unbounded satisfaction, an autograph letter from that gentleman communicated from the spirit-world. Being illegible, like all letters from the spirit-world, it naturally bears a close resemblance to the late Mr. Greeley's manuscript. The editor who is still alive ought to give the public a *fac simile* reproduction of this precious document from the editor who is dead. This also suggests that he may make Spiritualism profitable. Why not have all his editorials written in the spirit-world? He might secure the co-operation of a vast number of experienced journalists, and thereupon dispense with the materialistic wretches who now demand filthy lucre for writing filthy articles.

THE PENITENTIARY CHAPLAIN.

The Legislature on Friday last did very wisely in recommitting the question of appointing a Catholic Chaplain to the Penitentiary. They would have done still more wisely if they had killed the proposition entirely, and then abolished the office of Chaplain altogether. The arguments which were made against the Catholic Chaplain were pertinent, so far as they went, but they did not go far enough. The members were considering only one side of the question, namely: Whether a Catholic Chaplain should be added to the prison. If a Protestant clergyman is to be granted the privilege of making converts out of the convicts, then certainly a Catholic should have the same privilege; and if a Catholic, then a Jew; and so on, throughout the entire category of religious denominations. What the Legislature should have done was to have settled the question by abolishing the office entirely, not only because it is impracticable to have all the sects represented, but because the office is unconstitutional. The Bill of Rights provides that "the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall forever be guaranteed, and no person shall be denied any civil or political right, privilege, or capacity, on account of his religious opinions. . . . . No person shall be required to attend or support any ministry or place of worship against his consent, nor shall any preference be given by law to any religious denomination or mode of worship." Every one of these provisions is violated. The convict does not have the free exercise of religious worship. His attendance upon public worship is compulsory, and in direct violation of the law preference is given to the Protestant form of worship. But the law is violated not only in its spirit, but also in its letter. It is not only unconstitutional to debar a convict from the free exercise of worship, and compel his attendance at the ministrations of some particular denomination, but it is unconstitutional to appoint a salaried Chaplain at all. Sec. 3, Art. 8, provides: "Neither the General Assembly nor any county, city, town, township, school district, or other public corporation, shall ever make any appropriation, or pay from any public fund whatever, anything in aid of any church *or sectarian purpose.*" This clinches the matter, and makes the abolition of the office a duty, and the further continuance of a Chaplain in attendance upon the Penitentiary, the other State institutions, and the General Assembly itself, a palpable and open violation of law. There is no resource left but to abolish the offices and then extend to the convicts, the inmates of other State institutions, and the members of the General Assembly, the privileges guaranteed by the Bill of Rights of attendance or non-attendance upon worship, as they may see fit, without reference to any particular denomination, and also stop at once the unlawful payments of money for such purposes from the State Treasury.

It does not follow from this that the class of our citizens enjoying the hospitality of the State at Joliet are to be deprived of religious consolation or instruction. Open the prison doors to all the ministers and sects in Joliet. There are sects enough in that flourishing city to accommodate all the convicts. Let a Baptist have a chance one Sunday, a Methodist the next, a Catholic the next, and so on, and, if there are Jews in Joliet competent to expound Moses and the Prophets, let them have a show also. All denominations should have a chance to convert the Penitentiary, and the convicts should be left free to attend their worship or not, as they see fit. This is not only a right, but it is an obligation imposed by the Constitution, which is violated every week. The remedy, as we have said before, is for the General Assembly to abolish the unconstitutional, unnecessary, and quarrelsome office of Chaplain of the Penitentiary.

A GEOGRAPHY LESSON.

At the annual meeting of the American Geographical Society, which was held in New York on the 13th inst., Judge Daly, the President of the Society, presented a complete review of the geographical explorations in all parts of the world during the past year, summing up their principal results, a brief glance at which will be of interest to all classes of readers. The archæological discoveries of the year have revealed the fact that the ancient city of Rome was large and strongly fortified, and must have contained an immense population, which is contrary to the impression of modern historical critics. Dr. Schlieman is confident that he has discovered not only the site of ancient Troy, but also the Skaean Gate, Priam's Palace, and the great wall described by Homer. His next excavations will be in the Island of Sicily. A stone has been found upon a farm in Parahyba, in Brazil, which, upon examination by the Director of the Museum at Rio Janeiro, was found to be in Phœnician characters, thus proving that the Phœnicians had visited America at a very early period.

The explorations in Asia have been unusually productive of valuable results. Halevy's investigations in the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula have developed the fact that the first civilization in Arabia was at Yemen, and was the work of a people who were not nomadic, but who were attached to the soil, and who believed in a plurality of gods. Halevy brought back 686 inscriptions from the monuments of Sabean civilization, and also discovered the source of the River Kharid, which is alluded to in a passage of Strabo as having been crossed by a Roman army under Ælius Gallus, before it entered Sabea.

The explorations at Jerusalem have revealed subterranean passages and galleries, aqueducts and canals cut in the solid rock; but the attempt to discover the site of Solomon's Palace has thus far failed. The survey of the Peninsula of Sinai has developed several important facts, among them that the peninsula was the scene of the events recorded in the Exodus; that the country, although now very wild and rugged, was originally very fertile and well wooded, and its sides terraced with gardens; that Jebel Musa is undoubtedly the mount whence the Law was delivered, and that on the surrounding plain the people listened to the words of Moses; and that the positions of Mount Nebo and Pisgah have been determined.

The explorations in Africa are represented to be less fruitful in valuable results than those of former years. The explorers, however, are very active, and one of them, Dr. Bastian, who has commenced the exploration of the Loango, believes, from information he has received, that they will reach an open country with metalliferous mountains, where a people dwell who understand the manufacture of gunpowder, and that there is an indigenous race of dwarfs living in that country, like those seen by Du Chaillu.

With the results of explorations in our own country by the Coast Survey and the United States Geological and Geographical Surveys, under Prof. Hayden, Prof. Marsh, Capt. Jones, and Lieut. Wheeler, our readers are more or less familiar. Great as is the work which has been done, still greater remains, and the Geographical explorers are not likely to be out of business so long as 7,000,000 square miles surrounding the South Pole, 3,000,000 about the North Pole, over 600,000 of Australasia, 1,000,000 of Africa, and the great islands of the East Indian Archipelago, stretching from the northeastern corner of Asia to New Zealand, are still totally unknown to the world. The area of a great continent, in fact, still remains to be explored, and the maps which our children's children will study it would puzzle even Judge Daly to trace.

THE STILLWELL HOMICIDE.

The killing of Col. Thomas N. Stillwell, ex-member of Congress, at Anderson, Ind., by Mr. J. E. Corwin, has produced much excitement in that State. The facts leading to the homicide may be briefly stated: Stillwell was President of the First National Bank at Anderson, which, after a long struggle, was forced to close its doors on the 17th of November, a Receiver being appointed. According to the regular report of the condition of the bank made Sept. 12, before the panic, the assets of the institution were stated to be $223,000. After the suspension, in November, the statement then made of the assets showed some $60,000 less. This led to charges of mismanagement and of fraud. The Grand Jury, which met in the first week of January, investigated the matter, and indicted Stillwell, and also Mr. Kline, the Cashier. The first knowledge Stillwell had that an investigation was in progress was when the bill was found, and he at once gave bail. This was on Saturday, Jan. 10. On Sunday Stillwell went into the country. As long ago as 1865 Col. Stillwell, then a banker, had some transactions with a man named Makepeace. Makepeace deposited $14,500 in greenbacks, and took a receipt for that amount of 7-30 bonds, in order to escape taxation. Mr. Corwin, then a resident of Indianapolis, married a daughter of Makepeace, and, upon the death of the latter in 1871, became administrator of the estate. He sued Stillwell for the $14,000 bonds and accumulated interest; Stillwell denying that he ever had any bonds, and claiming that Makepeace had drawn his currency long ago. The trial of this case was to take place at the term of the Court at which Stillwell was indicted. The suit itself was an impeachment of Stillwell's integrity, and he assumed that the indictment was instigated by Corwin, and openly denounced him therefor. Stillwell returned from the country at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, not only greatly excited, but especially embittered against Corwin. His friends endeavored to quiet him. After a brief visit to his own house, where he detailed to a correspondent of an Indianapolis paper the condition of the affairs of his bank, and showed the impossibility of his having embezzled $60,000, as charged in the indictment, he proceeded to the office of Mr. Corwin, in the same neighborhood, which he entered, closing the door after him. In a few minutes pistol-shots were heard. It seems that on entering the office he said to Corwin, "We may as well settle that difficulty now;" that the parties grappled; that Corwin held him by the pistol-hand, and that when Stillwell's pistol was fired the ball entered Corwin's pantaloons pocket, doing him no injury; that Corwin then swung Stillwell's body round and fired two bullets into the back of his head. Stillwell fell dead.

There can hardly be a doubt that Stillwell sought Corwin intending to have a fight with him, if not to kill him. That the latter simply defended himself against a murderous assault is clearly established.

WIDOWS-IN-LAW.

The mother-in-law is classical. The reader who "draws from the pure well of English undefiled" will haul her up no less inevitably than he who searches the muddy sentences of the yellow-covered novel of to-day. She pervades our lighter literature almost as thoroughly as she does her victims' homes. But the class of people whom we may—by slightly perverting the phrase—call widows-in-law—*i. e.*, widows who are involved in legal matters—are no less the destroyers of domestic comfort.

The two classes have some points of resemblance. A mother-in-law considers her husband as the one exception to a race of ingrates and vipers. A widow is apt at first to imagine that all men will treat her with the loving care she has hitherto received. She confides in them, and is roundly cheated. She is surprised, tearful, angry. She will assert her rights in the Courts. At this stage she becomes a full-blown widow-in-law, and embraces the belief already mentioned with heart and soul.

Another point of resemblance is, that both widow and mother-in-law commence their revengeful career by asserting their rights. The thirst for revenge comes when their ideas of those rights are mildly questioned. Then the mother begins her petty torments; then the widow begins her great ones. Her husband once owned land. The luckless buyers are served with notices of the existence of a claim for dower. She knows that her husband meant to sell the land outright; that it is dishonest, however lawful, to prosecute her claim. Such ideas have no weight. She thinks she can make the tyrant sex give her their goods, and she displays a resolve to get her booty that would squeeze blood out of a stone. She monopolizes her attorney's services, keeping him busy every minute in filing bills, and cross-bills, and pleas, and replications, and rejoinders, without end. When her victory is gained, she knows no mercy. She collects her legal dues to the uttermost farthing, and spends the remnant of her years in mousing among old documents, in the hope of finding another chance for plunder.

Widow and mother-in-law are, perhaps, most strikingly alike in the fact that they never die. That is, their victims, who live in the fond hope of some day being free, never reach that state. They perish before their tormentors do. A dower-widow and a mother-in-law are, to all intents and purposes, eternal. With them, a thousand years or so seem but as one day; with their subjugated foes, a day sometimes has a painful resemblance to a thousand years.

WRITING FOR THE PRESS.

BY PROF. WM. MATHEWS, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Almost every person who is a known contributor to the press receives, more or less often, letters like the following: "I am not earning enough to pay my expenses, and, to make the two ends meet, I would like to write for the press. Can you give me some hints?" The number of persons who, when at their wits' ends, in despair of eking out a living in any other way, look to journalism as a last resource,

IS LEGION.

The passionate appeals which are made personally or by letter to the managing-editor of a leading journal, beseeching him to buy articles, nine-tenths of which are utterly worthless, and ninety-nine hundredths of which could not be got into the paper, were they ever so interesting, make his place anything but a bed of roses. Even in the old-fashioned newspaper-establishments, where four or five steep, dark, and dingy staircases must be climbed to reach the editorial den, some would-be contributor, male or female, may be seen panting up the steps almost hourly; but, in the modern offices, in which the steam-elevator has placed all the floors on a level, the swarms of writers that beset the manager, coaxing, imploring, almost insisting, that their MSS. shall be used, render his situation absolutely appalling. To ninety-nine out of every hundred of these persons he must return

AN INEXORABLE NO.

No would-be contributor, however, dreams that *he* is doomed to be one of the ninety-nine; and because it is useless, therefore, to begin with *Punch's* advice to those about to marry, "Don't!" we offer the following suggestions:

First, consider well whether you have the peculiar qualifications required in a newspaper-writer. Writing for the press has grown to be an art by itself; it is one whose rules and principles, like those of music, sculpture, and painting, must be mastered by intense, patient, and persistent study by those who aspire to success. To write a really good editorial or contribution is like scaling an Alp, which, in its clearness of atmosphere, seems so near, and yet is so far and so inaccessible.

IT IS A GREAT MISTAKE

to suppose that, because the greater includes the less, the talents which qualify a man to write a first-rate book will make him a good article-writer. Many an author of reputation, who has reasoned thus, has started off brilliantly in the career of journalism; but, after a little smart writing and display of bookish ability, has "fallen flat and shamed his worshipers," because he could not seize and condense the spirit and moral of passing history. As Carlyle complains of the needle-women of England, that there are seamstresses few or none, but botchers in abundance, capable only of "a distracted puckering and botching,—not sewing, only a fallacious hope of it, a fond imagination of the mind;" so in literary labor, especially journalism, it is but too true that there are many botchers, and few skilled workmen,—very little good article-writing, and a deal of "distracted puckering and botching." It is true there is no mystery in the craft when we have once learned it, as there is none in walking on a tight-rope, turning a double back-summersault, or vaulting through a hoop upon a running horse. The difficulty is,—

TO LEARN.

It may seem a very easy thing to trim a bonnet; but hundreds of expert workmen, who can do things far more difficult and complicated, fail utterly when they try to trim a bonnet. A man may be a brilliant review or magazine writer, and yet not show a particle of skill or tact in conducting a daily or weekly newspaper. It is one thing to elaborate an article at leisure, "with malice prepense and aforethought," in one's study, hedged in by books on every side, with other "appliances and means to boot;" and quite another to cope with the hydrostatic pressure, the prompt selection of salient points, and the rapid, glancing treatment of them, demanded by a daily journal.

Which, indeed, are the most popular papers of the day? Is it the journals that are filled mainly with long and ponderous disquisitions that smell of the lamp; articles crammed with statistics, and useful knowledge of the "penny-magazine" stamp, which it is more painful to read than it was to write them? No; they are, almost without exception, those whose merit lies in condensation; which, with full reports of news, and a limited number of elaborate discussions, give the apices rerum, the

CREAM AND QUINTESSENCE OF THINGS;

whose pithy paragraphs, squeezed into the smallest possible space, may be taken in by the eye while the reader is occupied in discussing a cup of coffee, or devoured like a sandwich between two mouthfuls of bread and butter. These are the papers which are sought for with avidity, and devoured with keen relish; which are passed from hand to hand, and read till they are worn out; and to serve up the spicy repast they furnish, is a Sisyphan task, which requires ceaseless industry and a peculiar combination of talents which not one educated man in a thousand possesses.

It is the lack of these talents and the neglect of these principles which explain the failure of so many newspapers and newspaper-writers. The rock on which they split is ignorance or forgetfulness of the very *end* of a newspaper. The first thought which should be uppermost in the mind of every writer for the press is that this "map of busy life" is a thing not to be read or studied, but to

BE GLANCED OVER.

The contents must be such as at once to catch the attention. Take care, then, at the beginning, not to frighten the reader by a long article. Big guns make a loud noise, but rifle-balls often do the greatest execution. A tremendous thought may be packed into a small compass, made as solid as a cannon-ball, and cut down everything before it. "A brief ejaculation," says South, "may be a big and a mighty prayer;" and a ten-line paragraph—a single thought, pungently presented—may change a man's convictions in politics or religion, or be a seed-corn to fructify through his whole life." As Virgil says of farms: "Admire long articles; cultivate short ones."

To achieve this, make sure that you have something to say, and say it only when you are in the vein,—in your best mood. Are you a clergyman? Don't write on "blue Monday," when you feel like a mouse in an exhausted receiver. Why rush before 50,000 readers when you feel so stupid that you can't prepare a sermon for 500 hearers? Waste no time on introductions. Don't begin by laying out your subject like a Dutch flower-garden, or telling your motives for writing. Nobody cares how you came to think of your theme, or why you write upon it. Sink rhetoric, and throw Blair and Campbell to the winds. Copy Milton, who does not stop to invoke his Muse till he has first announced his theme, "of man's first disobedience, and the fall." Plunge at once into

THE VERY MIDDLE

of your subject, and "pluck out the heart of its mystery." The first end is to excite attention. The keynote should be struck, if possible, in the very first sentence. A dull beginning often damns an article; a spicy one, that whets the appetite by a prime, juicy slice right out of the middle of the coming joint, often commends an article to both editor and reader. Be brief and crisp, giving results only, not processes,—suggesting argument rather than stating it. Don't serve up with the pearl the oyster and the shell.

Put your points clearly and sharply; don't cover them up with verbiage, but let them stick out. Let your sentences be electrically charged. Let every word leap with life, and blot out every one which does not help to clench the meaning.

CONDENSE—CONDENSE—CONDENSE.

Ignore all inferences, and regard explanatory sentences as a nuisance. Some writers always explain a thing to death. Throw subordinate thoughts to the dogs. Thin your fruit that the tree may not be exhausted, and that some of it may come to perfection. Above all, stop when you are done. Don't let the ghost of your thought wander about after the death of the body. Aim to be suggestive, not exhaustive, and leave the reader to draw many inferences for himself. Take for granted, after all your condensation, that your article is

TWICE TOO LONG.

Cutting it down may require nerve, but it is the compactness which makes it do execution. Lastly, lay aside your paper, if possible, for a week, and then retouch it; strengthen its weak points, and polish its rough ones. Too many article-writers grudge the toil which is necessary to perfect their contributions. They quote Taine, who condemns transitions, elegances of style, "the whole literary wardrobe," to the old-clothes shop. "The age demands ideas, not arrangement of ideas; the pigeon-holes are manufactured; fill them." True, in a certain sense; but ideas, like soldiers, owe their force largely to their arrangement. Thoughts become different thoughts when expressed in different language. Other newspaper-writers believe in fast writing, which is generally apt to be hard reading. The thought, they say, should be struck off in the passion of the moment; the sword-blade must go red-hot to the anvil, and be forged in a few seconds, not by piecemeal, if you would have it of heavenly temper. Granted; but, after the forging, long and weary polishing and grinding must follow before your sword-blade will cut. What would you think of a cutter who should say, "I turn out knives with great facility, but I cannot stop to give them an edge?" Cassius Etruscius boasted that he could write 200 pages before dinner, and as many after. He was burned, as he deserved to be, on

A PILE OF HIS OWN PRODUCTIONS.

We have said nothing of the mechanical parts of an article. That it should be written legibly, on one side of small-sized sheets, with careful punctuation and spelling, and plenty of paragraphs, is generally known. We might add other useful hints; but enough. Follow the directions we have given, and, if you have a soul that fires with great thoughts, and fears not to utter them freely, you may wield with the pen a power that no sceptre can rival. But, if you have no enthusiasm or inspiration, and can't put fire into your writings, you would better put your writings into the fire. If you don't do so, and your article goes to "Balaam's box," don't fly into a passion and call the editor a fool, or assert that he is prejudiced. Mothers are always partial to their deformed children, and authors think most highly of their rickety literary bantlings. Don't waste a moment's time in vindicating your productions against editors or critics, but expend your energies in writing something which shall

NEED NO VINDICATION BUT ITSELF.

Finally, do you feel, on reading these hints, as did Rasselas when he had listened to the detail of the qualifications necessary to a poet, and exclaimed: "Who, then, can be a poet?" We confess it is the picture of an ideal article-writer that we have drawn; but, though the conception that haunts our brain is one which we have been utterly unable to realize,—though our ideal, after many weary years' pursuit, still flies before us like the horizon, and mocks us with its unattainable charm,—we still have the satisfaction of knowing that our readers yawn less frequently than if we had adopted a lower and more easily-reached standard.

The late Sir R. A. Glass, whose death was announced by cable a day or two since, was intimately connected with the progress of telegraphy. He was born in Bradford, England, in 1820, and commenced life as an accountant. In 1845 he became identified with Messrs. Kuper & Co., wire-rope manufacturers, with whom he carried on business many years. In 1852 he first adapted the wire covering to submarine cables, applied it to the Dover and Calais cables, and afterwards to others. He then entered into a partnership with another wire-rope manufacturer, and, at the works of the firm of Glass & Elliott, which was afterwards merged in the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, 1,250 miles of the first Atlantic cable, half its entire length, were made. The cable of 1866 was wholly made under his supervision, and on the successful completion of the undertaking, which took ten years, he received the honor of Knighthood. In 1867 he quitted the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, and afterwards became Chairman of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company. Successful as his business life was, and honorable as was his connection with the progress of telegraphy, his only political aspiration was an unfortunate one. He was elected to Parliament for Bowdley, but was unseated upon the charge of bribery.

A number of men will get drunk to-day. Some of them will be arrested and fined; a good many of them will lose the first day or two of the week's work in recovering from their debauch. It is all very well for blue-coats and black-coats, policemen and preachers, to do what they can to alter this state of things; but there is a simpler, surer remedy than anything a club in the hands of a policeman, or the thunderbolt in the hands of a preacher, can effect. This is to pay these men, hereafter, on Monday evening, instead of Saturday. The temptations involved in having plenty of money on a day of leisure are thus avoided. The plan has been somewhat extensively tried in the East, and with the happiest results. In some large Massachusetts manufactories, it is said to have "completely banished drunkenness."

"Alexis on America" is said to be an entertaining book. The Grand-Duke praises the good and laughs at the bad with equal vigor. He says that the tune played by the New York bands, during his reception there, was not the Russian anthem, as was supposed, but the "Dirge of St. Catharine," which is performed in Russia only at the funerals of the Imperial family. American manners struck him as "a little awkward and angular, but frank." At Omaha, he had the extreme pleasure of meeting the Nebraska Legislature. One of its members asked him if it was always cold in Russia, and another congratulated him on his father's success in the war against France!

The New York *Graphic* was about to publish a portrait of Mrs. Williams, but yielded to the Attorney-General's request, and did not do so. The *Graphic* wishes it understood that it yielded only as a matter of courtesy. It claims the right to publish the portrait of any distinguished man or woman, and asserts that it will hereafter exercise that right without regard to objections. Some feminine faces are already such works of art that all the *Graphic's* resources can scarcely make them more so; but it seems hard that a lady should be forced to have her picture tacked up in a thousand bar-rooms because her husband is a politician and a daily journal wants a new sensation.

Here is a newly-reported *mot* of Talleyrand. As soon as Paris had read "Delphine," Paris exclaimed that Madame de Stael had portrayed herself as Delphine and Talleyrand as Madame de Vernon. When the wit and the authoress next met, he closed his congratulations on her success by saying: "They tell me we are both in the book, you and I, disguised as women."

THE LAKE PARK.

How We May Meet Both Commercial Needs and Esthetic Tastes.

A Picture of What Might Be Thirty Years Hence.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

SIR: The Lake-Park question seems to involve a conflict of interests of such vital importance as can only be satisfactorily settled by a compromise. To any one who has a just appreciation of the importance to the future welfare and beauty of the city of preserving this park as a

PUBLIC ORNAMENTAL GROUND,

the proposition to dispose of it for any other purpose seems as atrocious as a suggestion of the commission of a felony, and fortunately the bulwarks of the law afford us ample defense against the perpetration of such vandalism.

On the other hand, the necessities of railroad and lake commerce demand imperatively an enlargement of capacity of dockage and transfer at the river's mouth; and, to facilitate this object, a portion of the northern extremity of the park is desired by the Railroad Company as a site for a passenger-station. It is obvious that all the adjacent region must, before many years, become one of the most important commercial districts of the city. If the portion under discussion be preserved for ornamental use, it must of necessity be so surrounded and trenched upon by the elements and accompaniments of commerce as greatly to detract from its merits as a pleasure-ground; whereas, if occupied as a site of a passenger-station of such architectural character as would comport with its situation and intrinsic importance, it would form an

ELEGANT AND IMPOSING ORNAMENT

of the park, and serve as an appropriate and graceful connection between the emblems, on the one hand, of the commercial grandeur, and, on the other, of the esthetic tastes, of the city.

The breakwater which is in process of construction by the United States Government runs parallel with the shore at a distance of more than half a mile. Its object is to secure a roadstead, or harbor, in which vessels may take refuge or lie at anchor, safe from the effects of storms, which they can now only escape by entering the river. The original plan contemplated the construction of a pier from the southern extremity of the breakwater to the shore; but, as the possible demands of the roadstead cannot, of course, be estimated at present, and as, in case of extension, the pier would not only be unnecessary, but injurious, the Engineer in charge (Col. D. E. Houston) has very wisely recommended that the work be suspended on completion of the breakwater, till the question of future wants is decided, when it may be found desirable to extend the breakwater so as to inclose a much larger space than was at first contemplated. The effect of the inclosure will be to

ADD VERY GREATLY

to the attractive interest of the park, since it will present a constantly-shifting panorama of vessels entering, departing, or lying at anchor in the basin; while, in the distance beyond the breakwater, the broad expanse of the lake will be seen as at present, in all its varying moods of sunshine and storm. The importance of this park to the future city can hardly be overestimated, and cannot now be appreciated without an effort of imagination, for which, however, the basis is as certain as anything can be that relates to human progress.

Without attempting to fix the exact limits of the park at its northern extremity, let us try to look forward,—

SAY FOR THIRTY YEARS,—

the span of a single generation, and form an estimate of the place it will then hold as a subject of local pride and affection in the hearts of the people.

We will suppose a majestic and elegant structure on the north,—the depot of the great railroads which terminate there,—standing in the centre of an open space of such breadth as is in keeping with a generous recognition of the comfort and convenience of the throngs who will be constantly arriving and departing through its portals. Eastward from this point to the mouth of the river, or rather to the roadstead, will be a network of docks, filled with vessels of every description, exchanging cargoes with lines of cars, or with the elevators and warehouses which line the shores. West and south will lie a vast and densely-populated region, devoted to commerce of every imaginable description, and inhabited by the tens of thousands of clerks, mechanics, and workmen, by whose labor, whether of head or hands, the daily duties of the busy hive are performed. The residences of the wealthy classes will have disappeared from this part of the city; but the portion of Michigan avenue fronting upon this park will be lined with the richest and most beautiful shops; and the park itself, being properly graded, and tastefully arranged, and planted with trees and grass, will form such a promenade as will have

NO RIVAL IN THE COUNTRY,

and hardly in the world. It will comprise the attractive characteristics of the Champs Elysees, with the picturesque addition of the harbor and lake, with its moving panorama of vessels, for a background. To the incoming passengers on the great railroad lines which terminate here, the first impression on arriving would be a refreshing sense of delightful surprise, from the contrast which so pleasant a scene would present, as compared with the dirt and squalor which are the usual attendants of such places. The importance of creating such an impression, which stamps itself indelibly upon the mind as an association with the general idea of the city, can hardly be overestimated.

Of the value of the park itself, as a place of

REST AND RECREATION

to the vast multitudes whose lives will be passed in the din and turmoil of the surrounding streets, or the confinement of the stores and offices which line them, it is equally impossible to give any just expression. We are making wise provision for future wants, by constructing great parks, which will be of inestimable value to the health and beauty of the city in the course of time; but we are terribly deficient in little open areas and gardens, which ought to be reserved at frequent intervals throughout the city, so as to be easily accessible to pedestrians when the toils of each day are at an end. It will only be on an occasional holiday that the dweller in the central districts of the city will afford the time or means to take his family to those distant, spacious parks. What he wants is simply a place where he can walk or sit under the trees, and refresh himself with a

GLIMPSE OF NATURE'S BEAUTY

and a breath of pure air, all within easy access of the scene of his labors. By reference to the map of Chicago, it will be seen that, except this Lake Park, the nearest piece of public ornamental ground is Union Park, which is two miles from State street, and is not half large enough for the population which already surrounds it. No other opportunity remains of securing ground for such purpose on the lake-shore, except by actual purchase at enormous cost. It would be foolish to deny to the railroads the room they need for the transaction of the business which contributes so largely to the prosperity of the city, but there is no reason why the necessary railroad-structures should not be of such architectural character as would make them ornamental features in the general view of the park.

Every citizen is interested in the

SPEEDY DECISION OF THE QUESTION,

which would probably be followed by the immediate improvement of the grounds. The park-grounds should be filled to a level with Michigan avenue, with a very gentle slope toward the lake, till near the line of the railroad, when they should fall off more suddenly, and be separated from the railroad by a concealed fence or hedge. The effect would be, that the railroad would not be seen from the avenue, since the line of sight would pass directly from the edge of the grassy terrace to the water beyond, with which it would seem to connect. The level area should be left entirely unfenced, and arranged simply with spacious walks, and planted tastefully with trees. In the course of time it would furnish sites for works of art in the form of statues or fountains, of a character consistent with the dignity of the city; but no such costly decorations need be introduced at present, and no second-rate works, or cheap imitations, should be admitted.

NO MORE SACRED DUTY

devolves upon us than the one we owe to future generations of preserving such areas wherever it is yet possible, and in no way can we more justly entitle ourselves to the grateful benedictions of our successors than by leaving them such an inheritance, which they can no otherwise secure. E. W. S. C[illegible]

CHICAGO, Jan. 16, 1874.

E LAKE PARK.

May Meet Both Com- rcial Needs and Es- thetic Tastes.

of What Might Be Thirty Years Hence.

f The Chicago Tribune.

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H. W. S. CLEVELAND.

, Jan. 16, 1874.

FRANCE.

Characteristics of the People---Their Habits of Economy and Thrift.

The Women More Handy, Intelligent, and Sagacious than the Men.

How Cast-Off Costumes Are Sold at High Prices to Fashionable Women of Other Countries.

Swindling of Americans by Parisian Shopkeepers.

Why Frenchmen Seldom Travel Abroad, or Acquire Any Other Language than Their Own.

Their Feeling of Superiority Over All Other Peoples---Peculiarities of Their Domestic Relations.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PARIS, Dec. 27, 1873.

The amazing rapidity with which France is recovering from the crushing blows inflicted by the Germans gives one an exalted idea of the resources and wealth of this country. The productive power of the nation is great, but the success in overcoming stupenduous losses in so brief a time must be attributed as much to the habits of economy and thrift as to the amplitude of production. No people in the world

PRACTICE FRANKLIN'S MAXIMS

so generally and continuously as the French. They never cease thinking that a penny saved is worth two pennies earned, and that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. They habitually save everything that is possible, and venture nothing where there is any chance of losing the investment.

The natural resources of France are great, agriculturally; but in the useful and important minerals they are quite small. France has but a very scanty supply of either coal or iron,—the two most important minerals. She produces but little lead, copper, or salt, and no tin; and imports from England and Belgium the greater part of the coal consumed and the iron needed. If the strength of nations were measured by their production of iron, as some writers contend, France would rank among the second-class Powers. The chief coal and iron mines of France were in Alsace and Lorraine, and these the Germans have seized, with the double object of strengthening their own manufactures and production of iron, and weakening those of France.

But the remarkable capacity of the French people for

MAKING THE MOST

of every circumstance, of turning everything to the best account, enables them to produce greater results from a given stock of materials than any other people, with the exception, perhaps, of the Swiss, who are essentially French in their habits of mind and domestic economies, and may be included with the French in any survey of national characteristics.

One cannot help comparing the natural resources of France with those of the United States, and perceiving how vastly the former fall short in everything except the production of sugar from beets, and the growth of the grape and the silkworm; and yet the wealth of France increases faster than that of the United States; and, at a fair cash-valuation, the realized property of France is

NOT LESS THAN DOUBLE

that of the American Union. France is improved and finished up to resemble a garden or park in beauty. The comforts of life have been provided for to a wonderful degree, and, to the eye of the traveler, there seems little left to be done in the way of improvement. The climate is genial, and the people universally industrious. It is true there are half-a-million of men playing soldier in time of peace, who contribute nothing to the public wealth, but are "tax-eaters," and have to be supported by those who do labor. But, on the other hand, there are one or two millions more women who work than in the United States. The idle-lady class in France is very small in comparison with that in America. Women seem almost to monopolize every avocation in the cities for which they possess the physical strength. They constitute the great bulk of the visible shop-keeping class. Male clerks are scarce in France,

THE WOMEN HAVING "RUN THEM OUT."

Clerking is not looked upon as men's work in this country. The hotels and boarding-houses are managed by females, who keep accounts, make out bills, and look after the business of the establishment generally. All the lighter mechanical trades are largely filled with women, who manufacture most of the clothing, head-gear, slippers, dolls, toys, and a thousand articles of commerce with which the French supply the markets of the world. In the country, all French women work out of doors on their farms, side by side with their male relatives.

Thus the loss of the labor of the half-million of young men who are in the army, and the enormous cost of their equipment and maintenance, are made good and provided for by the universal industry of the women. It would be a safe estimate to state that half the productive industry of France is the result of female labor. The women seem to be

MORE HARDY, INTELLIGENT, AND SAGACIOUS

than the men, sharper at a bargain, and more subtle and adroit in overreaching and cheating foreigners who purchase from them. They are all smiles and professions, but truth and sincerity are not wasted on outside barbarians in their dealings with them. In this respect the men are not much behind the women.

But that in which the French more particularly excel is economy. Compared with these French people, our Americans are wastefully improvident and extravagant. It seems to me they live on just about one-half what the Americans do. They have a knack, so to speak, of making a little go a great way, and of extracting subsistence or comfort from things Americans would throw away or never notice.

It may be instructive to point out a few of the matters to which reference is here made. In the first place, not an ounce of food is wasted in harvesting or preparing for market. In the next place, not an ounce more of vegetables, flesh, fish, or fowl, groceries, or liquids, than is really needed, ever goes into the pot or kettle, or is placed on the table. The wife of every French family knows to a nicety what quantity of each kind of food is the least that will suffice to make a comfortable meal, and not a particle more than that is cooked or served.

THERE ARE NO SLOP-BUCKETS

full of broken victuals left on a table after breakfast or dinner, to be thrown on the street or manure-heap, or flung to dogs or swine, as in America. No pieces of bread, or meat, or vegetables, are thrown away; such quantities are not bought as to become stale or spoiled in the cellar or pantry. Servants are never permitted to waste, or steal food for poor relations, as in America. The lady of the house looks after her marketing, her kitchen, and her pantry, with sharp eyes and unflagging care.

The economy in the consumption of fuel for cooking and house-warming is immense as compared with that in our wasteful country. One reason of course is, that wood and coal in France are scarce and dear. They cost at least double the price paid therefor in the United States; but the domestic consumption is not one-quarter as much. Paris contains between four and five times the population of Chicago, but I find that the fuel consumed in it is

LESS THAN IN CHICAGO.

It is true the climate is much warmer for six months of the year in Paris than in Chicago; but, after making due allowance for that, it still remains true that only one-third to two-fifths as much fuel is consumed per capita in Paris as in Chicago; and, as far as my observation and inquiries extend, the same proportion holds good throughout all France as compared with the States north of Mason & Dixon's line in the United States.

Take next the article of clothing, and the economy of the French stands out in an equally conspicuous light. While they invent the fashions, and change them as often as they please, and the whole fashionable world of idiots slavishly and servilely adopt them, the French themselves are far too shrewd and wise to throw away their garments as often as the milliners and tailors of Paris devise new styles. They

DO NOTHING OF THE KIND.

Not one person in France in ten follow the Paris fashions. The masses never change the style of their working clothes. Each person has one or more Sunday-go-to-meeting suits of apparel, but these are not laid aside or cast away with every change of fashion, but are kept until they are well worn, when they find their way to second-hand clothing stores in England, Germany, or elsewhere, or are put on and worn as every-day clothes. No money is wasted in trying to imitate the chameleon changes of the demi-monde of Paris; that is left for foreign fools to do. They are far too sensible and practical a people to do anything of the sort, and it affords them many a hearty laugh to see foreigners aping Parisian fashions, and trying to follow them as often as they are changed.

I notice in the French papers the announcement that the mantua-makers, milliners, hair-dressers, and costumers of Paris, during the holidays, are going to present M. Sardou, the playwright, with a magnificent diamond ring, as a reward for his successful endeavors in inventing new and costly fashions. Whenever trade is dull, Sardou comes forward in the nick of time to inaugurate, with a

PIECE AUX ROBES,

some startling fashion, which, by reason of its eccentricity and extravagance, is sure to captivate the butterflies of America and other countries, but, from its absurdity, cannot last long. Take his play of "Oncle Sam," intended ostensibly to take off or caricature the follies, extravagances, and corruptions of American fashionable life; yet the real purpose was to give opportunity for the display of some new fashions in female dress he had invented, and which were fearfully expensive. The play has had a great run in Paris, and a certain proportion of American female apes have actually fallen in love with the stage-dresses intended to ridicule them and their countrywomen, and purchased hundreds of them, although they will be "out of fashion" long before they can flaunt them in drawing-rooms and ball-rooms in America.

And now comes Sardou with a new play, a piece in three acts and five tableaux, called

THE MERVEILLEUSES,

which the Paris milliners hope will impress the fashions on the womankind of every other nation except France. There is no merit in the play itself. The plot is weak, the dialogue insipid, the whole thing absurd; but the costumes are gorgeous and captivating to the female mind, and may hereafter make many a pater familias groan or swear when he comes to foot the bills.

There are some tricks of the fashion-trade in Paris not generally known, yet well worth being made public. For example, those gorgeous dresses displayed on the operatic and theatrical stage, what becomes of them? Are they cast aside when the play has run out, or the opera-piece has been performed? Nothing of the sort. They are carefully taken to the fashionable millinery-shops in Paris, London, Berlin, Vienna, New York, Madrid, Rome, and other cities, temptingly displayed in the windows, and

SOLD TO THE BIRDS OF PARADISE

as bran-new and just out, for twice what they originally cost the manager. Those who have noticed the magnificent costumes worn on the stage must have observed that the parts which trail are always faced up with white muslin, to keep the garment from getting soiled. This is stripped off when it is placed in the shop for sale as an adorable robe just in fashion. But this little confidence-game is not restricted to the toilets of the Paris actresses, but extends to and includes the French ladies of the highest fashionable circles, who only wear a dress a few times. After they have taken the new out of it, the robe is placed in the hands of one of the hundreds of dressmakers, and sold to some American, Russian, Cuban, or Brazilian lady, or sent over to London and sold there to the aristocracy or gentry. There are thousands of ladies in all parts of the world who get their dresses in Paris on order, so as to secure the very latest invention of Sardou, Worth, or other patentees of fashion; and these orders are filled from

THE CAST-OFF COSTUMES

of the Paris dames, actresses, and demi-monde; and the foreign purchasers are charged for them one-and-a-half to twice the original cost of the garment. The French purveyors of fashion never pretend to fill an order or sell an article to an American or other foreign female at anything like the price charged to a French woman. The Americans are the favorite prey of the Parisian shopkeepers and dress-makers. They are supposed not to know the actual value or price of an article in Paris, but to judge thereof by the New York prices, which include 50 to 100 per cent tariff, cost of transportation, insurance, and the liberal profits charged by two or three sets of middlemen. The object of the Paris dealers is to get from their American customers as nearly as possible the

NEW YORK RETAIL PRICE

of everything. The same rule is followed in dealing with the natives of all other countries. They are charged substantially the home-price of the goods; while the French customers are supplied at the real value, because they know what that is. The Paris shop-keepers have a very feeble and dim perception of what is called honesty or fair dealing. Their rule is to extract all they can get, take any advantage, and practice deceit and falsehood at every opportunity. But I am told that, in these respects, they are surpassed by the shop-keepers of Vienna, who are ahead of the world in the art of

SWINDLING AND EXTORTION.

Travelers who have visited Vienna and observed the style of doing business there, always give this advice to those whom they meet: "When you buy things at the stores, take them away with you, and do not let them be sent to your lodging, because they are sure to be changed, and an inferior article substituted. Never stop at a hotel without first making an exact bargain with the landlord for everything you are to have, and put it down in your memorandum-book in his presence; leave nothing to his discretion, or he will certainly overcharge you. Practice the same rule in hiring cabs, or in employing any service, as there is no honesty or conscience in Vienna in dealing with strangers."

Nothing will be lost in adopting these precautions in Paris, although it is not a general rule to substitute a purchased article, or for the cabs to charge more than the regulation rates. But the landlords will "tuck it on" whenever there is a chance, and make a bill that will cause the victim to stare.

But all France must not be judged by Paris, nor all Paris by the cheating propensities of the shopkeepers in their dealings with American geese and the birds of other countries. It is true, however, that there cannot be found sharper people in making a bargain. They are a quick-witted, clear-sighted, close-fisted, stingy, adroit, polite, and affable population.

Returning to the question of economy in dress, and how a little is made to go a great way, it would be safe to estimate that it does not cost the people of France

ONE-HALF AS MUCH

to clothe them as it does the people of the United States; and yet they all seem to be neatly, cleanly, and comfortably dressed. It is rarely one sees a person in dirty old tatters in France. There is no vast element of indigent, ragged, miserable paupers, living on public charity, as in Great Britain. Every one appears to be self-supporting.

Take one other item in the cost of living, that of boots and shoes. This constitutes in the United States one of the most serious bills in household expense. It costs the people of the United States $400,000,000 to $500,000,000 per annum for feet-gear. But in France, where hides and leather are much dearer than in the United States, the expense of shoeing the population is less by one-half; perhaps it is not a third; and the reason is, that three-fourths or more of the entire inhabitants wear

WOODEN SHOES,—

sabots they are called. The French insist that the sabots are warmer in winter, cooler in summer, dryer in wet weather, and healthier at all times, than leather-wear, while not costing a tenth part as much, as they last much longer. Even in Paris, a large majority of the population wear these wooden clogs; not the fashionable kind, but the laboring classes, who are the majority everywhere. Thus, in this one article of personal wear, the French save in the aggregate a sum, as compared with what it costs the Americans, more than enough to pay the enormous interest on their stupendous national debt.

Take another article which enters pretty largely into American household expenses:

CARPETS.

The French do not use or consume one-tenth part as many yards, or dollars' worth, of carpeting as the Americans. They denounce carpets as unhealthy, as well as useless; as gathering dust, which enters the nostrils and mouth, and soiling clothes and furniture. One rarely sees an office, a church, or public hall carpeted; and carpets are used very sparingly in hotels, and indeed only in those frequented by Americans. Figure up the cost of all the carpets as purchased at retail in the United States, strike out 90 per cent thereof, and you will then have a sum which more than represents what the French expend on this one article of universal use in our country.

Again, the wealthy and fashionable classes of France

NEVER TRAVEL ABROAD,

and spend tens of millions a year in other countries. Their opinion is that the arts, literature, and methods of other countries are far inferior to what can be found in France; that foreign standards of civilization are lower, tastes ruder, manners less refined, and the whole structure of society coarser. The French call themselves the "Greeks of modern times,"—the only really refined, polished, elegant people in the world; all the other nations being, in their view, mere imitators, and barbarians of various degrees of rudeness or refinement, but none approaching, much less surpassing, the French.

They give, as

REASONS FOR NOT TRAVELING ABROAD,

that there is nothing to be seen in foreign lands equal to what they have produced at home, and that they cannot endure the barbarous cookery of other countries, which imperils their health, destroys their digestion, and injures their peace of mind; besides, the habits of the people of other nations lacerate their delicate susceptibilities, and cause them great mental distress in witnessing such vulgarities. They adduce, as an evidence of their superiority over other peoples, the fact that the wealthy classes of all other countries flock to France to enjoy its superior civilization; then why should they go abroad to study other people, when numerous specimens of every nation come to France, where they can be seen and investigated at leisure? Other nations have no elegant fashions in dress, adornment, or furniture, to exhibit, except what are imported from France, or made in imitation of French productions.

"YOU INVARIABLY BORROW FROM US,"

they say, and "originate nothing yourselves, except the coarser classes of mechanism. What have you in art or science, music or literature, superior to what may be found in France? Why, then, should we waste our time and money in traveling abroad, when we have better things to be seen at home, and when it is not necessary to go away to observe other races, as they come hither to be examined?" So Monsieur Crapeau remains at home to enjoy his fricaseed frogs and red wine, and hugs himself in the confident belief of his immeasurable superiority over the rest of mankind. If he ventures to cross the Channel into England occasionally, for a few days, it is for the purpose of finding subjects for ridicule or burlesque at John Bull's monstrous egotism, class-distinctions, and Puritanical pretences. Germany is rarely ever visited, as the Teutonic tribes beyond the Rhine are regarded with the aversion and in the light in which the frontier settlers of America hold the savage tribes of the Plains, fearing but despising them. When time hangs heavily on his hands, to throw off the ennui, sometimes a Frenchman will make an excursion to Switzerland to view Alpine scenery, but rarely undertakes to climb a mountain, as the prospect is not considered a sufficient reward for the labor; and occasionally one will visit Rome to inspect ancient ruins and admire Greek sculpture. But such a thing as crossing the Atlantic, to look at the Great Republic,

NEVER SERIOUSLY ENTERS HIS MIND.

Does he not know all about the Americans already? Do they not swarm all over France, and pour out their money like water? Do not their ladies take their fashions, and many of their costumes and trousseaus, from Paris actresses and opera-singers, after they have sufficiently displayed and worn them? "Why should they encounter the perils of the ocean to see a pioneer people producing raw materials for export, chewing tobacco, drinking French champagne or raw whisky, swearing in horrid English, dressed in the style and clothes of the French theatre, and poisoning themselves with their fearful cookery?" Such is the estimation in which the French hold foreign nations; and especially their opinion of "Oncle Sam" is not calculated to flatter the vanity of that individual, or his fashionable family.

The French rarely ever study

ANY LANGUAGE BUT THEIR OWN.

They think no other tongue is fit to be spoken, and declare that it is as much superior to English or German as, in ancient times, the Greek was superior to Latin or Arabic; and they point to the fact that French is the language of the Courts, of polite society, of travelers, of international conventions and expositions. What need have they, then, to torture their memories to master English orthography, or strain their jaws in vain attempts to pronounce German or Russian gutturals?

IN THEIR SOCIAL,

as well as their economical relations, the French pride themselves on their superiority. They have a special aversion for the cold Puritanism of the English and the divorce-system of the Americans. As a rule, the men marry late in life; families are small, and the population stationary. There is little or no increase of numbers in France. Marriages are not contracted, as a rule, after a long courtship, and upon a profession of mutual attachment and affection, as in England and America. On the contrary, they are affairs of convenience,—a partnership made to conduct the business affairs of life. The contract is nearly always negotiated between the mother of the young lady and the applicant for her hand, not her heart. The future husband has barely seen her a few times, and conversed with her in the presence of the mother, and never alone. Nothing that would be called a courtship in the American sense takes place before marriage. It would ruin the girl's character if she should go to a ball or out riding in carriage or on horse-back, or to church, with him, unaccompanied by the mother or a maiden-aunt, or some other ancient female relation.

NO SPARKING IS ALLOWED

or tolerated. The courtship is really carried on with the mother, and, if she be not living, then with the aunt; and it chiefly relates to the means of livelihood on one side and the amount of dower on the other, and the future disposition of property and endowment of children, if any there be, together with the exaction of a solemn promise that the intended son-in-law shall treat the girl gently and kindly, and accord to her all the rights and privileges which long custom concedes to married women.

After they are married, if the husband happens to have had any children that can be made useful for domestic or other industrial purpose, they are brought home, and

NO QUESTIONS ASKED

as to their maternity. If the wife finds the temper and habits of mind of her husband not perfectly in harmony with her own, by the custom of the country and the rights pertaining to married women, she is at liberty to select an affinity and carry on a delicate intrigue. On the other hand, the husband is not required to cast off his favorite mistress and cleave only to the lady whom his mother-in-law and the Church made his wife. Thus *dis*honors are easy, and incompatibility of temper is not sufficient to cause separation or divorce. Indeed, divorces are extremely rare in France, though fidelity to the marriage-vow is almost equally so. And yet it is claimed that the married people of France, as a whole, live together as

HAPPILY AND CONTENTEDLY

as the married people of Great Britain or America, where the "Puritan" ideas of matrimony prevail. I suppose it very much depends on how people are brought up and are trained to regard such matters. In the eye of the colder and more exacting civilization of the Anglo-Saxon races, the French must be regarded as a very peculiar people, who entertain singularly latitudinarian notions on social subjects. It is proper to add that the French apologists for their system of affinities assert that, after married ladies get along towards middle life, they discard their lovers, and the husbands do likewise with their inamoratas, and that they really attain to a fondness for each other which lasts the remainder of their days; and they argue that it is better to end life in this way than to begin with love ostentatiously avowed at the altar, and terminate with hatred publicly proclaimed in a Divorce-Court, as is too frequently the case with marriages among the Anglo-Saxons, especially the American branch thereof. Thus the Frenchman retorts on the American who assumes to criticise or reflect upon the peculiar observance of matrimonial obligations in France.

In all business-matters the French are the most cautious and conservative people in Europe; but, in what is of greater importance, the management of their Government, they are the most

ERRATIC, RECKLESS, AND CHANGEABLE

people in the world,—upsetting law, constitution, and authority with as little compunction, hesitation, or reflection as children knock over cob-houses, or a vicious horse runs away with the driver and vehicle, breaking the neck of the one, and smashing the other. But, taking them all in all, they are a most extraordinary people, and furnish a perpetual puzzle to the statesman and philosopher, at once realizing the worst criticisms of the cynic, and awakening the liveliest anticipations of the optimist. J. M.

—A fine equestrian painting, nine by seven feet, representing the last meeting between Gens. R. E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson, on the day before the battle of Chancellorsville, painted by Mr. E. B. O. Julio, of New Orleans, is on exhibition at Richmond. It is valued at $10,000, and will be presented to the Lee Memorial Chapel, at Lexington.

LITERATURE.

Descriptive Sociology.

DESCRIPTIVE SOCIOLOGY; OR, GROUPS OF SOCIOLOGICAL FACTS. Classified and Arranged by HERBERT SPENCER. No. 1: English. Seven Tables Folio, with 70 Pages of Accompanying Text. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1874.

Among the various points of criticism upon the philosophical system of Mr. Spencer, it has been charged that he had entirely neglected the facts of history. That he had been led into generalizations, in the fragments of sociological operations which have, in the course of the publication of his volumes, appeared incidentally when treating of the law of Evolution, which were purely speculative, and not sustained by facts, was urged before his work had reached its present state, and for the time appeared well-founded. The present work is an abundant answer to such criticisms, and is, indeed, but the necessary result of the plan upon which Mr. Spencer has from the first proceeded. In his volume on "Education," published ten years ago, he pointed out the worthlessness of ordinary history, and, in a few pregnant paragraphs gave an outline of a natural history of society, which, entirely subordinating the purely, narrative history, should give us in its place an assemblage of organizable facts, so arranged that we might readily trace the *consensus* subsisting between them, with the view of learning what social phenomena co-exist with what others:

> Let us [he then said] have an account of the government of a nation, with as little as may be of gossip about the men who officered it, and as much as possible about the structure, principles, methods, prejudices, corruptions, &c., which it exhibited; and let this account not only include the nature and actions of the central government, but also those of local governments, down to their minutest ramifications. Let us, of course, also have a parallel description of the ecclesiastical government,—its organization, its conduct, its power, its relations to the State; and, accompanying this, the ceremonial, creed, and religious ideas,—not only those nominally believed, but those really believed and acted upon. Let us, at the same time, be informed of the control exercised by class over class, as displayed in all social observances,—in titles, salutations, and forms of address. Let us know, too, what were all the other customs which regulated the popular life, out-of-doors and in-doors,—including those which concern the relations of the sexes, and the relations of parents to children. The superstitions also, from the more important myths down to the charms in common use, should be indicated. Next should come a delineation of the industrial system, showing to what extent the division of labor was carried; how trades were regulated, whether by caste, guilds, or otherwise; what was the connection between employers and employed; what were the agencies for distributing commodities; what were the means of communication; what was the circulating medium. Accompanying all which should come an account of the industrial arts, technically considered,—stating the processes in use and the quality of the products. Further, the intellectual condition of the nation in its various grades should be depicted,—not only with respect to the kind and amount of education, but with respect to the progress made in science, and the prevailing manner of thinking. The degree of esthetic culture, as displayed in architecture, sculpture, painting, dress, music, poetry, and fiction, should be described. And lastly, to connect the whole, should be exhibited the morals, theoretical and practical, of all classes, as indicated in their laws, habits, proverbs, deeds. Such alone is the kind of information respecting past times which can be of service to the citizen for the regulation of his conduct. The only history that is of practical value is what may be called Descriptive Sociology. And the highest office which the historian can discharge is that of so narrating the lives of nations as to furnish materials for a Comparative Sociology, and for the subsequent determination of the ultimate laws to which social phenomena conform.

That which Mr. Spencer here briefly indicated we have now before us in a Sociological History of England. Under headings almost identical with those which he then named stand the array of historical facts corresponding to them, drawn from all sources, and from the best authorities in the language. The rise and decline of customs is shown in the columns of these tables as never before in history. He who runs may read them. They are distorted to subserve the interests of no creed or party; they are suppressed to palliate no Kingly misrule, or exaggerated by no admirer of the Divine right of Kings. They are the facts, pure and simple.

Taking now the formula of evolution, which is, "a change from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity, to a definite, coherent heterogeneity through continuous differentiations and integrations," let us briefly examine it in the light of these tables.

From a composition of numerous independent tribes, frequently at war and rarely uniting against a common foe, we come gradually to a consolidation into one Kingdom, united for defense, with a common religion, and a tendency to assimilation of laws, usage, and local administrations. The gradual differentiation into the civil and ecclesiastical branches followed the exercise of their functions by the same person. Slowly came increasing modifications, until at last the civil power has reached a complex and heterogeneous system of local and general laws, with their divisions into Executive, Judicial, and Legislative; and the ecclesiastical power is divided into a higher organized and widely-diffused body, holding to a variety of creeds, and with minute differences of opinion, each modifying and influencing the other.

From the use of rings of bronze and iron for money, and a state of barter, slowly the processes of modern political economy have arisen. The business of exchange has passed through the Jews; the coinage of money has come from the hands of private coiners to be the sole affair of government; the transactions in bills of exchange has passed from the hands of merchants, first to private bankers, and thence also to incorporated institutions. The receiving of deposits, at first confined to the handling of the rents of noblemen's estates by the goldsmith, has grown into that of the banking system, which, in its development, has absorbed all the powers of the exchange of wealth which is represented by a circulating medium, whether money or credit.

From villages which were mere circles of huts, hollowed out of hills, towns arose of stone and wooden buildings, sometimes defended by a wall or ditch. The habitation of the chieftain consisted of a set of buildings, imperfectly connected; rarely were they of more than one story, with no chimney, and imperfectly closed and lighted. Further on, the residences were castles in effect,—the windows looking inward upon a court-yard; and now followed intercommunication between the apartments in large buildings. Gradually the defensive character changed, ornamentation increased, chimneys were introduced; and, later, an increasing security and the new architecture gave rise to the modern mansion.

The growth of each social factor is thus shown. The political, ecclesiastical, and ceremonial organizations, each subdivided into numerous elements; the esthetic and moral sentiment; arts, language, food, clothing, implements, and weapons; the complete history of all, can be traced in like manner.

For an explanation of the conception and purpose of these tables, and of their further continuance to the history of other civilizations, the reader is referred to the provisional preface of Mr. Spencer, and to the preface of the present edition by his American editor, Prof. E. L. Youmans. It may be mentioned that the scheme comprises the treatment, in like manner, under three divisions, of all known history, namely: 1. Uncivilized Societies; 2. Civilized Societies—extinct or decayed; 3. Civilized Societies—recent or still flourishing. Much of the work is well advanced toward completion, and all students of social facts will watch with eager interest for their appearance.

An African Romance.

MY KALULU: A STORY OF CENTRAL AFRICA. By HENRY M. STANLEY. With Illustrations. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

This book, written expressly for boys, by the author of "How I Found Livingstone," has an interest for readers of all ages, in presenting accurate pictures of life in Africa, among people inhabiting the region around Lake Tanganika. It is an African romance, founded upon the observations and adventures of Mr. Stanley in his search for Dr. Livingstone, during the years 1871 and 1872, and it unites the attraction of an exciting fiction with that of a true record of novel exploration.

The principal characters and events are drawn from life. "My Kalulu"—Prince, King, and Slave"—is a veritable youth, who accompanied his protector to England, and who hopes still to return to his own people. The giant Simba, and his friend and constant companion, "The wiry and sinewy fellow" Moto, and the Arab youth Selim, who shares with the hero the sympathetic consideration of the reader, have an identity no less real. The ceremony of the Magic Drink, which is portrayed in illustration, took place two miles from Tabora, when several Arabs of wealth and influence fell victims to their own reckless courage in attacking Mirambo and his northern Watuta allies. The story of the drowning of the poor women and children in the Kangwa River is a reminiscence of terror imparted to the author by Kalulu.

The fault may possibly be found with the book, that occasionally in its pages the zeal of the traveler subordinates to actual description the creative fancy of the story-teller. No one can read "My Kalulu" without feeling that he has entered the real heart of Africa; above all, no one can read it without feeling more keenly than ever that Slavery is an offspring of Darkness, which the bright day of Humanity must drive from the face of the earth. "Ah, poor Kalulu!" exclaims the novelist as he describes the scene in which his hero was marched off to slavery with that inflexible iron collar about his neck, and the horrid chain swinging from one side to the other, with that long file of slaves before him, and the long file of flinty kidnappers behind him:

> Ah, poor Kalulu! Thou art but one of the thousands upon thousands of wretched men, women, and children, who have trodden that road to its present hardness and smoothness; whose wild, delirious thoughts have never found speech, as thine have; whose hopeless looks have never been portrayed in any book; whose silent prayers have never seen the light, nor have been rehearsed in any hall where kind, Christian men and women would hear them and commiserate their sufferings; whose indescribable agonies have never been touched upon by a kindly pen!

The book is published in attractive form, and is embellished with sixteen full-page illustrations, among which are portraits of Selim and Kalulu; scenes of carousal and warfare, and desperate encounters with wild beasts.

Flowers.

COMMON WAYSIDE-FLOWERS. By THOMAS MILLER. With Illustrations by BIRKET FOSTER. Beautifully Printed in Colors by EDMUND EVANS. London and New York: George Routledge & Sons.

To some book-loving people no volumes are so pleasing as those which devote themselves entirely to Flowers; and a volume that opens in midwinter with brightly-blossomed pages, a windowpane into Summer, is sure to be made welcome, particularly when, like this charming new-comer, the opening is made, not upon conservatoried winter plants, but upon fresh nooks and joyously-haunted wilds of Nature.

The vignettes are beautiful copies in oil-colors of Birket Foster's choice flower-studies. The frontispiece is a cluster of wild roses hovered over by twin butterflies; and the other illustrations observe the calendar of the wayside-year. The golden celandine unlocks the spring; the primrose follows, and the blue-bell, the wild hyacinths, purple violets, and wood-anemone. Summer enters with buttercups and daisies,—the children's treasury of silver and gold. The dandelion (one of the daintiest of the drawings), the rose campion, grasses, clover, water-lilies, foxgloves and forget-me-nots, honeysuckles, convolvulus and scarlet poppies, reach the autumn, set with the bramble fruit and blossom, and brown nuts; and winter brings the holly with its crimson beads.

These are the illustrations; and the text goes hand in hand with the lovely portraits of the flowers, drawing material both from botanists and poets. Overshadowing all these delicate little beauties is the closing subject of the volume,—the winter's own sad tree:

> The sombre-looking yew is another tree that was used in festive decorations, and had not in former times such gloomy associations connected with it as have been woven round it within the last two or three centuries. The bold bowmen whose limbs were "postured in English mold" formed their elastic bows out of its tough stem, and there were "most biting laws" to protect yew-trees in those ancient times before "vile gunpowder" came in use. . . . There is something very graceful in the tapering form of the yew; and, as it is but a very slow grower, it retains its beautiful shape for many years, for, whenever we see a flat, broad-topped yew, we are in the presence of an aged tree, that has looked down upon more changes than the oldest living man ever witnessed. In spring, too, its dark-green hue stands out grandly amid the pale budding vegetation, as if it were proud of having stood the wear and tear of winter so well, and, in the great windy struggle, retaining the green garment which the Borean blast had battled for, while so many trees had lost all. The wood of the yew is at times beautiful, running into variegated shades of deep red spotted with black, which serve to throw up the white as if it were ivory; and many of our old arm-chairs, named, we know not why, from Windsor, are formed entirely of bent yew, excepting the seats, which are generally elm. We find the same shaped old-fashioned chairs made to figure in some of our oldest oil-paintings.

Sacred Poems.

SONGS OF THE SOUL: GATHERED OUT OF MANY LANDS AND AGES. By SAMUEL IRENÆUS PRIME. New York: Robert Carter & Bros.

This finely-grouped and rare collection of sacred poems, presented in a gracefully-refined form, is one of the most acceptable books of the season. Unconsciously perhaps, so far as the intention is concerned, but none the less remarkably in result, it takes its place as a rich addendum to the Folk-Songs. It adds to the gathered songs of Home, and Heart, and Nature, and Life, with which we have become familiar, their spiritual companions and antiphonals.

The selection and grouping made in this upper realm of song by Dr. Prime impress the reader, as the preface states the compiler was himself impressed, with "a sense that the wants and utterances of the soul have been the same in all climes and all ages."

The groups are classified according to subject, or according to their place in Holy-tides; and the poems are chosen for their intrinsic strength or sweetness, or spirituality; and are by no means exclusively drawn from authors ambitious of the special title of "sacred poets." Translations are made from the Latin, Greek, German, Russian, Persian, and Spanish; and altogether there are contributions from 180 authors.

Especially rich and beautiful are the songs of "Hope," and "Love," and "Praise," and "Courage." It is the ministry of song to strengthen and cheer; and, to the desponding and the sad, many a page of the book will open like that little rift on a cloudy day which shows the clear blue sky:

Some murmur when their sky is clear
  And wholly bright to view,
If one small speck of dark appear
  In their great heaven of blue;
And some with thankful love are filled
  If but one streak of light,
One ray of God's good mercy, gild
  The darkness of their night.

In palaces are hearts that ask,
  In discontent and pride,
Why life is such a dreary task
  And all good things denied;
And hearts in poorest huts admire
  How Love has, in their aid,—
Love that not ever see ns to tire,—
  Such rich provision made.

—*Richard L. Trench. Selected by Dr. Prime with songs of "Thanksgiving."*

A Drama.

BIANCA CAPELLO. By ELIZABETH C. KINNEY. New York: Hurd & Houghton.

A drama in blank verse, founded upon a tragedy of Florence, for whose characters the author has studied the historical authorities of Napier's "Florentine History," "Florence et Ses Vicissitudes," "L'Osservatore Fiorentino," "Memoire di Bianca Capello," by Stefano Licozzi, etc.

The development of the plot in five acts keeps true to the real events by which the beautiful and baneful Bianca became metamorphosed from the infatuated bride of a poor rustic to the adored favorite of a Prince; and finally, by an atrocious act of crime, became the crowned wife of the Grand-Duke of Tuscany, with whom she died by poison prepared by her own hand for an enemy, whom she considered her last obstacle in the career of power.

The volume containing the sad story is stamped with the insignia of St. Marco, and is uniform with the edition of "Poems" which, with a series of Italian letters, have made for the authoress many friends.

The following monologue occurring in the scene where Bianca, banished to a convent, is recalled by her lover, will serve to display the fluency of the metrical style of the drama, and furnishes a key to the dangerous character of its heoroine:

And thou, sweet Nature, speak not low to me,
Through whispering pines, or moaning cypresses,
Or murmuring rills, or sighing nightingales;
But rather drive me to thy purposes
With goading tempests and night-haunting owls,
Whose horrid screech but hurries daring deeds.

[*Enter a man bringing the recall from her lover:*]
Ha! ha! already? Not so soon I thought
To hear the trumpet-call back to the field.
Now gathered forces march right on to conquer,
With new-gained strength new victories achieve,
'Tis but to lift the crown now at my feet
Up to my head, and bring my foes down there.
[*Going:*]

Farewell, calm sanctuary of chaste vows!
Farewell maternal Nature; gentle tones
Of breeze, and brook, and bud, farewell—farewell!
Taunt me to action hence, defiant winds!
All elements heroic in me join;
Yet *leave the veil of womanhood o'er all*,—
A charm to lure, a network to retain,
Firmness must keep what fondness first shall gain.
[*Exit.*]

More Sacred Poems.

RELIGIOUS POEMS. By the Author of "Stepping Heavenward." New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

Readers familiar with the religious prose-writings of Mrs. Prentiss, and, above all, with that inimitable sketch, "The Story Lizzie Told," will welcome cordially this volume from her efficient pen.

Of the 120 poems now presented, almost all are of a personally religious nature: verses composed in hours of an intimate communion of the soul with the Spiritual Source of Life, and consequently appreciable only to the sympathy of similarly-devotional hearts. Publishing the poems with evident reliance upon the prevalence of such sacred sympathy, the authoress, in her preface, quotes two paragraphs: "The testimony of one is the experience of thousands;" for, "As in water, face answereth to face, so the heart of man to man."

One of the least dependent for appreciation upon a mood of exaltation is the following graceful little form of good-wishes:

THE ORANGE TREE.

Be like the faithful plant that, not content
  With bearing fruitage as a yearly store,
While that fruit ripens blossoms out anew,
  That they who plucked may come and pluck once more.

Let those who seek thee find that blossoms rare
  Deck thy meek bosom as with bridal grace,
Sweet charity adorn thee, tender smiles
  Light up and render beautiful thy face.

And then surprise them with a harvest full
  Of glorious deeds, who fancied they should find
Fragrance and loveliness, but did not dream
  To gather also food for heart and mind.

English Landscape.

BEAUTIES OF ENGLISH LANDSCAPE. Drawn by BIRKET FOSTER. Engraved by DALZIEL BROTHERS, J. COOPER, E. EVANS, W. HARRAL, and Others. London and New York: George Routledge & Sons.

This conspicuously elegant gift-book contains 300 quarto pages, one-half of which are devoted to gems of English landscape, executed in his best style by an artist already well known and admired; and one-half to elucidative text, selected from numerous poets, among whom we find such favorite American names as Longfellow, Read, Bryant, Morris, and "Grace Greenwood."

The illustrations of "Selections from Beattie's 'Minstrel'" are placed at the finis of the volume, and would in themselves be a prized possession. Among the miscellaneous pictures may be noted as especially fine the illustrations of "The Sun" on the ocean:

And more magnificent art thou, bright Sun,
Uprising from the Ocean's billowy bed;

"My Sister Ellen;" "Domestic Love;" "The Hamlet;" "Moonlight Night,"—designed from Shelley's "How beautiful this night;" "Scene on the Thames," reminding us of a passage of Lake George; "The Harvest-Home;" "The Little Winter-Grave;" "Bolton Priory."

And yet, even with this book-marking, you will open upon many pages that will seem to prove us quite oblivious of the surpassing gems.

A Story for Children.

FANNY'S BIRTHDAY GIFT. By JOHANNA MATTHEWS, Author of "The Kitty and Lulu Books." New York: Robert Carter & Bros.

The motto of this charming story for children is, "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." The writer indorses in an illustrative way, and with equal vivacity and power, the comment of Jeremy Taylor: "Sufficient, but not intolerable. But, if we look abroad and bring into one day's thoughts the evil of many, certain and uncertain,—what will be and what will never be,—our load will be as intolerable as it is unreasonable."

The plot of the story is sufficiently intricate to interest the class of readers for which it is intended, and the characters are drawn with sprightliness and facility for dialect. The heroine, little Fanny, is an amusing epitome of "Deep Grief;" and Aunt Silvia a shining example of self-righteousness, who concludes her complacent boasts with a remark from "the life": "No, Sister Becky; if dey wants to see de comman'ments kep let dem look at me."

Periodicals Receivd.

National Quarterly Review, December, 1873. Edward I. Sears, New York. Contents: "Responsibility of Government for the Public Health;" "Glaciers and Their Phenomena;" "Icelandic Literature;" "Discovery of America by the Northmen;" "The Dawn of the English Drama;" Alexander Hamilton;" "Political Constitutions;" "Appendix—Insurance."

Atlantic Monthly for February, H. O. Houghton & Co., Boston and New York. Contents: "Naples Under the Old Regime," by Robert Dale Owen; "A Gambrel Roof" (poem), by Lucy Larcom; "Prudence Palfrey," Chap. V. and VI., by T. B. Aldrich; "A Chain of Italian Cities," by H. James, Jr.; "Moving in Florida" (poem), by Will Wallace Harvey; "The Anti-Slavery Convention of 1833," by John G. Whittier; "Wherefore?" (poem), by Celia Thaxter; "Over Ilium and Ida," by William J. Armstrong; "Baddeck and That Sort of Thing," II., by Charles Dudley Warner; "Sheriff Thorne" (poem), by J. T. Trowbridge; "Faithful Bean," by "M. E. W. S.;" "Mose Evans," Chap. V., VI., VII., and VIII., by William M. Baker; "A Ballad of the Boston Tea-Party," by O. W. Holmes; "Recollections of Agassiz," by Theodore Lyman; "Recent Literature;" "Art;" "Music."

Harper's New Monthly Magazine for February. Harper & Brothers, New York. Contents: "Legend of the Cascades" (poem, illustrated), by S. A. Clarke; "Some Notes About Pottery and Porcelain" (illustrated), by William C. Prime; "The Columbia River and Puget Sound" (illustrated), by Charles Nordhoff; "City Road Chapel" (illustrated), by Eugene Lawrence; "Song of the Redwood-Tree," by Walt Whitman; "My Mother and I," continued (illustrated), by Dinah Mulock Craik; "The Land of the White Elephant" (illustrated), by S. S. Conant; "The Living Link," continued (illustrated), by Prof. James De Mille; "The New South," II. (with maps), by Edwin De Leon; "Too Much for Him," by Frank Lee Benedict; "Hope," by Carl Spencer; "A Chinese Practical Joke," by Emily E. Ford; "Trifles," by May E. Brooks; "Holland House," by Eugene Lawrence; the "Easy Chair;" "Literary, Scientific, and Historical Records;" and "Drawer."

Brownson's Quarterly Review, January, 1874. Fr. Pustet, New York. Contents: "Refutation of Atheism;" "Education and the Republic;" "Holy Communion—Transubstantiation;" "The Most Rev. John Hughes, D. D.;" "Evangelical Alliance;" "Archbishop Spalding;" "Home and Foreign Politics;" "Literary Notices and Criticisms."

Cornell University Register for 1873-'4, University Press, Ithaca, N. Y.

American Bibliopolist, September-December, 1873. J. Sabin & Sons, New York.

The *Common School* for January. W. E. Crosby, Davenport, Iowa.

American Bee Journal for January. American Publishing Company, Chicago.

Wisconsin Lumberman for January. *Wisconsin Lumberman* Publishing Company, Milwaukee.

Lumberman's Gazette for December. H. S. Dorr, Bay City, Mich.

Ladies' Own Magazine for January. M. C. Bland & Co., Chicago.

African Repository for January. American Colonization Society, Washington.

Bee-Keepers' Magazine for January. H. A. King & Co., New York.

Literary Items.

Mr. Browning will soon give us another play upon a Greek subject.

—Mrs. Ellet's new work, "The Brides and Widows of the Bible," will not appear until next spring.

—The second and concluding volume of Mr. Serjeant Cox's work on the mechanism of man, entitled "What am I?" will shortly be published in England.

—Mrs. Dahlgren, widow of the Admiral, has translated the Marquis de Chambrun's late book on "The Executive Power in the United States" into English, and it will shortly appear, with an introduction by the Hon. Caleb Cushing.

—It is the testimony of disinterested observers that the sale of books is gradually declining in England. On the other hand, periodicals of all classes find more and more readers.

—The Hartford, subscription book business is on the decline. Out of 12,000 agents who were selling new books the majority are out of employment, and instead of the expected sale of 250,000 copies this season, the total sales have only reached about 60,000.

—Blanchard Jerrold is traveling about the Continent, at work on his promised "Life of Napoleon III.," of which the first volume is to appear in January.

—A Concordance to Shakspeare's Poems, by Mrs. Horace B. Furness, is in the press. Mrs. Furness is the wife of the accomplished editor of the variorum edition of Shakspeare, and her concordance to the poems will be a worthy companion to Mrs. Cowden Clarke's Concordance to Shakspeare's plays.

—A "History of Japan" has been compiled, chiefly from native and official sources, by Mr. F. O. Adams, formerly Acting Minister of Great Britain at Jeddo. The first volume brings the history down to the year 1864.

—A Welsh Anthology, a translation into English of the finest Welsh poems, of course by Mr. John Jenkins, is to be issued in England. Welsh literature enjoys also a "Cambrian Bibliography" of some 800 pages.

—Mr. F. Leypoldt, of the *Publishers' Weekly*, has undertaken the herculean task of printing a "Finding Catalogue" of all American books now in print. Such a work would be more useful to booksellers, libraries, and private collectors of books than any other that could be named. The cost of its publication will be very heavy, the chief item being the great labor of preparation and collecting materials.

—Shakspeare had a pastoral name, a thing quite common in the time when the world of poetry was called Arcadia, and poets were shepherds. Shakspeare's name was *Action*, though he was probably also known as *Melicert*; Spencer was *Colin*; Jonson, *English Horace*; Drayton, *Corydon*, etc.

—The new English culture weekly, to rival the *Athenæum*, absorbs the name as well as the being of the *Academy*, arguing that that title properly denotes "a central organ of sound information and correct taste in intellectual matters," and is, therefore, the best for its purpose. It will be a twenty-page sheet, and the first number makes its appearance with the new year.

—Sir Henry Holland, in his "Recollections," remarked that no poet had ever described the phenomenon of the sun and moon both above the horizon at the hour of sunset. "A Lincolnshire Rector," in *Macmillan's Magazine*, says that Mr. Tennyson has described this sight, and adds that upon his native Lincolnshire marshes he might well have beheld it. These are the lines:

The charming sunset lingered low adown
In the red west;
They sat them down upon the yellow sand,
Between the sun and moon, upon the shore.

—The publishers of *Scribner's Monthly* announce that "The Great South," now running in their magazine, will be continued during the year. The February number will contain the second of the papers called "Glimpses of Texas." The March, April, and May numbers will describe mountain-life in the South. Mr. Edward King, the author, will sketch for us the mountainous regions of Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee. The June number will contain an article upon Missouri, and that for July will consider "The South Carolina Problem—the Epoch of Transition." This series will be profusely illustrated.

—We have had Mark Twain over here lecturing on the "Sandwich Islands" and "Nevada," at the Hanover Square Rooms. He made a great hit at first, but I am afraid has rather overdone it by lecturing every night. We are not much of a lecture-going people, and our public—you remember what Byron said about "hammering a hoarse laugh from a coarse throng"—requires educating to a comprehension of the subtleties of American humor. I recollect hearing one of our most celebrated painters complain that he saw no fun in Artemus Ward, and that "the man evidently didn't see any himself, for he never smiled once."—*London Letter.*

—Wilkie Collins' new novel, "The Dead Alive," is his first American story. A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says of it: "There is plenty of incident and excitement in this one; mysterious disappearance, first-class murder, love, treachery, cowardice, a curry to stimulate the most jaded palate. Mr. Collins has caught some American traits very happily, but he does not yet know the American girl. Save in a certain unconventional fearlessness, his heroine is more English than American. All the characters in this tale seem to me weak, ignoble, or disagreeable, if we accept the pretty, true-hearted, courageous American girl, and the traveling Englishman who fell in love with her. But, as it is in a transplanted English family that the scenes of the drama are enacted, we can forgive Mr. Collins for making them as unlikable as he pleases."

—The report of the Librarian of Congress, Mr. Spofford, is a model of brevity, and yet he says a great deal. The library, on Dec. 1, exhibited 258,752 volumes, and about 48,000 pamphlets, the law department containing 31,190 of the former. Three thousand one hundred and forty-seven books and 2,543 pamphlets have been copyrighted during the year, the whole number of copyrights issued being 15,532. Mr. Spofford wisely urges the passage of the proposed law transferring the registry of trade-marks, labels, etc., to the Patent-Office. The library has again outgrown its space, and we believe none of the plans for a new building submitted by architects under the small offers of remuneration hitherto made have been adopted by the Commission.

—MM. Erckmann-Chatrian are now writing a new serial story, which will shortly appear in *Cassell's Magazine*. It will be entitled "The College Life of Maitre Wablot," and will be based on the adventures of a young collegian during the Louis Philippe era. Here is a sketch of the two best known literary copartners in France: "If one were to judge from appearances, few men are more unlike each other than MM. Erckmann-Chatrian. The latter is of middle height; he is very dark, and his complexion rather swarthy. He looks more like a portrait of Velasquez than like an Alsatian. Erckmann is his physical antithesis. He is a tall and rather bulky man, with a broad, full, smiling face, and eyes sparkling with gayety and joy behind their gold spectacles. His manners are supremely frank and hearty. M. Chatrian is cold, reserved, almost icy in his way; M. Erckmann is as expressive as possible. He may be seen occasionally in a certain brasserie of the Rue du Faubourg Montmartre. He is a joyful companion, a great beer-drinker, and when he leaves the brasserie at night his table is covered with empty chopes, for his absorption of beer, while smoking his large Dutch pipe, recalls Tenier's 'Kermesses.' He is very gay, affable, and kind, and seems profoundly convinced that there is no greater happiness for a man who has worked hard during the day than to converse in the evening with old friends, smoking a large pipe and drinking numerous glasses of fresh Strasburg beer. He is, in truth, just what the reader would imagine him to be from his works. This evening *far niente* in the *brasserie* is his only recreation; but the gravest events would hardly induce him to give it up when 7 o'clock strikes. The writer of these lines remembers how, on the first night of Erckmann-Chatrian's drama, '*Le Juif Polonais*,' he found Erckmann sitting as usual in the *brasserie*. When asked the reason of his absence from the theatre on so important an occasion, Erckmann replied: 'Oh! Chatrian is there; . . . and besides,' he added, smiling, 'I know the drama.'"

Nicæa.

The ancient Nicæa is no more. The town of Iznik marks its site. A correspondent of the London *Times*, in writing about the new railway to be run in that vicinity, says: "The City of Nicæa was founded by Antigonus on the site of the old Helicon, and Nicæa, the wife of Lysimacus, named it after herself. She so enlarged it that it ranked foremost among the cities of ancient Bithynia, and was famous for its beautiful edifices and the opulence of its inhabitants. Here in the year 325, Constantine the Great convoked the Œcumenical Council which condemned the heresy of Arius and framed the Nicene Creed; here the second Œcumenical Council was held in 787, when the Iconoclasts were condemned; and here we see the remnants of a city which, on the occupation of Constantinople by the Latin Emperors, Theodorus Lascaris made the capital of the Nicæan Empire, and which is now a miserable village, sheltering some thirty Greek and about as many Turkish families. Externally, the double walls, majestic gates, and lofty towers of the ancient precinct, still well preserved, would seem to announce a town of great importance, but within all is ruin and decay, deserted and dead. The palaces of the Lascaris, the temples of the Greeks and Romans, even the later mosques built by the Osmanlis at the conquest,—all have disappeared in the general ruin. The situation of this village is, nevertheless, marvelously fine. In front is the glorious Lake Ascanius, 14 miles long by 4 in breadth, and around rise green hills, wooded with forest trees, extending to Olympus, whose snow-capped heights are distinctly visible in the distance. The beauty of the site and prospect would invite one to prolong one's stay and admire the scenery yet awhile; but with Nicæa the healthy climate has also disappeared. Marshy patches have been formed in the neighborhood around, rendering the residence unhealthy, as painfully evidenced by the pallid and squalid looks of the scanty population."

A Mere Matter of Taste.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

A few days since a young lady was invited by a physician to take a buggy ride. The invitation was accepted, and the twain rode out into the country. The physician, who happens to be connected with a medical college now in full blast in this city, suggested to his fair friend that they visit a grave-yard. The lady consented, and when fairly inside the inclosure, the doctor espied the Sexton. Handing over the reins to his companion he alighted from his buggy, and was soon by the side of the grave-digger. After a few minutes' conversation the Doctor returned, and inquired of his female friend if she had any objections to riding back home with a corpse. The lady, nonplused by such a proposition, wanted an explanation, and in reply was told that the Sexton had just sold him a fine subject for his college, which he desired to take home; that if he waited some other college would get it. The astonished lady then blandly remarked that if the body could be put under the seat of the buggy she would have no objections, but that if she had to ride home with her feet resting upon it, she preferred to be excused. The body was not brought in on that trip, but came in an hour or so later. The lady vows that she has taken her last ride with a physician bent on "such horrid expeditions."

NEW CHICAGO.

A British Review of the "Lakeside's" Fire-Anniversary Number.

Our City Pronounced "The Concentrated Essence of Americanism."

And Our People Declared to Be "Not Less Clever and Decided than the Builders of Modern Paris."

From the London Saturday Review.

The second anniversary of the great Chicago conflagration has been celebrated by one of the local magazines, the *Lakeside Monthly*, in a special number containing seventeen papers, every one of which bears a title of this kind: "The Chicago of the Educator," "The Chicago of the Business Man," "The Chicago of the Manufacturer," and so on. In short, we have seventeen special Chicagos considered in a review of the big general Chicago, whose name has already been so widely "advertised" (as the inhabitants themselves say) by the remarkable rapidity of its growth and the suddenness of its destruction.

What the United States are to the rest of the world, Chicago is to the United States. It is the

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF AMERICANISM.

The peculiar state or temper of the human mind in which material growth and extension are its only objects, and all its forces are concentrated with the utmost intensity on these, has never been so perfectly developed as in the United States; and if we were asked what city in that country showed that temper in its most energetic form, we might possibly think of Boston or New York, but should certainly relinquish them for Chicago. Just as the United States are the newest of great nations, so Chicago is the newest of great cities; and as the States look forward to an almost indefinite increase of wealth and population in the future, so Chicago expects in its own mind to become the

BIGGEST AND RICHEST CITY ON EARTH.

In this condition of temper and feeling, it is not surprising that we should hear a good deal of exultation. A people very busy and prosperous, and just enough educated to be capable of reading and writing incessantly about itself in a multitude of cheap periodical publications, is sure to develop a continual supply of brag. Such a people is very much in a condition that is known to us by specimens in our own country, the condition of the clever and active Manchester or Bradford man who, beginning with nothing but native strength and ability, and a very little elementary education, fights his way to a brilliant material success, and naturally looks back upon his career with a self-complacency that expresses itself in boasting.

AMERICAN BRAG

has been long quite familiar to us, and we imagine that there must be a use for it, that it must have been ordained amongst the inscrutable intentions of nature. It acts no doubt as a stimulus, and keeps the Americans well up to their work. The Americans are like very strong boys who are always wanting to show off their strength, and who look upon every piece of physical labor to be done as an opportunity for athletic display. We really believe that when Chicago was burned down the inhabitants inwardly chuckled over the calamity as the finest possible opportunity for proving to the world the pluck and energy that was in them. The building of a new city was a match against time. So they set to work as if they had made bets with all other cities that they would rebuild Chicago in a couple of years, and they labored all along with the idea that they were watched by the whole world.

The Chicago papers of the *Lakeside Monthly* begin with a poem by Mr. B. F. Taylor, imitated in some degree from Macaulay's manner, but decidedly above the average of magazine verses. Mr. Taylor had rather a perilous kind of subject to deal with, for it is difficult to do the tremendous in poetry when there is hardly a refuge in anything else, and this writer, we should imagine from his graceful beginning, would have done more justice to a quieter theme. Here is the

CENTRAL PASSAGE OF THE POEM,

in which the conflagration is described but with rather incongruous imagery:

The stately piles of polished stone were shattered into sand,
And madly drove the dread simoom, and snowed them on the land,
And rained them till the sea was red, and scorched the wings of prayer!
Like thistle-down ten thousand homes went drifting through the air,
And dumb Dismay walked hand in hand with frozen-eyed Despair!

The thunder of the fiery surf rolled human accents dumb;
The trumpet's clangour died away a wild bee's drowsy hum,
And breakers beat the empty world that rumbled like a drum.
O cities of the silent land! O Graceland and Rosehill,
No tombs without their tenantry? the pale host sleeping still?
Your marble thresholds dawning red with holocaustal glare
As if the waking Angel's foot were set upon the stair!

There is a very sensible paper by Mr. John F. Binckley, called "The Chicago of the Thinker," in which the writer really does try to think out certain interesting questions about Chicago which suggest themselves to an intellectual inhabitant. He says that "it is the prevalent practice to ascribe the development of Chicago to the uncommon enterprise of spirit of its inhabitants," and he then immediately inquires whether there is a constitutional difference of character between the Chicagoans and the inhabitants of smaller towns in the Northwest equal to the difference in the size of the towns they live in. The answer is that "when a man is known to be from the Northwest, there is little about him to show whether he lives in Chicago or elsewhere." And then come some observations about one point in Chicago character which are

WELL WORTH QUOTING AT LENGTH:

> Perhaps if any characteristic of Chicago is personal enough to strike a stranger, it is the settled mental habit of taking ulterior good for granted—a business optimism in which solicitude is reserved for particular expedients, and not indulged upon comprehensive doubts, or the sometimes startling possibilities that generalizations foretell. Were a Philadelphian to experience conviction that manufacturing was to become unprofitable in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, nothing could rescue his peace of mind from destruction. But if a Chicagoan could be convinced of a time when grain and live-stock would no longer seek his market, I think he would accept the event with composure, trusting, with tranquil confidence, that by the time it should come other and better trade would occupy their place.

Mr. Binckley, however, is convinced that this is "a matter of superinduced habit, not of temperament." He considers this faith in a good future as the result of an unexceptionably favorable experience. It took some time to imbue the Chicago people with this trustfulness. It is true that land was sold dear, or withheld from sale when it would have fetched high prices; in the early period of the city's prosperity; but Mr. Binckley does not think that this proved the foresight of the landholders, only the disposition to make as much as possible out of what seemed to them the folly of eager enthusiasts. Even down to 1857 there remained something of the

STOLIDITY OF THE EARLY SETTLERS.

The ground had been appropriated as early as the beginning of this century, but the hydrographic schemes on which the future of the place depended do not seem to have awakened the interest of the settlers. In 1830 an official came to lay out a town in the interest of the canal, yet the event "seems to have made no impression until immigrants came from the East, seeking so promising a site." From this year dates the beginning of speculation at Chicago, though not yet of any healthy trade:

> The rapid influx of emigrants, the Government work on the harbor, the location of a public land office, the presence of laborers on the harbor and canal, and the incursion from older communities of scores of adventurers, awakened not a spirit of enterprise, but of sheer speculation. For years nothing was produced for sale; and supplies from the East, even including flour, were paid for out of the proceeds of extortion upon strangers, or with money and goods unconscionably got from the Indians on occasion of their receiving annuities or in traffic. More than once legislative interference was requisite for moderating hotel charges and the like. The inhabitants held the future of their own town in such contempt that the wharf rights and school lands, worth $100,000,000 to-day, were sold and bought for a few nominal thousands, the former as late as 1835, and probably never paid for at that; the supposed necessity consisting of the equally significant fact that the town, then with a population of 4,000, and no considerable municipal debt, had not a public credit for $2,000. In 1836 the port of Buffalo received 1,250,000 bushels of wheat, including 1,000 brought from a petty town across the lake in Michigan; and yet even the experiment of a few bags by lake to Buffalo was not ventured on for two years later, without which the Chicago business mind could not comprehend the opportunity. To be sure the next year (1839) witnessed that the experiment warranted the trade, if it did not amaze the experimenters, and it went on until last year it was nearly 100,000,000 bushels of grain.

Even in 1851, when the population was already 30,000, Chicago supplied herself with water by means of an engine of twenty-five horse-power, and the contractor was to receive no profit for ten years but the excess power of that engine Nobody had the least confidence in the future, and the people would not listen to projects which were based upon an anticipated increase of population. In 1849 there

WAS NO GAS IN THE PLACE.

Mr. Binckley affirms that "a less enterprising population have seldom been found in America than that of Chicago, until a series of the most unique and irresistible constraints that ever flattered an undeserving people had made the city great." It was a people "dull, unspiritual, and strong, conditioned so as to be necessitated to execute the ideas and participate the hopes of a more fertile, polished, and luminous people." There occurred "a kind of translation of one man's ideas into another man's motives." This resulted from "the extraordinary fact that the policy of Eastern enterprise involved as an incident, at national expense, the creation of a harbor, the digging of a canal, and the endowment of a great railroad, and the building of vast plexus of railroads by private enterprise, all tributary to a place having not the least aspiration for greatness." Mr. Binckley has some exceedingly interesting observations on the influence of the first inhabitants of Chicago, showing how it has maintained itself to this day in various habits and customs which, being already established in the little town that was called Chicago, have perpetuated themselves in the great city. We are glad to observe that he sees

HOW NECESSARY CULTURE IS

to the life of such a city as Chicago is now rapidly becoming. Perhaps he is even too severe upon its present deficiencies in this respect. European experience proves two things which ought to be a consolation for every inhabitant of Chicago who has aspirations in this direction. It proves that culture does not establish itself firmly just at first in an enterprising trading community, and it proves also that any town that is very rich and populous, and inhabited by men of European blood, is sure to have a cultivated society in it before long. The misfortune is that the cultivated class should be so much apart and have so little influence on the general public of the place, especially on the wealthiest traders. We do not doubt that Chicago is sure to become, in the course of a generation or two, as cultivated a place as Manchester is now; that is to say, there will exist some cultivated groups of citizens in the place, and a few public buildings for the three great divisions of culture—a library for literature, a museum for science, and a gallery for art.

BUT THE BULK OF THE COMMUNITY

will resist culture there as it does in Manchester. The merchants and manufacturers and their wives may have a kindly feeling towards culture, and be willing to do something for it (and even this is hoping a good deal, for there is apt to be some jealousy of cultivated people); but they are not likely to see culture otherwise than from the outside, or to have that perfect and true sympathy with it which is only possible for those who really have a share in it. No one can have a share in culture without long-sustained intellectual labor, and it is difficult for men who are occupied in trade, and for women who are occupied in the duties or pleasures of a vulgar existence, to set to work strenuously for the improvement of their minds. Even in great capitals, although the society there has the advantage of external polish and refinement from the presence during a part of the year of the national aristocracy, the really cultivated people are a few little groups who have not very much influence on the general mass of the inhabitants. We have all possible means of culture in London, yet how many well-to-do Londoners live without making the least use of them!

There is a paper in this series by Dr. Powers, the well-known Episcopalian clergyman, in which he expresses

A SIMILAR DESIRE FOR CULTURE,

more especially of an artistic kind:—

> While the reconstruction of Chicago is such a marvel, it cannot be denied that its esthetic aspect is dispiriting. The city, as a city, does not wear the crown that her position and resources would seem to entitle her to. No one can view her magnitude and business, or read the truthful descriptions of her material greatness given in the present number of the *Lakeside*, without a sense of incongruity and disproportion. She does not lack brain, but symmetry. She is brawny, ill-balanced, almost grotesque, with all her splendor. The city does not suggest cultivation and refinement; but immense material energy.

Whilst fully sharing the desire which Dr. Powers expresses for a better esthetic culture in Chicago, we think that he cannot reasonably expect much more for the present than what the place has already attained to. He says that "the idea of art, of a great multitude, seems to be limited to fine tailoring, upholstery, and crockery." All this is very natural; it is not quite satisfactory, but it is quite in accordance with the usual habits and tendencies of human nature. A prosperous business community likes tailoring, upholstery, and crockery, and likes to see its wealth reflected in these things. Even when it begins to buy pictures and engravings it likes to

SEE SOMETHING FOR ITS MONEY.

The art that it most enjoys is highly finished handicraft, such as the gilding and painting on a pretty dinner-service, or the clever painting of a fine carriage. We think that Dr. Powers gives an example of good taste to his fellow-citizens when he objects to the modern American custom of arranging shops and counting-houses in such enormous palatial blocks. They have considerable grandeur, no doubt, but, as Dr. Powers judiciously observes, they interfere with the effect of the real public buildings, which are dwarfed by them. There is scarcely a church in Europe which would not be either dwarfed or at least considerably injured by the immediate neighborhood of a block like the new Sherman House of Chicago. It would do harm even to the loftiest cathedral.

THERE ARE SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS

in the paper on education by Mr. Leander Stone. The value of school buildings and their furniture is nearly $1,300,000. There are fifty-one buildings, and between 500 and 600 teachers, with an actual attendance of 35,000 pupils. The Bible has been removed from the public schools of Cincinnati and St. Louis, but is still read in those of Chicago, the teachers being "careful to select such portions as are not controverted by any body of Christian people; and up to the present time no serious objection has been raised to this course." Besides the children in the public schools, there are more than 14,000 in private educational institutions. Then there are medical schools, a law school, and a university. Notwithstanding all this rich provision for education, there would still, however, be room for the action of a School Board, as 28,000 children ought to be in school, and are not. "But this," says Mr. Stone, "though a large number, should be considered in connection with the fact that, in the bustle and whirl of our great commercial activity, very many children are removed from school and put to work as soon as they obtain a knowledge of the most elementary branches."

Mr. Stone tells us that all the places of worship, without exception, that were destroyed by the great fire have been rebuilt, or are in process of rebuilding, in a manner very superior to their former style. This is what always happens after destruction by fire, when a community is wealthy enough to seize the occasion. Men seek in the improvement a sort of

COMPENSATION FOR THEIR LOSS,

and find a satisfaction in reflecting that, if a great misfortune has deprived them of what they had before, at least they have improved their condition by erecting in its place a structure either more useful and commodious or else more in accordance with their ideal. It is natural that when all the "business blocks" are re-erected on a scale of unprecedented magnificence, the churches must be larger and handsomer than they were before. For reasons already given, all public buildings in a city like Chicago, where the "business blocks" are so imposing, have a difficult part to sustain, and need both size and beauty, but size especially. Different writers agree in telling us that there is an unusual degree of mutual respect and forbearance among the sects of Chicago. It is said "that Chicago contains the most liberal orthodox and the most orthodox liberal clergy and people to be found anywhere in the world."

Under the head

"THE CHICAGO OF THE BUSINESS-MAN,"

Mr. Sheahan tells us that there is a Clearing-House to which go daily the checks given in the course of ordinary business, and whilst they do not represent the entire expenditure in buying and selling, any increase or decrease in this volume indicates the increase and decrease of the general buying and selling in the daily trade of Chicago. Comparing a period in 1872—namely, from the week ending May 5, to the week ending Sept. 20, inclusively—with the corresponding period in 1873, we have the following figures, which are interesting as evidence, in a very compressed form, of the amount of business done and the proportionate increase:—

1872......................................$489,794,329
1873......................................[illegible]

Chicago is a great centre of

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

It supplies 700 different country editors with newspapers printed on one side, leaving the other blank for the local news. Thirty monthly magazines are published in Chicago, and the daily papers appear also in other forms, three times a week or weekly. There are very large morning and evening journals, with very long telegraphic dispatches, and the wonder is how the Americans absorb such a huge supply of periodical literature of all kinds. Another American peculiarity is the great amount of good hotel accommodation. There are forty of what are called "principal" hotels (we know not how many others), and these forty offer more than 5,000 rooms amongst them.

We are sorry we have not space for more details about Chicago, its tunnels far out under the lake to get pure water, its vast system of sewers, its river whose current was actually *reversed* and made to flow from the lake instead of into it for sanitary reasons, its great number of railways, its docks, wide streets, good lighting, smooth pavements, tramways, manufactures. In all the practical setting-up of a great modern city, the Chicagoans have proved themselves

NOT LESS CLEVER AND DECIDED

than the builders of modern Paris. We can readily excuse a little boasting, which is natural under the circumstances, whilst it does nobody any harm, and we heartily wish the people of Chicago a long enjoyment of the fine new buildings they have just erected, and prosperity in the future to add indefinitely to their number.

THE SERVANT QUESTION.

Letter from a "Girl."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The writer of a communication in last Sunday's TRIBUNE was very wroth because the wages of some women's husbands are insufficient to pay the common wages girls are getting now. But how in the world can the girls help that? If a woman of the class spoken of can't afford to keep a girl, she must, in spite of her high feelings, awkwardness, laziness, or whatever it is, get along without, just as well as she must do without a sealskin cloak, silk dress, or anything else, high out of her reach, that her poetical soul might suggest.

It cannot be denied that the writer seems to be somewhat selfish, and surely a little bit of a tyrant. She appears to think that the girls ought to do the dirty kitchen-work that more highly-cultivated tastes and inherited prejudices naturally shrink from. No one can doubt, after hearing this, that she considers the employer as a higher being, one of a superior race, who has a right to have a servant whose duty it is to serve her and do her bidding with the greatest alacrity and obedience, only for the honor and pleasure of serving her. It is a beautiful dream, but it won't work in real life.

But, after all, the writer says that, with modern improvements, housekeeping is not very hard. Why don't poor housekeepers, then, knock all such high-flown notions out of their heads, replace them with common sense, roll up their sleeves, go right to work, earn the wages and freedom they envy the laborer, and get the benefit of the fresh air and exercise they allow the girl in running to and fro from the grocer's? It would do them good and cost nothing, and they would, at the same time, show the world that they were not as lazy as they have been taken to be, and, last and best, that they still loved their husbands, and had not forgotten their marriage-vow, to take those husbands for better or worse, and help them to carry the heavy burdens they are staggering under.

The only sound point in the article is where it speaks about the girls 'aping their mistresses' attire. Shame, shame, girls! why don't you let your mistress wash and turn her alpaca and keep her other fashionable inventions for herself? She can't afford to take out a patent. It is a shameful and uncalled-for infringement when you can buy dresses, of the latest Paris fashion, in every store in the city.

At last, I will take the liberty to tell the writer why girls sometimes hire out, but don't come back: It is because they are so keen-sighted that they will take in the situation at a glance; and their Golden Rule is, "If you have to work, work for those who have plenty, and not for gilded poverty. The latter will cheat you out of your wages, and give you poor and insufficient food." I am, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

MISS HELP.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.

Another.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The author of an article in last Sunday's TRIBUNE tells us that a man with a moderate income, say $1,000 or $1,200 a year, cannot support a family and pay a servant such high wages. I agree with her on that point, nor is it to be expected that Charles or Augustus, who is a bookkeeper in a dry-goods or other store, or follows some similar occupation, shall ape the style of his employers by having servants to wait on himself and wife. If a woman cannot afford this luxury out of her husband's income, then why insist on playing the grand madame? It costs her $182 a year, and she is forced to live on a great deal lower figure. Is this servant to blame for this lamentable folly? Her labor justly entitles her to whatever amount she can sell it for; and sometimes it is cheap at any price, when she is subjected to the caprices and arrogance of upstart masters and mistresses. If the wife of a poor man wants to remedy her financial affairs, why not retrench and save that $182, do her own work, attend to her household, and devote her time to her family interests; and not waste the precious moments in a crusade against the servant-girl.

But she will say: "We are not all housekeepers born. It takes time to become perfect in the art of housekeeping. It would take an eternity for some of us to learn to tolerate its disgusting details: handling raw meat, dabbling in greasy dish-water, putting our hands to an unclean floor, or scrubbing soiled linen." Yet she wants her servants to do this, and for a miserable pittance. Has the servant no refined feelings? Does the necessity of her labor for a livelihood take away her repugnance to unpleasant orders or filthy dish-water. Are all her senses to be absorbed in the one theme of another's household? Is she but to be the scavenger of another's family? Yes, it is expected that she will do all this, and for a miserable remuneration, and that is too much. Surely, the laborer is worthy of his hire.

But it is said that the maid fares better than the mistress. At $3.50 a week—a most exorbitant salary—the maid has at the end of the year $182 for clothing, pleasure, or to do as she pleases with. Has she not earned it honestly? Is it not the just reward of her labors? And yet fault is found, and it is said that the mistress should have at least an equal amount allowed her for the same purposes of comfort and enjoyment. It is also remarked that it is natural to suppose that the mistress may have certain expenses in regard to her outer adornment which the maid is not obliged to copy, and which sometimes she burlesques. It would seem from the tone of this that the servant must not adorn her person; she must have no taste in the choice of her wardrobe; she must wear the badge of servitude. That she performs her various duties is not sufficient; there must be some barrier, some distinguishing line, drawn between mistress and maid, when often the latter is the superior of the former both in person and manners.

Now, if certain housekeepers have to undergo all this insufferable agony and toil of making over, washing, and trimming their old alpaca dresses, remodeling their last winter's bonnet, and renovating their husband's threadbare overcoats, I will offer a balm to heal their wounded spirits. Let them have nothing more to do with those horrid servant-girls; let them do their own work, as their mothers, in many cases, used to do, and avoid imitating the style of their more fortunate neighbors; and the time may come when, with an increase of salary and good sense, they may be placed in position to do us full justice.

A SERVANT-GIRL.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.

And Still Another.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There are people who try to put on airs, call their help servants, etc., and have nothing to do it with. If they think it is not very hard to wash and iron, scrub floors, clean pots, and worst of all, be considered inferior simply because of doing such labor, just let them try it themselves after they get home from their day's labor of measuring off three-quarters of a yard of ribbon and 5 cents' worth of tape, etc., etc., work that belongs entirely to girls. Let men get work fit for them. You're none too good to take care of the children, put them to bed, clean up your kitchen one evening, do your ironing the next, and make yourself generally useful, as you are too poor to give a girl the usual wages.

There is talk about men having a wife and four or five children, who have nothing to wear, as if the poor girls were to blame for it, and consequently ought to work for less wages. Now, I'm a country-girl, brought up where folks don't live for the sake of putting on airs, with nothing to do it on. There are a great many good girls who are unfortunate, or else prefer to earn their own living, and it is their privilege to go where they can do the best. As far as my observation goes, girls stay where they get pleasant places. As regards people who change girls every week or so, I generally think there is a screw loose somewhere.

In reference to the statements about days gone by, when there were less conveniences, allow me to simply say that girls work just as hard now as they ever did; so do housekeepers themselves,—in a different way, of course. There is more style to keep up,—more changes to make. I have seen the wealthiest families, but have never seen any one who was idle; they all have their work to do. The Americans are not an idle people by any means.

Thank God! this is a free country, and we are all at liberty to do as we please, or, in other words, do the best we can. My motto is, "Live and let live."

COUNTRY GIRL.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.

FLOTOW.

A Talk with the Composer of "Martha."

From the Berlin Tribune.

No opera has ever been more popular than Flotow's "Martha." Since 1849, when it first appeared, it has been performed upward of 1,000 times, at all the great theatres of the world; and it still is a perfect gold mine for its composer, who derives from it alone, aside from his other operas, an income of at least 20,000 florins a year.

Frederick von Flotow has always been a favorite child of fortune. Although nothing more than an amateur in 1845, and, in effect, a mere stripling, his first operatic venture, "Alessandro Stradella," proved so thorough a success that his name was at once ranked among the foremost operatic composers of Europe. At the age of 28, he was hailed as a peer by Meyerbeer, Auber, and Rossini; and his beautiful opera rapidly made the tour of the world.

His next composition, "Martha," made him the most popular of his brethren among the operatic composers of Europe. It had 200 successive representations at the Opera Comique, in Paris, and soon became a favorite with the opera-goers of all civilized nations. The younger son of a Mecklenburg nobleman, whose patrimony consisted of a few sterile acres, saw suddenly flowing into his coffers tantiemes such as had not been even paid to the renowned composer of "Robert le Diable" and "William Tell." Airs from "Martha" were played at every concert; they were drummed and sung by young boarding-school misses, and whistled by the street-boys in all great cities of the world.

I remember seeing Flotow, at the first performance of "Martha," in his native city of Rostock, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin. He was then a handsome youth, looking younger, indeed, than he really was. The applause bestowed upon him by his fellow-citizens evidently delighted him beyond measure. He blushed to the roots of his hair when the enthusiastic audience called him, at the end of the performance, before the curtain.

A few days ago I saw him again. It was in his beautiful chateau Prienitz, near Linz, in Austria. I was startled at the change which twenty-four years had produced in his appearance. He looked like an old, broken-down man, although he is but little over 60. His hair was entirely white, and he was bent down like an octogenarian.

He recognized me by my Mecklenburg dialect, and, as soon as I had seated myself by his side, told me that he regretted nothing so much as that he had left his dear native country and settled among strangers.

"Why do you not return to Mecklenburg?" I ventured to ask. "I am sure everybody there will receive you with open arms."

"No, no," he replied, firmly; "you do not know what might happen. Look at this," and he produced a ponderous epistle. "This is a letter from the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, Frederick Francis, who withdraws from me the appointment of Grand Ducal *maitre de chapelle*, because I married the sister of my divorced wife! Oh, the hypocrisy of these fellows on their petty thrones!"

I durst not say anything on this painful subject. For ten years past this unfortunate event has cast a gloom over Flotow's life. He has been most severely censured for his second marriage. But what are the facts? When scarcely old enough to know his own mind, Frederick von Flotow was induced by his parents to marry a young girl who was secretly affianced to another. Their wedded life was wretched in the extreme. They parted by mutual consent. Flotow's present wife idolizes her gifted husband, and he is happy with her. Nevertheless, he is ostracized in aristocratic circles.

He knit his massive brow as he continued complaining of how people had recently treated him. "I have led," he said, "my whole life long a most laborious existence. If I have won successes, they were due above all things to hard work, to unremitting toil. The score of 'Martha' I rewrote four times before I allowed it to be played; and I have been still more painstaking with my subsequent operas. And what has been the result? Pecuniarily, I have no reason to complain; for, although I am not rich, I am comfortably situated, and certainly richer than any of my ancestors have been for many years past. But what a life of disappointments I have recently had to lead. Will you believe that the Parisians, who were once my most ardent admirers, have completely ostracized me? I have my new opera, 'Haida,' ready for the stage. I am free to say it is quite equal to any of my previous productions. And yet, not a manager in Paris dares to perform it, because I am a German. It is tabooed in Berlin, because my Grand Duke of Mecklenburg hates me; and in Vienna because the Emperor of Germany will not permit its performance in Berlin. Has any modern composer ever been so unfortunate?"

"Why not start your new opera in London?" I interrupted.

"No, no, my friend," replied Herr von Flotow, "you don't understand that. A new opera, to succeed in London, must first have been given in Paris. Listen," he added, going to the open piano in his room, "and tell me what you think of these melodies."

And he began to run his fingers over the ivory keys with wonderful mastership, playing new and delightful airs.

"Are these melodies pretty?" he asked.

"Pretty!" I replied, "they are enchanting! Better than 'Martha.'"

And yet he cannot get this opera performed! Such are conventional and national prejudices.

Herr von Flotow has three children by his second wife, who herself is an eminent pianist. He leads at Prienitz the life of a hermit, going but rarely to Vienna. His tenants are greatly attached to him, on account of his kindness to them.

During my long conversation with him, I heard Herr von Flotow pass some curious opinions on the other great composers of the day.

"Meyerbeer," he said, "was incomparably the greatest of them all. Rossini ruined himself by writing too much. Bellini was a musical confectioner, producing excellent sweetmeats. Donizetti would have been very great had he not been an Italian. Wagner is grand, but often too terrible. Verdi was very promising, but had deteriorated of late. Ambroise Thomas was an imitator of Adam. Gounod had made a great mistake to write anything after 'Faust.' He should have taken warning by Auber's example."

All this was well said, extremely caustic, but not always just. Herr von Flotow had evidently been soured by what he considers his bitter disappointments. He is a spoiled child of Dame Fortune. The slightest mishaps make him angry.

Upon leaving the chateau, I caught a glimpse of Frau von Flotow. She is a portly, good-looking lady of 40. Her serene face does not indicate in any way that she is conscious of the trouble she has caused her illustrious husband. And yet he is smarting under it, and to me it seems more than probable that his days are numbered. He looks certainly very old and broken down.

The Conviction of a Communist.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette* relates the following thrilling scene at a recent trial: A woman named Vrecq had been arrested for selling matches which had no stamp. She was about to be discharged, for the offense was not grave, when the last witness was introduced. She was a woman named Ledau. When she was told she was summoned to prove that Vrecq had sold a match-box which was not stamped, she stepped back, and, placing her hands akimbo, stared at Vrecq, and yelled: "What! 'tis only for selling matches that I am summoned to give evidence against that woman! Selling matches! Why, don't you know who that woman is? Don't you know that she is the potato-frier of Rue d'Allemagne, who was *vivandiere* of the 170th battalion of National Guards during La Commune, when she wore a General's hat, covered with fine feathers?" Vrecq yelled: "You are a liar!" "I'm a liar? It is a lie that you were vivandiere? It is a lie that you burned all—ay, Madame, *all*—the houses of Rue Royale? It is a lie that you, with your revolver, shot down a gendarme, who implored you to spare his life for the sake of his wife and children? It is a lie that you called him 'carrion,' and shot him down, and that you were covered with his blood? It is no lie, Madame, for I was there, and saw you—saw you with these two eyes—assassin, Communarde!" Like a tiger bounding on his quarry, Vrecq leaped on Ledau; but the policemen had been watching the former, and they at once caught her. She yelled, she raved, she writhed, she foamed at the mouth. All was of no avail; the policemen held her firmly. The archives of the police were searched, and her photograph, representing her in all the splendor of a Communard vivandiere, was soon found. Denial was impossible.

A LABOR-SAVING INVENTION.

Monsieur Peque's Patent Self-Raking, Stem-Winding, Breech-Loading, Seven-Octave, Non-Explosive, Automatic Urchin Chastiser and Combined Hair-Comb, Editorial Protector, and Hash-Cutter.

G. W. Peque, in the La Crosse Liberal Democrat.

This is an age of invention, and there is no knowing what a day may bring forth. Prominent educators have for years racked their brains and consumed midnight oil to devise some method whereby the youthful student, the urchin with thick-soled pantaloons, could be chastised as the gravity of his offense might demand, without inflicting a more severe punishment upon the lady teacher's hand than upon the child. Previous to the invention of this machine, Principals of schools have wept to see their assistants go around with their arms in a sling from the effects of punishing scholars. In many instances, excellent teachers, who loved their calling, have been compelled to resign their positions and get married, because they had too much on their hands. The matter has been discussed at the various institutes, and it had been almost decided to adopt capital punishment instead of the time-honored taking across the knee, when the inventor of this machine stepped in, and by the simple device above illustrated, he saved the lives of many valuable young ones. The heart of the inventor was touched at seeing a frail school ma'am with her right hand swelled up to the size of a canvas ham, from agitating a boy who had wickedly placed a piece of clapboard inside of his trouserloons, when he knew that the teacher was on the war-path after him. He was a bad boy, and will probably fetch up in Congress. The teacher was weeping, and saying she would be cussed if she didn't run that boy through a threshing-machine before she got through with him. The idea at once struck the inventor that a machine could be constructed that would tan the jacket, as it were, of the young Modoc, and you see the result of careful thought and study in the machine before you as a spanking-machine.

What a change! Instead of dreading the task of punishing scholars, and shivering at the prospect of blistered hands, the teacher can enjoy the performance, and look forward to the hour for doing the day's spanking with a feeling of pleasure and gladness, and the frown formerly stereotyped on the face of the average school-ma'am gives place to an angelic smile. She seats herself at the instrument, with a dime novel in her hand, after placing the condemned urchins in a row within reach of the hoisting apparatus, or ice-tongs; she smiles, touches the snatch-brake with her foot, and the doomed urchin is launched into—if not into eternity, he will think so before that hand lets up on him. With a smile playing over her features she works her tiny hoof, and the avenging hand descends, the boy says his "Now I lay me," and the old machine works as though endowed with life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. (Care should be taken not to work the machine too rapid at first, as it may make it hot for the boy. Or it might telescope his *spinal meningitis*, with fatal results. Any teacher can work it all right after perchance killing a few scholars of the cheaper kind.) It will only take a moment of treading to make any boy sorry he enlisted, when he can be dropped, and the next can be snatched. A whole school can be spanked up in fifteen minutes, if the teacher is anything of a treader. We make different sized machines, suitable for the primary department, the intermediate, the high school, and mechanics are at work constructing one of huge proportions for the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, to be used on unruly members of that party.

The ease with which this machine can be changed from one thing to another will convince the reader that it is almost human. It will remind one of a politician every time it changes. To change it from a spanking-machine to a self-raker, all you have to do is to unscrew the "hand," remove it, and screw on a fine comb, change hands with the boy, and proceed to search for things that live and move, and have a being, and bite boys' heads. This will tend to relieve mothers of much searching investigation, as the school-teacher can, by simply moving her feet, keep the heads of all the children free from the festive bug that at times makes life a burden. Don't you see?

Every editor in the land will thank us on his bended knees for the invention, as it solves a problem that had disturbed the minds of the knights of the scissors for many generations, viz.: How to exterminate the exchange fiend, the man who steals exchanges when you are busy writing. The editor can have a machine sitting in his office. In place of the hand of Providence, we screw on a cast-iron fist weighing 700 pounds. If you desire to simply maim the fiend for life, you work the treadle mildly, and merely mash his eye out, and italicize his nose, and break his jaw-bone. But if he is an old offender, and you want to make an example of him, you keep treading, and the pile-driver will come down on him like a President on a Liberal Postmaster, and break every bone in his body, and flatten him as thin as one of Colfax's vindications.

To transform the machine into a hash-cutter is is only necessary to unjoint the hand and put in its place an ordinary chopping-knife, and set the machine to running. (Of course it is understood that the boy should be removed and a piece of beef hoisted in his place, unless you are fond of boy hash.) We have testimonials from some of the best hotels in the State, where our machine has been used as a hash-cutter, and they all unite in pronouncing it the most successful aid to the dissemination of meat that has lost its charm for boarders that they ever saw. Only one accident has occurred thus far. At a Madison hotel the proprietor had been chastising one of the dining-room girls with the machine, and stepped out to see a man, leaving the girl hoisted on the ice-tongs. The cook took the machine to cut some meat for hash, and forgot to take the girl down, and she was cut finer than mustard-seed. One of the boarders was the first to discover the tragedy. He got a piece of earring on his plate, and immediately gave the alarm, but it was too late. The funeral was largely attended. These accidents need not occur if the manipulator of the machine uses ordinary caution.

There is no end to the different uses to which the machine can be put. Anything that requires a strong horizontal motion can be done better by machinery, and this machine will fill a want long felt. But it is as an urchin-chastiser that its principal merit lies, and in which its owners expect to amass a fortune. It is not only in the school-room that the machine can be utilized, but in the family. Any family that has thirty-five or forty children can make a machine pay for itself in a year, and the work can be done much more satisfactorily. Where families are smaller several can club together and own one in partnership, and one can be appointed to chastise a whole neighborhood. The invention of this machine opens a field for the unemployed by which they can make a good living. Those female book agents can buy a machine and mount it on a wheelbarrow, and go about from house to house, doing jobs that any mother would be glad to pay a quarter to get off her hands.

As Mr. A. Johnson said of the Constitution, we leave the machine in your hands, and individually and collectively wish you a happy New Year.

HUMOR.

The Western girl who is said to have spelled euchre "you-cur," was evidently thinking of the bow-wow-ers.

—By shooting a wood-pile thief with salt a Wisconsin woman preserved her wood and put the thief in a frightful pickle.

—Scotch keeper (to young sportsman)—"Ye hae shot a boy." Young Sportsman—"Good heavens! Is it possible? What shall I do?" Keeper (immovable)—"Gie him a shullin."

—"Uncle James, won't you perform some of those juggling tricks for us to night that you learned in China?" "No, my dear, I'm not in the vein." "What vein, uncle?" "Why, the juggler vein, of course."

—Absurd but Common Advice—What is the use of saying: "Hit one of your own sighs." It is bad enough to have to heave one, but you can't hit it.

—"The bearer of an important temperance communication to this paper yesterday," says an exchange, "was industriously chewing coffee."

—The Philadelphia *Star* thinks that genuine love is played out. Humph! The old sinner ought to travel through Michigan and see the sparkle of the eyes as two lovers hold the same peppermint lozenge between their teeth.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—A young man out in search of his father's lost pig, near Scranton, Pa., accosted an Irishman along the road with "Have you seen a stray pig about here?" "Faith," said Pat, "and how could I tell a stray pig from another?"

—A boy was passing through the cars on the Erie Railroad the other morning with an illustrated copy of "Nothing to Wear." A lady remarked, "I suppose that takes off the ladies?" "No," said a gentleman, "it takes off their dresses." "Then," rejoined the lady, "it is quite proper that a stripling should sell it."

—The Glasgow (Ky.) *Times* is responsible for the following: "An old darkey was riding a blind horse, the other day, with his wife behind him; a fellow on the roadside sung out, 'Hallo, old fellow, I see you have got your aunty up.' 'Yes, I've done mor'n dat—I've straddled the blind,' said the old sportsman, with a clever grin."

—Bad to Worse—Blind Man—"Ah! Mr Evins, I ain't heerd you pass this sum time—I fear'd you was laid up with your roomeytis." Mr. Evins—"Worse nor that, John—worse nor that! The wife went an' found me a job o' wark!"

—A love-smitten gentleman, after conversing awhile with a lady on the subject of matrimony, concluded at last with the emphatic question, "Will you have me?" "I am very sorry to disappoint you," replied the lady, "and hope my refusal will not give you pain; but I must answer 'no.'" "Well, well, that will do," said her philosophical lover; "*and now suppose we change the subject.*"

—Mrs. Livermore is now lecturing against the evils of tight-lacing. She is quite right. If a girl wants her waist squeezed she ought to employ some reliable young man for the purpose. Our experience is, that no young man with any pretentions to reliability would, when thus employed, for a single moment neglect his business.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—Said a Professor in a college to a notorious laggard who was once, for a wonder, promptly in his place at morning prayers at the appointed time, "I marked you, sir, as punctual this morning. What is your excuse?" "S-s-sick, sir, and couldn't sleep," was the reply.

—A missionary among the freedmen in Tennessee, after relating to some little colored children the story of Ananias and Sapphira, asked them why God does not strike everybody dead that tells a lie, when one of the least in the room quickly answered, "Because there wouldn't be anybody left."

—A man who had been married about six months was yesterday finding fault with the prices at the City Hall Market, saying that he couldn't understand how it was. They used to figure, as he sat with his arm around her waist of a Sunday night, that a pound of sugar, two ounces of tea, two pounds of meat, half a peck of potatoes, and ten pounds of flour, represented by $2.50 cash, would run them a week, but the fact was he used up $15 per week, and was then hungry half the time.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—A man sauntered into one of our apothecary shops the other morning, and after spending a few moments looking into the show-cases, and turning a piece of toothpick several times in his mouth, startled the clerk with the question: "What's good to cure poisoning?" "What kind of poisoning," asked the clerk. "Well, laudanum poisoning," says the stranger. "You see the old woman took a couple of teaspoonfuls of laudanum, and I kinder thought I'd better drop in to a pill-shop and see what's good for her" (all this in a drawling voice). "Here, John," shouted the clerk, "put up a strong emetic as quick as you can, and you, sir, take it home, give it to your wife, follow it up with strong coffee, and call a doctor." "A doctor!" says the man, taking his medicine. "She don't waste no money on doctors, not if I know it."—*Portland (Me.) Advertiser.*

—A Newark (N. J.) husband brought home a hunk of molasses candy for his wife the other evening. His wife wears false teeth. The candy was of an adhesive nature. She helped herself to a generous hunk, and planted both rows of teeth in it. There they remained. Strenuous were her efforts to release them, but she was not successful. She wanted her mouth free that she might say something to him. She wanted to say something to him that the candy not only prevented, but the tone of which, from its prominent quality, it debauched. But she could not get her jaws apart. Then she went to the sink and dropped the whole mass, teeth and candy, in a basin. Again she looked at him as if she were on the point of saying something he would be interested in, but every effort was broken up and destroyed by the orphaned jaws. Imagine a woman—a direct descendant of Eve—in such a fix. Think of the mighty thoughts surging and battling through her brain; think of the torrent of eloquence bursting from her throat with a roar and striking out into the air a vapor; think of the blazing eyes, the distended nostrils, the trembling frame, the nervous hands. Picture her thus, tearing the miserable candy from the glistening teeth, and comprehend if you can, O, man! the velocity with which the freed teeth were slapped into their place, and with which that wretched man subdued his merriment and tore out of that house.—*Danbury News.*

From Harper's "Drawer" for February.

"Not far from this city," writes a Cleveland correspondent, "lives a gentleman who is the father of seven grown-up daughters. They are rather lively girls. The father is an admirer of Hawthorne, and he calls his house the 'House of the Seven Gabblers.'"

—A lawyer in Brooklyn, N. Y., has a little daughter, aged 4 years, that will be one of the petticoated diplomates of the future. Recently her mother, returning from church, found her marshaling a long array of her brother's toy soldiers on the nursery floor. "Are you playing with soldiers on Sunday, Louise?" said mamma. "Oh, dese are de army of de Lord," was the quick response of their curly-headed commander.

—One day when the Rev. Mr. Harness was staying at a famous country-house, he found a gentleman pacing up and down the parlor in the most distressing agitation of mind. "Is there anything the matter?" inquired Mr. Harness, anxiously. "The matter!" he replied; "I should think there was! Three of the worst things that can possibly happen to a man: I'm in love, I'm in debt, and I've doubts about the doctrines of the Trinity!"

—At a recent session of the court in Allentown, Pa., a jury rendered a verdict of $50 for the plaintiff where he had claimed $800. Counselor Stiles, for the plaintiff, being slightly disgusted, started hurriedly for the street, but his progress was arrested at the door by a large dog, which barked lustily at the learned gentleman, making further advancement dangerous. Mr. Stiles paused for a moment, looked kindly at the animal, and in a low tone of voice said, in the hearing of the jury, "*Go away; I am not one of the men that brought in that verdict!*" The dog was appeased, and allowed Mr. Stiles' egress from the temple of justice.

MIGNON'S SONG.

From the German of Goethe.

I.

Knowest thou the happy land where blooms the citron fair?
The golden orange gleams through the dark-hued foliage there;
Soft winds from Heaven's blue heights upon it ever blow;
There the gloomy myrtle and the lofty laurel grow.
That land, O, dost thou know?
Thither, beloved, with thee would I go.

II.

Knowest thou the house? Its roof on pillars strong reclines;
Through the chambers shimmers light, and bright the great hall shines;
There marble statues, standing, look down with pity mild;
"Ah! what have they done to thee, thou poor, unhappy child?"
That house, O, dost thou know?
Thither, protector, with thee would I go.

III.

Knowest thou the mount, its paths o'erhung with clouds so gray?
There, amidst the fog, the mule pursues his darksome way;
There, in cavern-depths, doth lurk the dragon with his brood;
And down the rock doth topple, down rushes swift the flood.
That mount, O, dost thou know?
Thither our way lies; father, let us go.

THOS. CH. J. B. KELLY.

A Vivid Illustration.

Judge Field tells an amusing story of Mrs. Pierce Butler (Fannie Kemble) during her visit to Stockbridge, Mass., a few years since. She was talking to the Rev. Dr. Parker and the Rev. Justin Field, both clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and her subject was horses, of which she was passionately fond. The conversation soon passed to war, or cavalry horses. "By the by," she went on to say, "this reminds me that the last time I was in England I met Sir Harry Smith. He told me that he was a Captain of horse at Waterloo, but that his command was not called into action during the day. In the afternoon the Duke of Wellington, at the head of his staff, rode up to where he was, and called to Sir Harry to move his command. Now, the Colonel knew nothing of the fortunes of the day, so, saluting the Iron Duke, he asked, 'In which direction?' 'Forward, by God!' thundered Wellington." And as she spoke, Fanny Kemble arose with the air of a tragedy queen, and electrified her reverend listeners by her words and action, then seated herself again and resumed the conversation.

MODERN ITALY.

A Wrong Popular Idea Relative to That Country.

Its Respectable Position as Regards the Practicalities of Life.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: An article in your last Sunday's issue, entitled "Salvini, the Actor," calls my attention to a misconception, almost as wide-spread in Europe as in America, as to the present state of Italy, and leads me to beg a space in the columns of your liberal journal for a few words with regard to it.

The eminence of Italy in matters relating to the fine arts is universally conceded. All nations appear to have agreed, some time ago, to consider that province as her particular "sphere." But, outside of them, the typical Englishman and the representative Yankee have generally regarded her with

THE GOOD-NATURED CONTEMPT

which farmers often express for poets, or engineers for metaphysicians. If it be a question of making statues or painting pictures, of writing poems, or singing songs, or assuming a grand pose, the Italian, says the representative of practical life, is your man; but, when it comes to building bridges, or running railroads, or keeping hotels, the descendants of the Cæsars will please to stand out of the way.

An associated, though not quite identical, idea is, that the greatness of Italy is a thing of the past. She was rather a grand affair in the times of the Roman Empire; she came out in a blaze of glory in the sixteenth century; but she is now best apostrophized as the Land of the Sunset, the Tomb of the Past. The French, though so much nearer neighbors, have very generally held this idea, which Lamartine expressed in a poem called "La Terre des Morts,"—a poem which evoked, in the spirited reply of a young Italian poet, "La Terra dei Morti," such a response as tombs do not often give forth. Italy

IS IN NO SENSE THE LAND OF THE DEAD.

Her resurrection began some time ago, and those who have most carefully examined her present feel sure that she will not have to say with the poet: "My future will not match my past."

That there exists in her a very degraded class, the product of years of foreign and ecclesiastical tyranny, is undeniable. But, so far from increasing, this class has been steadily diminishing since the campaign of 1859 gave her national unity; and he who would see the traditional lazzaroni of the old traveler must hurry over; for even in Rome and Naples,—their old strongholds,—they have begun to fold their tents like the Arabs.

Again: if one remarks the titled names which, for the last half-century, have distinguished themselves by a pure devotion to science, by discoveries in medicine, in electricity and mechanics, by philanthropic exertions for the cause of humanity, and by an unsurpassed devotion to their native land, he will not be willing to admit that the Italian nobility are dependent solely upon their titles for the respect accorded them. In fact, one may search long among the old patrician records—among the Marcii and the Fabii of ancient Rome, or the Colonnas, the Borgias, or the Medici of a later day—for a name which will not pale beside those of

COUNT CAVOUR AND MASSIMO D'AZEGLIO.

And again: is she, in simple, practical matters of comfort and daily living, so far behind the rest of the world,—in hotels, and theatres, and railroads? I have been in some of the best hotels of our own country, walked over their velvet carpets, looked into mirrors and out of plate-glass costing a little fortune, rested in their gorgeous easy-chairs, and appreciated their fountains of hot and cold water, flowing at a touch, and their summer temperature, raised or lowered at pleasure. But I never knew so much of what the English call

"SOLID COMFORT"

in any public house elsewhere as in the best Italian hotels. I recall the "Hotel Victoria and Washington," at Leghorn. Its name is of an eclectic character, and its excellences are due to the same feature extended to its arrangements. The floors were carpeted with English ingrain, and had a homelike look. The walls, instead of being covered with paper, absorbing all odors and gases, were freshly whitewashed, and ornamented with simple frescoes in delicate and cheerful colors. I shall not soon forget its comfortable little English dressing-tables, nor its ample easy chairs, covered with gay chintz, which was not too fine nor too frail for frequent washing, and was consequently fresh and clean. The large and airy dining-room had a broad fireplace, in which great logs blazed and crackled, and threw out a pleasant perfume, as in old New England and Kentucky farm-houses. The dinner was, as I have intimated, eclectic; the wine was Italian, and excellent; the soup, the bread, the fresh salad, and the fine poultry were French; the ham and the pudding were English; the confections and ices, Italian again.

Or take the Hotel de Russie, at Rome, with the cheerful fire which you found glowing on your hearth when you arrived and went up to your room at midnight on a damp night of autumn; with its breakfast of delicious coffee, French rolls, and

SUCH BEEFSTEAK

as we had conceitedly supposed only Illinois could produce. (We ate none like it in Paris, and I think it came from Devon.) I have pleasant recollections, too, of the hotel in Florence,—whose name I have forgotten,—five minutes' walk from the great Cathedral; where the carpets were so faded, and the furniture so shabby, and the cooking and the service so excellent. At Turin the hotel we happened upon was more gorgeous in its furnishing; there was a great glitter of chandeliers; but, as often happens here, the dinners were more showy than substantial. The hotel of "The Three Swiss," in Milan, is marked by Baedeker as second-class; but the rooms were very clean, with polished floors, and rugs instead of carpets; the cooking wholly satisfactory, and the servants not only attentive, but kind; and all for $1.60 per day, or $2 in the height of the season. Perhaps I ought not to give as an illustration

THE HOTEL AT SORRENTO,

where we picked our own oranges in the garden, and where was served to one part of the company a French omelet and coffee; to the English, beefsteak and potatoes, which, they said, reminded them of home; and to the Kentuckians, fried bacon and cornbread of the most decided American character,—for Sorrento is enchanted ground, and one is not expected to be entirely free from illusions there. But with regard to the rest of the hotels, if I am suspected of casting over them the rose-light of travel and pleasant adventure, it may also be observed that I have sketched American hotels in their perfection, and have said nothing of the annoyances and inconveniences which may occasionally be met with in the best regulated hotels of Chicago, Saratoga, and New York. Business in Milan, Florence, and Naples, at least is

NOT VERY DULL OR SLOTHFUL,

though, to one accustomed to the excited tone and rapid fluctuation of English and American business life it may appear so. It is not chiefly in grain and machinery, and so does not so much affect and crowd the streets. But, in silks which are not so new in design, but wear better than those of Paris; in gloves which fit admirably, and are cheaper than the French; in books, and corals, and and mosaics, and photographs, there is a very healthy activity.

But, also, if one comes to larger matters,

THE ITALIAN RAILWAYS

have adopted in their management the best American ideas, or some of them, and are a quite successful union of French caution as to accident with American absence of red tape. The railroad through the Apennines, from Florence northward, is a marvel of engineering skill, and yields, in the magnitude of the undertaking and successful accomplishment, to no similar enterprise in modern times.

WITH REGARD TO THEATRES,

San Carlos is really immense for anything but a great metropolis, which Naples certainly is not; but, with its white and gold decorations, its crimson curtains, and brilliant chandeliers, its crowd of well-dressed people, who made fun of the opera in the most amiable manner imaginable,—it reminded me less of a barn than any other place I ever saw. La Scala is certainly larger than McVicker's, and often not so well filled; but the company and scenery are generally excellent, and the ballet exquisite. As to the theatres in many of the smaller places, the less said of them, perhaps, the better; but then how would it do to hold up the theatres of Milwaukee, Rochester, and Providence to European inspection?

Let us not be considered less genuine Americans if we sometimes break a lance in defense of a people who, since their emancipation from foreign control, are our natural allies in the struggle for individual freedom and the progress [illegible]

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LEPROSY.

In California and the Sandwich Islands.

The History and Character of the Disease.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Now that the season of cholera is safely past, and the terrible yellow fever that has rendered desolate Memphis and Shreveport has succumbed to the cool, invigorating air of winter, people of the nervous, anxious temperament will find a peg to hang their fears on in the announcement of a newspaper correspondent at San Francisco, of the appearance and spread there of the

LOATHSOME DISEASE OF LEPROSY.

According to the statements of this correspondent, which we suspect to be exaggerated, the disease in California has been hitherto mostly confined to the Chinese, but lately several cases of it among white men have come to light, and Judge Asher Bates, a well-known citizen, died in the leper's hospital at San Francisco only a short time since. Furthermore, the writer says that over 200 Chinamen are known to be infected, and from the facts that the disease is easily concealed in its first stages, and of the secretive habit of this race, it is thought that it may be

MUCH MORE PREVALENT

than appearances indicate. The presumable source of the contagion is the Sandwich Islands, whence, in accordance with the easterly-current theory, it was transported to San Francisco by some Chinamen that had been domesticated awhile with the Hawaiians; and from this foothold in California the alarmist would have us believe the gangrene will cut its way clean through the nation, and make leprosy as common with us as in Oriental countries.

Some forty years ago, along with the introduction of Christianity, of trousers, of whisky, and other institutions as civilized nations, the seeds of the plague were implanted among the gentle natives of the Sandwich Islands. As the story runs, a German from China, with the disease fastened on his bones, settled among the inhabitants, and, marrying a native wife, handed down through his posterity this dire inheritance. About nine years since, the disease had become so alarmingly frequent that a law was framed designed to

CHECK ITS DISSEMINATION.

A secluded nook in Molokai, girt round about by the sea, and walled out from the main portion of the island by a precipice 2,000 feet in height, was selected for a lepers' settlement. To this place the law banished every one infected with the disease; and one of the most heart-rending scenes, it is said, ever witnessed in these islands, is the separation of friends and kindred from the tainted wretches whose fate it is to be transported to Molokai. And terrible cause there is to bewail this separation. To be a leper is to be doomed to a living death; all civil rights are taken away from the infected man; his wife is granted an absolute divorce; and the remainder of his days must be miserably spent in a desert nook in companionship with hundreds of other mortals as unclean and miserable as himself. This decree of separation was almost a dead letter till the death of the late King, who was himself suspected of being leprous. Recently, however, the law has been relentlessly enforced, and there are now 813 lepers colonized at Molokai; and, according to the report of Dr. Trousseau, who has the unpleasant task of searching out and branding the unclean ones, there are now no more than fifty cases scattered about the island at large, out of confinement; and the doctor thinks that with six months more of vigilance on the part of the authorities the pest will be

ENTIRELY ERADICATED.

In a recent letter from Charles Nordhoff to the New York *Tribune*, we have this vivid description of the isolated spot on Molokai inhabited by these leprous outcasts, their method of life, and treatment by the Government:

> From the edge of the pali or precipice, the plain below, which contains about 16,000 acres, looks like an absolute flat, bounded on three sides by the blue Pacific. The whole great plain is composed of lava stones, and, to one unfamiliar with the habits of the Sandwich Islanders, would seem to be an absolutely sterile desert. Yet here lived, not very many years ago, a considerable population, who have left the marks of an almost incredible industry in numerous fields inclosed between walls of lava rock, well laid up; and in what is yet stranger, long rows of stones, like the windrows of hay in a grass-field at home, evidently piled there in order to secure room in the long, narrow beds partly cleared of lava which lay between, to plant sweet potatoes. When a leper is sent to Molokai, the Government provides him a house, and he receives, if an adult, three pounds of paiai (unmixed poi) per day, and three pounds of salt salmon, or five pounds of fresh beef, per week. Beef is generally preferred. They are allowed and encouraged to cultivate land, and their products are bought by the Health-Board; but the disease quickly attacks the feet and hands, and disables the sufferers from labor. There are two churches in the settlement, one Protestant, with a native pastor, and one Catholic, with a white priest, a young Frenchman, who has had the courage to devote himself to his co-religionists. There is a store, kept by the Board of Health, the articles in which are sold for cost and expenses. The people receive a good deal of money from their relatives at home, which they spend in this store. The Government also supplies all the lepers with clothing. There is also a Post-Office, and the little schooner which carried me back to Honolulu bore over 200 letters, the weekly mail from the leper settlement.

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HORRIBLE DISEASE are thus described by the same writer:

> The leprosy of the islands is a disease of the blood and not a skin disease. It can be caught only, I am assured, by contact of an abraded surface with the matter of the leprous sore; and doubtless the habit of the people, of many smoking the same pipe, has done much to disseminate it. Its first noticeable signs are a slight puffiness under the eyes, and a swelling of the lobes of the ears. Next follow symptoms, which vary greatly in different individuals; but a marked sign is the retraction of the fingers, so that the hand comes to resemble a bird's claw. In some cases the face swells in ridges, leaving deep furrows between; and these ridges are shiny and without feeling, so that a pin may be stuck into one without giving pain to the person. The features are thus horribly deformed in some cases; I saw two or three boys of 12 who looked like old men of 60. At a later stage of the disease these rugous swellings break open into festering sores; the nose and even the eyes are blotted out, and the body becomes putrid. In other cases the extremities are most severely attacked. The fingers, after being drawn in like claws, begin to fester. They do not seem to drop off, but rather to be absorbed, the nails following the stumps down; and I actually saw finger-nails on a hand that had no fingers. The nails were on the knuckles; the fingers had all rotted away. The same process of decay goes on with the toes; in some cases the whole foot had dropped away; and in many the hands and feet were healed over, the fingers and toes having dropped off. But the healing of the sore is but temporary; the disease presently breaks out again. Emaciation does not seem to follow. I saw very few wasted forms, and those only in the hospitals, and among the worst cases. There appears to be an astonishing tenacity of life, and I was told they mostly choke to death, or fall into a fever caused by swallowing the poison of their sores when these attack the nose and throat.

THERE ARE PLENTY OF PATHETIC INSTANCES

of the fervent attachments and self-sacrifice of these heathen islanders for kindred or friends who may have been dragged away to this living entombment at Molokai. Any clean person who persists in following a leper to his banishment must promise never to quit the settlement, and yet, foolhardy as it seems, there are numerous cases of individuals who have joyfully accepted this terrible renunciation in order to continue in companionship with some dearly loved one. Mr. Charles Warner Stoddard notes a romantic incident of this kind in an interesting article on "The Lepers of Molokai," in a late number of the *Overland Monthly*. He says:

> Here was a young native, who was perhaps 20 years of age, splendidly developed, and with very attractive manners. If he had chosen, he might have passed a life of unrestrained sensuality, for it is next to impossible for such fellows to be decent; but he had seen a woman with a face like a cobra—a hideous, lithe creature, possessing the charms of Medusa—there was something fascinating in the very flutter of her garments, as though she were not wholly human; a woman, who, in her best days, had belonged to the King's household, and who yet preserved an air of royalty, but who had been banished to Molokai with the shadow of the plague upon her. Sooner or later, that youth expected to sacrifice his body to the plague. At any rate, never again could he hope to quit that village—where, indeed, he was quite contented, and in nowise regretful of the temptations of his island world. He seemed to be under some singular spell; for he was familiar with the horrors of the place, associated with lepers of high and low degree, and at the same time preserved a light heart and a cheerful spirit that bordered on frivolity.

Leprosy in its various forms is as

OLD AS HISTORY ITSELF.

The Jews brought it into Palestine with them on their exodus from Egypt, and how terribly they were ravaged by it may be inferred from the strict regulations of the Mosaic laws for its suppression. Indeed, the Orient seems to be the natural home of the disease, and every Eastern town of any size has had without its walls from time immemorial its colony of lepers. But the West has not been exempt from the plague by any means. Europe in the Middle Ages suffered extensively, so that every country within its limits abounded with hospitals for lepers, and the disease was the subject of much legislation. The returning swarms of Crusaders at that period were the prolific source of its spread, and through their agency it was carried into the remotest nook of every kingdom. Neither was its dread visitation confined to the lower classes. It

WAS NO RESPECTER OF PERSONS;

the peasant and the noble suffered alike, and King Robert the Bruce of Scotland died with leprosy, while several of the English Kings had it, or died with it. At one time there was an order of Knighthood founded with the appropriate title of the Knights Hospitalers of St. Lazarus, the Grand Master of which had to be a leper, and whose ministrations were confined to the care of this unfortunate class. But with the dawn of the later civilization and the comforts and cleanliness which it disseminated, Europe shook off this horrid nightmare of disease that had been gnawing at its vitals for many years, and now, save in portions of Norway and lower Italy, it is entirely exterminated from the continent.

Leprosy has always been considered

INCURABLE.

To a certain extent it is hereditary, and long experience seems to prove that it is contagious, though only upon the most persistent intermingling and actual contact with leprous persons. The general treatment of lepers has ever been the same. Outcasts they have always been, and debarred from all civil and social privileges. In the olden time, when the plague infested Europe, this ostracism was accompanied by the ceremonial for the burial of the dead. Masses were said over the poor diseased victim, but to make the illusion still more vivid a shovelful of earth was thrown upon his body. Although the disease has baffled all remedies down through the ages to the present, still medical science does not despair. Indeed, the *Pall Mall Gazette* has information from India, lately, of the discovery by the surgeon in charge of the penal settlement at Port Blair of what is said to be

AN INFALLIBLE CURE.

This is the oil of the gurjun tree, which grows in that country. Every leper at Port Blair is reported to have been cured by it; and the sanguine doctor is waiting to establish the permanence of the results before proclaiming physical salvation to the thousands of leprous humanity that abound in Eastern countries and the islands of the South Pacific.

FAREWELL TO 1873.

Lines read to "Unity Church Fraternity," Chicago, at its last meeting.

Ten years ago to-day, my friends,—
Ten years ago to-day,—
The clouds of war were over us,
And peace seemed far away;
The strife had lasted then so long
It seemed 'twould never cease,
And it sometimes seemed that victory
Was farther off than peace.
The solemn, sombre sound of drums
Was always in our ears,
As, regiment by regiment,
Marched forth our volunteers.
"We're coming, Father Abraham,
Three hundred thousand more,"
With straining lungs and aching hearts
We sang the dread encore.
And o'er the President himself,
Our leader strong and steady,
The shadow of his coming doom
Brooded unseen already.
Our best and dearest marched away
Only to find a grave;
They joined the throng innumerable
Of unreturning brave.
Against the solid rebel ranks
Our columns stormed and thundered;
The hospitals were brimming full—
And gold almost three hundred!
Those days, dear friends, were sad enough,
To this you'll all agree,—
The days of war, and waste, and work,
The days of sixty-three.
If, then, amid our double strife
'Gainst bankruptcy and treason,
A patriot lost heart and hope,
He had some sort of reason.

But now, let's look about us
And see just where we stand!
No war now rears its horrid front
In our united land;
And every threatening storm that comes
Our sky to overcast,
But leaves it clearer, lovelier
Than ever, when 'tis past.
The fertile earth pays lavishly
For all the work we do,
And one year's cotton, grain, and pork
Supplies the needs of two.
No blow so heavy but our strength
Is ample to endure it;
A little time is all the balm
We need apply to cure it.
Let's see what are some miseries
Misfortunes, disappointments,
In this decade have been repaired
By Time's all-healing ointments.

Chicago burns! The timid say
That she will rise no more;
Two years roll by, and lo! she stands
More glorious than before!
Then dear old Boston follows suit,
Not only in the burning,
But in her happy, hearty style
Of back to life returning.
Then in the Empire City, where
Abuses had arisen,
They break the plots, and burst the rings,
And clap the rogues in prison.
One victory like that, my friends,
So many evils righting,
Is richly worth to all the land
Ten years' corruption-fighting.
Some railways have been built by jobs,
And come to grief financial;
But soon the troubles pass away—
The structures are substantial.
Wall Street sends out and builds our roads,
And Wall Street foots the bill;

And then, when Wall Street goes to smash,
The roads are with us still.
(So when the crash came, and the Street
Stopped payment in dismay,
Our banks, not having built our roads,
Could go ahead and pay.)
We fit out the Virginius;
She's captured on the main,—
But, ere we can a quarrel pick,
They send her back again.
And now she's sunk where memories
And clam-shells cluster 'round her;
We might have found her troublesome
But for that lucky founder!
Here, in our own election,
Our opposites prevailed;
And, now that we have failed, we find
'Tis fortunate we failed.
Who knows in what a labyrinth,
Inextricably caged,
We might have found ourselves involved,
—Or rather say, en-Gaged?
Thus all our reasonable wants
Our kindly Fate supplies,
And even our misfortunes turn
To blessings in disguise.
By all the rules of common sense,
Low spirits should be banished,
Since all we hoped has come to pass,
And all we feared has vanished.

And yet, and yet, and yet, my friends,
'Tis useless to deny it,
Having no good, sufficient woes
Our tempers to disquiet,
We conjure up unreal ones
With sorcery Satanic,
Dress bugaboos to scare ourselves,
And so—we're in a panic!
No dangers being imminent,
We yet are sore dismayed,
And shake with terror in the fear
That we shall be afraid.
Even so small a circumstance
As the prevailing lack
Of bits of printed paper tinted
Green upon the back,
We magnify into a shape
That takes away our breath,
As if we'd never known such things
As treason, wounds, and death.
Ten years ago, our loss and waste
Were of a kind of treasure
That figures never could express,—
Money could never measure.
Ten little years ago, my friends,
It would have seemed like Heaven
To see our Union safe and sound,
And gold at one-eleven!

But then, with panics and stampedes,
There is this one thing sure:
Reason has naught to do with them,—
Can't cause, can't shape, can't cure.
Perhaps you'll say, "Where, then's, the use
Of all this long oration?
Let's face the music, own the corn,
Accept the situation;
Make up our minds, and be resigned
To do, as do we shall,
The same as all other the mules
In this unfenced corral.
I am stampeded, so are you,
And blue as blue can be,—
A good deal bluer than we were
In eighteen-sixty-three:
You needn't amplify the point;
You needn't think we doubt it;
You need but tell us, if you can,
What we're to do about it."

The boy in the church-yard at night
Among the tombs and thistles,
How does he keep his courage up?
He says his prayers, and whistles.
Let's boldly front these monstrous shapes—
They soon will be laid low;
Alive or dead they're naught to us,
Unless we make them so.
These spectres we have conjured up,
That now loom so immense,
Esteem them as they will appear
Looked back at ten years hence.
In eighty-three, some other man
May stand up here and say:
"What ticklish times there seemed to be
Ten years ago to-day."
Let's keep this sterling fact in view,
In former times well known,
Namely: 'tis union gives us strength,—
We're cowards when alone.
Shoulder to shoulder, hand in hand,
We'll fight the dread chimera,
And thus in patience work and wait
For some more prosperous era.
Let's show ourselves and all the world
Our spines are bone, not gristle;
Let those who can all say their prayers,
And I (you see) can whistle.

—A prudent match-making mamma gave the following candid advice to her daughter: "Oh, marry the man you love, girl, if he is as rich as Crœsus."

THE DUMBERDENE.

BY L. K. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN.

It would be impossible to find in the wide world a more thorough disbeliever in ghosts than I was in the year 18—. An Eton boy, full of life and spirit, fearless and active, I was the last person to believe in anything approaching to humbug. That is what I should have said in those days, and I say it now to show you how ungenial was the soil which was yet destined to produce a goodly crop of faith. In that said year, 18—, Harry Bandeswyke and I, aged respectively 18 and 17, matriculated together at —— College, Oxford. We were great friends and constant companions, Harry and I, and were different in every way, as great friends generally are. He was a big fellow, six feet six without his shoes, brave, sweet-tempered, silent, lazy; a man to sleep soundly through a Walpurgis Night, to yawn and go to sleep again if he chanced to wake while the spirits raged around him. I was slight and excitable, with a quick temper and no lack of words. Yet we were sworn allies.

He was heir to a goodly property in Wales, which, however, he had never seen. It belonged to distant cousins, and, besides a fine old castle and many acres of mountain, there was a fine old quarrel to keep up. With a lamentable want of respect for the originators of the feud, the present possessor of that great privilege appeared inclined to stretch forth the hand of friendship to his heir. In point of fact, he did stretch out that hand at the time my story begins, and invited Harry to spend the vacation at the Dumberdene, for this was the extraordinary name of an extraordinary place. Harry was engaged to me; but his answer to that effect producing a cordial invitation to bring his friend with him, we at once resolved to go.

It was a long journey in those days, and we arrived late after a tedious drive, for the Dumberdene was in the wildest part of ——, far in among the mountains. The evening gloom was deepening as we turned into the park, and even then we had another three-quarters of an hour's work before us; for, after a short run on level ground, we began to ascend another interminable mountain zigzag. At length, after a short pull more abrupt than any we had yet experienced, the carriage came to a stop, and I exclaimed with regret that it was too dark to see the house. We were mistaken. It was only too dark because we were already in the house. The carriage rolled forward once more through a short passage cut out of the rock, and we found ourselves in a hall of vast dimensions, lighted by a huge lamp in the centre, and a bonfire of wood at each end. That was our entrance into the Dumberdene. We both burst out laughing with boyish glee. Ah, could we have foreseen how sadly linked with our future lives was much that was very near us then, but of which we little dreamed!

We were most kindly received by Mr. and Mrs. Bandeswyke, and their only child Gwen. I suppose the name of the latter was Gwendolin, but I never heard her called anything but Gwen. She was tall, fair, and stately. A face calm and self-possessed; grand with the beauty of a pure and truthful spirit portrayed in each feature; a woman to trust in the hour of danger. Her father was, with the exception of Harry, the most silent man I ever met perpetually brooding over—what? A crime? a mystery? a problem? The mother was commonplace enough; small, dark, active, and energetic; managing everything and everybody, and talking enough for husband, child, and cousin. We were alone. The family retired to rest early, leaving us alone. Mr. Bandeswyke apologized in fewer words than I should have thought possible. He was somewhat of an invalid. He hoped we should make ourselves quite at home.

"Lively work," said I, as the door closed; "I mean to go mad, Harry; will you?"

"Certainly."

"It is a queer old place. Fancy rumbling into the ancestral hall in one's carriage. I don't half like it. It is producing a bad effect on my delicate constitution. I feel ghostly all over. I am already suffering from ghost of the heart, ghost in all my limbs, very bad ghost indeed in my head and face, and shall shortly die of delirium ghostums. Harry!"

"Well?"

"How do you feel in the abode of your ancestors?"

No answer. To this I was accustomed, and rattled on as usual; walking restlessly about the room, peering behind the tall old-fashioned screens, and looking into the quaint cabinets.

Presently I proposed that we should explore the rooms near us.

"No," said Harry, in a voice which meant no. He would have done it in any other house, but this was to be his own some day. Then I suggested that we should go out and smoke.

Harry rose and stalked to the door. We had some difficulty in finding our way out. In fact, we wandered to the butler's room, and had to be set right and to encounter sundry remonstrances from that individual, an old and privileged servant. It was pitch-dark when we stood outside the house, but presently the moon passed from behind a cloud, and we stepped forward to have a look at the place. It was an enormous pile of building, very ancient, especially one portion, which, partially in a ruinous state, stretched away so far among trees, foliage, and mountains that in the pale moonlight we could not discern where it ended. We both uttered an exclamation of astonishment, and I turned to Harry with a low bow, and congratulated him on his heirship to this mass of ghostliness and ruin.

"Don't be an ass," said Harry, as he moved towards the house, for at this moment the moon was again obscured, and a driving rain set in. We had gone out by a side door, and though we returned by the same, we again lost our way, and found ourselves, after much wandering, once more in the great entrance hall. I knew that our rooms were not far off, and professing an accurate knowledge, I went on first with the light. Harry lingered, and I looked back to see why he did not follow me. He was standing at the entrance of the passage down which I had turned, and was groping about with his right hand, as if struck with sudden blindness.

"What is the matter?" said I. "Come on, can't you?"

"I can't find the handle of the door," said he, still fumbling.

"What door?"

"The door you shut."

"I shut no door. There is no door," said I, laughing; but it just passed through my mind, though I did not remember it till afterward, that his voice did sound muffled, as if a door were shut between us. I stepped back into the hall. There was no door; and as we walked back together, I laughed at Harry, and asked him if he did not think he too was suffering from delirium ghostums, or at least a slight attack of ghost in the joints.

It was the wrong passage after all, for it ended in a real door of immense thickness, bolted and barred. Soon after that we found our way and our rooms, and went to bed.

The next day was long and dull, to me at least, although it was chiefly spent in walking and riding over the property, at some future time to be Harry's.

He was not dull, for Gwen was with us all day; and although it was hardly a case of love at first sight, that good calm face had evidently a growing attraction for him. Mrs. Bandeswyke meant that it should be so, and was officious enough to have spoiled all.

After breakfast we all set forth to look over the house, first going out of doors to gain an idea of the exterior. I had never even imagined such a place. Its size alone made it remarkable, and the massive walls and buttresses, the enormous beams, the narrow loop-holes of windows suggested the idea that it had been originally built for defense. It stood on a terrace or table-land of the mountain, which towered thousands of feet above it at the back, and descended precipitately about a hundred yards from the front. So completely was the castle, in the oldest part, built into the rock, that God's work and man's work were here hardly to be distinguished apart. The difficulty was increased by the partially-ruined state of this portion of the building, and still more so by one peculiar feature of this magnificent place, viz.: the luxuriance of the trees and foliage. Three enormous cedars partially concealed the ruin from almost every point of view, and the mass of foliage which crept down the mountain-side entwined itself alike round rock and stone, brick and buttress.

When we had looked and admired long enough, we passed through the great hall to the cloisters, and from thence to a gloomy chapel full of banners and escutcheons of many a generation past. At the end of all the sight-seeing we found ourselves on the battlements, from which a fabulous number of counties and churches were to be seen. We returned to the house by a trap-door and short steps into a low, dark lobby, full of rubbish, boxes piled up, old furniture, injured pictures, etc.

"The lumber-room," said Mr. Bandeswyke shortly, as he led the way rapidly to the staircase. My attention was attracted by a curious old screen, and I stopped to examine it. Behind it was a door so curious that I called to Harry to come and look at it. It was arched in form, and of immense strength, though very low. Five bands of iron nearly a foot in breadth were nailed across it.

"Surely, sir, this is a curiosity," said I, turning to Mr. Bandeswyke. He was gone, but Gwen stood beside us. Gwen and Harry and I. Ah, once more were we destined to stand side by side at that door!

"It is," said she, answering my remark; "it leads to the old part of the house, which my father considers unsafe, so that it is never entered. I believe this door has sad associations for him. He never likes to hear it talked of."

At another time I should have teased Gwen with boyish curiosity to tell us more, but the oppression which I could not shake off kept me silent. By 5 o'clock the day set in for rain. By 6, we had one of the most tremendous storms it has ever been my lot to witness. Our ride had been cut short, and we were employing ourselves as best we might in the billiard-room, when the door burst open, and the old butler entered into the room. There was that in his appearance which made us leave our game and gaze at him with astonishment. His head trembled, his dress and hair were disarranged and wet. Evidently he had been out in the storm.

"Master, the tree's down, and this is the 26th of August!" he exclaimed in a choked voice. And Mr. Bandeswyke, the last to see him, turned suddenly in the very act of playing, and promptly responded, "You old fool!" in a tone of such energy, and a manner so different from his usual reserve, that Harry and I looked at one another in amazement.

Mr. Bandeswyke and his servant vanished behind the swing-door almost as soon as the two sentences were uttered, and Gwen recalled us to our game with a composure which made us feel that the incident was no business of ours. Mrs. Bandeswyke had less tact, and poured forth excuses for master and man. Gwen quietly stopped her with the remark that Bansley was a very old servant, and so attached to the place that the loss of a single tree was a real trial to him. With a mind prepared to receive strange impressions in this strange place, I, however, fancied that her carelessness was assumed, and, narrowly watching, I perceived that her hand trembled as she tried to steady her mace.

Mr. Bandeswyke appeared no more till the arrival of the other guests, and before that event occurred we had a dreary time of it, for Gwen likewise disappeared, and we were left to the tender mercies of her mother.

The guests were dull, Harry was dull, Mr. Bandeswyke was dull, I was dull. I may as well say it at once: we were all dull, save Gwen, who was just as usual. In spite of that, I was glad when we dispersed for the night.

"Let's go out and smoke," I whispered to Harry, as we stood together at the drawing-room door.

Gwen was close to us and heard. She turned back and said, loud enough for her father to hear:

"O, not to-night, do not go out to-night. It is so damp after these storms."

It was unlike Gwen. I felt annoyed. Old Bandeswyke waxed paternal on the spot.

"My dear boys, don't think of such a thing. You have no idea of our mountain air after a storm. Go to the billiard-room."

We thanked him, and vanished to our rooms. My curiosity was again roused. Why were father and daughter leagued to prevent us from going out? Of course we went.

"I wonder why they did not want us to go," said I.

"Rheumatism," said Harry shortly.

"Humbug," responded I, not more lengthily, and then added: "That might do for madam, not for master, nor for—"

"Miss Bandeswyke," interrupted Harry with decision.

Then I knew what was to happen. We had talked of her as Gwen before we came to the Dumberdene.

We walked on in silence till we came to the top of the steps leading down the mountain. The moon, which was at the full, was almost entirely obscured by masses of black clouds, driven widely over her face. For the moment, as we stood under the rocky wall, the full mild light illuminated the scene before us—the old castle, the mountain, the trees. Involuntarily we both started forward, for that moment had revealed to us the largest of the great cedars prostrate on the ground. In its fall a mass of foliage had been torn from the old building, which was now bared to the eye.

"The tree is fallen," I exclaimed. Again the moonlight passed away, and for a minute the darkness was dense. The old tower clock struck the hour. We counted the strokes; there were thirteen. As the last hoarse clanking sound died away, the scene was once more illuminated. Not by the moon, however. A red light blazed suddenly forth inside the ruin, exactly behind where the fallen cedar had stood. The house was on fire! A red light, a dull, glowing red. We could see the flames, and we could see figures pass before them. We rushed forward. Lightest and most active, I was first at the spot. As I approached, one figure became distinctly visible as it passed and repassed before the fire. Nay, I paused in horror till Harry joined me; for though the flames were confined to one room, they were apparently beyond control, and yet this figure was plainly adding to their fury, and with a long iron rod heaping up fuel and rousing the flame. We were now so close to the house that we could see every line of the man's countenance, and it was an evil one; eyes near together, a large purple scar across the face, coarse, straight, black hair, a villainous expression, a dirty woollen cap with a red tassel on one side of his head, the left leg somewhat shrunk, and supported by an iron frame, the squeaking of which we heard distinctly as he limped around his diabolical work. Presently he paused, and taking up a small box scattered the contents into the fire. Its character changed in an instant to a vivid green, rendering his countenance ghastly. Apparently the heat was unbearable, for he stepped hastily back. Ha, he stumbles, tries to save himself; in vain! He falls, and falls into the very middle of that furnace, with a shriek which freezes the blood in our veins. Again we dashed forward, and the moon once more lending her light, we clambered, grasping and clinging to the ivy, straight up the old wall, and crashing through the window we stood in the burning room.

It was empty—no fire, no man! But as if to mock us, as if to prove that we had not been dreaming, a large space in the centre was lowered and bricked as if to contain a fire; a curious chimney, shaped like an extinguisher, hung over it from the ceiling; ashes and cinders, among which some charred bones were plainly visible, were scattered about, *and an iron frame was lying straight across the quaint fireplace.*

It was a moment never to be forgotten. We looked at one another in silence. Even Harry was moved.

"Can we have come to the wrong room?" I whispered.

He shook his head, and pointed to the iron. Then he crossed the room, and tried a door. It was locked, but the lock was old, and we could easily have burst it, if the moonlight had not again left us in pitch darkness. "Come away," I whispered. I am ashamed to say I was trembling like a girl.

"I mean to see this out," replied Harry. "Of course it is a trick. Will you fetch the lantern, or shall I?"

Both appeared equally terrible, to leave him or to be left.

"You will be quickest. I will wait," said he, in a tone which admitted no reply; and I was out of the window and scrambling down the ivy in a second.

As I returned with the lantern, which fortunately we had taken out with us, I again paused in horror, for the flames were again visible, and the man with the iron was once more stirring them up and limping round them. And there, in the midst of the ghastly scene, stood my own Harry, calm, and apparently unconscious of what was passing around him. His tall figure and handsome face were as plainly to be seen as his terrible companion. It was with a sound that was more of a sob than a cry that I dashed on, tearing my hands and my clothes as I almost flew up the ivy and swung myself into the room. Then I turned faint with terror, for again it was empty, excepting that Harry stood waiting as I left him. I think he was surprised at my want of pluck. His nerves had been shaken by no previous warning, and his temperament was not excitable like mine.

We tried in vain to force open that door. Old and slight as the lock appeared, it resisted all our efforts. We paused. And then distinctly we heard a footstep approaching the other side, a halting footstep, a creaking iron. A hand was on the lock. The bolts flew back, and slowly and heavily the door swung open. We hastily raised the lantern, and stepped out into the passage. No one was to be seen. Only a sound as of rats and of falling plaster, and then all was still. Only the wind rose with a dreary moan through the loopholes above us, and passed us with a rush, as it wailed down the passage. We went on, through countless rooms and passages, some wide and vaulted, some narrow and lofty, under deep archways, round massive buttresses, down a broad oak staircase, now up steep winding steps, till our heads grew giddy. We were astonished to find the oak floors firm, and the walls, though dripping with moisture and covered with damp in places, perfectly solid. The place was safe and perfectly habitable. Why, then, was it deserted? We had turned into a picture-gallery, and there were pictures hanging, not against the wall, but from the ceiling, and swinging to and fro; all but one, a stately lady in black robes, and she was moving up and down. We turned into a room. Beetles were racing, "cocoons" creaking, a heap of drapery in the darkened window, a small bed in the corner, and, as we passed, we both became aware of a peculiar sickly odor. And of something more. There was in that room what I can only describe as the consciousness of a presence. The wind had died away in a long lull; not a sound was heard save the hoarse creaking of the "cocoons" and our own troubled breathing, and yet we both felt that we were not alone. A hot flush mounted to Harry's brow. I knew that I was deadly pale. We looked instinctively toward the bed. Our eyes met. We advanced together. Again we paused. Could it be possible that we heard the faintest sound of breathing, not our own? The tattered curtains were closed; through the slits we could see something, yet we could distinguish nothing. Harry put out his hand and gently drew them back. Yes. There lay a still form. The long hair covered it, and the head was turned away. Harry raised the head and turned the young dead face toward us, and we saw high-bred delicate features, an old-young look, a strange coloring. And then came a long shivering sigh, a slight tremulous stretching, and a shrinking back to awful repose. And then a shriek, a woman's wail, burst forth so close, so very close, that it seemed in our very ears, and the breath that sent it forth played upon our cheeks. Without waiting for it to die away, as it did with a prolonged wail through the vaulted corridors, we rushed from the room, fled through the passages, stumbled down a staircase, and, how I know not, found ourselves safe in the open air. We never went to bed that night. We passed it in Harry's room, in wondering discussion of the adventure. Never had I seen Harry so roused. He still leaned strongly to the opinion that some trickery was at work, and with morning light grew ashamed of our panic. He resolved to relate the whole to Mr. Bandeswyke. Firm as was my belief in Harry's wisdom, I could not convince myself that all we had seen and heard was attributable to natural causes alone.

The next morning we sought and obtained a private interview with our host, and Harry told our tale. Never did man's face cloud over as Mr. Bandeswyke's, when he began to perceive the gist of Harry's remark.

"Then, in spite of my warning, you did go out last night," was his first observation. After that he listened in silence to the end, and then he said with a smile, for which I hated him, "When the property is yours, young sir, you will probably fathom the mystery."

Harry colored violently, but disdained to reply. I was up in arms at once. "I hope, sir, you do not for a moment do Harry the gross injustice——"

"I have heard your tale," interrupted Mr. Bandeswyke, utterly ignoring my existence, and addressing Harry: "I have heard your tale. Possibly I hold the key to the mystery. Possibly it is a mystery to me. At all events it is as yet no business of yours, and I must request that your lips will be closed on the subject during my lifetime. You will also answer for your friend's discretion. Do you like to ride to-day?"

I fancy even Harry was nettled at this reply, and at the abrupt transition of subject, and I own that I listened with delight to his rejoinder, which was merely an announcement that we must leave the Dumberdene that day. Not only was he hurt at Mr. Bandeswyke's manner, but in my heart I felt convinced that his repugnance was as great as my own to passing another night in that haunted pile.

Mr. Bandeswyke seemed rather surprised, but received our decision with indifference. An hour later I was amused by his seeking us with regrets at our sudden departure, entreaties that we would stay, and invitations to us to join the family in Italy in the autumn. All this I attributed to Mrs. Bandeswyke, who was evidently much vexed at losing us, and I was almost angry with Harry at his cordial reception of the last proposal. Gwen was very still, very silent. So was Harry all that day, and the next, and for many days to come. He seemed to have grown ten years older in that short visit to his future home.

Years passed before either of us revisited the Dumberdene. Our friendship suffered no diminution, though our careers were very different. I was ordained, and succeeded to a comfortable family living. Harry married Gwen, as I knew he would. He saw a great deal of her abroad, where the Bandeswykes lived almost entirely after our ill-fated visit. The Dumberdene was shut up. At length, Mr. Bandeswyke being dead and his widow settled in London, Harry and Gwen resolved to return to the old place, with their son, a boy of 6 or 7. The following note apprised me of their intentions:

> GROSVENOR STREET, July 18—.
>
> DEAR CHARLIE: We are in England again, and mean to live at the Dumberdene. Gwen and I shall be there on the 11th. I ask you to join us as the greatest possible favor. I know your horror of the place, but the mystery must be solved. I need your help as friend and clergyman. I know more than I did. Come. Prepare to rough it, as we bring no servants at first—for reasons. We leave the boy in town. Yours ever,
>
> HARRY BANDESWYKE.

"As friend and clergyman." The first, of course; the second I could not comprehend, unless he wanted me to exorcise the demons, and I smiled to myself at the idea as I journeyed along. Years had weakened the vivid impressions of the time. For Harry was right; it had been a terror to me for long. I had a severe nervous illness immediately afterward, and for some time I could not bear to hear the name of the place.

Dear good Harry met me at the last stage; and, as we wound up the zigzag to the Castle, he told me all he had heard from Gwen of the mystery, and detailed his plan, which was very simple. Gwen's father was the youngest of seven brothers, who one after another inherited the Dumberdene, and all died childless, or leaving only daughters. Their father had been a remarkable man—most remarkable; for the force of his character was such that his directions were religiously and minutely observed after his death by every one of his sons, down to the very youngest, although the latter was but 10 years old when left an orphan. They had never called him father, nor could any one of them recall a word of kindness from him. He appeared to have struck awe into their very souls; an awe sufficient to render disobedience to his wishes as impossible when he rested in his grave, and they were themselves gray-headed, as in the days when he was named among them as "the master," and when, as timid lads, they trembled at the sound of his voice. Before any of them could remember, the entrances to the older part of the castle had been closed and barred. They had never been allowed to approach it, inside or out. Year by year the outer walls had crumbled away; year by year the foliage grew and spread over wall and mountain. Not one of the lads had dared to explore that spot.

And when the old man was dying, he called his seven sons to his side, and he made each one swear in turn that, so long as he lived and reigned at the Dumberdene, never should those barred doors be opened, never should human foot enter that part of the castle. The oath had in each instance been kept. By degrees the building assumed the appearance of a ruin, though such was the solidity of the structure that, as we had seen, it still resisted the effects of neglect. Gwen had heard of the apparition, though she could not tell when it first made its appearance, nor had she heard any story attached to it. She knew, however, that her father had seen it. He had told her this himself, adding that he believed the cedars and dense foliage had alone concealed it from others. He attached particular importance to the middle tree, which had fallen. He had also told her that the apparition came but once a year—on 26th August. "This," said Harry, "accounts for his trying to prevent us from going out that night, as well as for old Bansley's agitation. He was the only other person in the secret." Farther than this Gwen only knew that her grandfather had no hereditary right to the place. His father was a rich Dutch merchant, whose widow had become the second wife of the master of Dumberdene, the last who rightly bore that title. The first wife had left a little son, who died shortly after his father, and the property then fell into the hands of his second wife, the widow of the Dutchman. She had left it to her only son, Gwen's grandfather. He had affected the title of master, but none of his sons had assumed it. Gwen dimly remembered her great-grandmother, who had long survived her son and most of his children,—a wild, stern woman, wonderfully active though in extreme old age, with masses of white hair on each side of her face. Gwen had seen her pacing backward and forward on the terrace, regardless of wind or weather, muttering fearfully to herself, sometimes stopping suddenly, throwing up her arms above her head, or stamping her stick on the ground. Gwen was in deadly terror of her. This was all. And Harry's plan was to open one of the doors of communication between the old and the newer part of the house, and closely and attentively to examine the whole place. After that he intended to dismantle it, and either to refurnish it, or, more probably, to pull it down, and devote the space to gardens and lawns.

"I am still persuaded that the living have more to do with the mystery than the dead," said he in conclusion. "Years back there was probably some story attached to the place; but, though my seven step-uncles were frightened enough to obey their father to the last, his wishes are not binding upon me, nor have they, I strongly suspect, been anything like binding upon the scamps of the neighborhood. It is a clever trick, but I am resolved to get to the bottom of it."

And so he did, poor fellow, but not as he intended.

"But why do you want me as clergyman?" I asked, returning to the point which had puzzled me in his letter.

His color rose as of old; he half laughed.

"Well, Charley, I dare say you will think it great nonsense, and perhaps, after all, I hardly mean it; but the child, you know. If it is a child, he must have Christian burial."

I was considerably startled. I saw that Harry's incredulity was not as perfect as he tried to believe.

Old Bansley and his wife had been left in charge of the house, and Harry and Gwen had come down quite alone, under pretense of seeing what repairs were required before they collected an establishment. They had only arrived that morning, and when we had had some luncheon, as it was still quite early, Harry propose that we should begin our task at once.

I approach the end of my tale, the horrible end, and courage almost fails me to continue. In broad daylight on that lovely summer day we once more approached the haunted rooms—Harry, Gwen, old Bansley, and myself. We determined to enter by the upper door, that to which I had called Mr. Bandeswyke's attention on our first visit; it appeared less impregnable than the one leading from the hall. Tools were ready, but it was a long job, though Harry was a very giant in strength. At length the bars were sufficiently bent back to enable us to open the door far enough to admit us one by one. We stood in a wide lobby. Harry and I remembered it full well. He boldly led the way with his wife, who was as calm and composed as if in her own drawing-room; for was not Harry with her? We passed through the picture-gallery where, still hanging from the ceiling, and swinging backward and forward, as they had swung for fourteen years and more—were the pictures we had seen before. There, too, was the one going up and down.

"Only the wind, darling," whispered Harry, as he drew her arm within his own, and hurried her on.

Why did he whisper? and why draw nearer, as if to guard her from harm? She stopped him, pointing to her of the black robes.

"How curious that this one should go up and down, Harry! I suppose it is the draught. That is my great-grandmother. Papa had a miniature copy of that picture."

Voice and manner were so entirely as usual, so unmoved, that I felt wonderfully reassured, and Harry glanced at me with a proud smile which spoke volumes.

We went on to *the* room. No footsteps, no creaking iron, no whispers this time. All was still; it was broad daylight. We found the panel out; probably it had never been moved since our hasty exit fourteen years before. We entered. All was as it had been. The room, low-pitched and gloomy, was little less awful in the sunshine than at night. There was an indescribable oppression. We approached first the heap of drapery in the window. It was the body of a young woman. No sign of decay; but the same strange shriveled flesh, the same light brown hue, that we had seen before.

Gwen was now very pale, and Bansley trembled from head to foot. We turned to the bed, and drew back the curtain. There lay the little child; and when we turned the head toward us, there was the same long shiver as before, but, I thanked heaven, no scream. I could see that Harry dreaded it by his compressed lips and by his firm hold of the little shoulder. This time the eyes half opened; there was a glimmering light in them; then another long sigh; and it is my firm belief that then, and not till then, the spirit passed away. The body did not fall back into the old position as before. It collapsed, and lay straight as Harry placed it. He called to Bansley in a low voice. The old man was on his knees on the floor.

Harry uttered an exclamation of impatience, and desired me to help him, whispering as he did so, "I was wrong, Charlie; this is no trick. There is more here than we can understand." Gently and tenderly he lifted the little child in his arms, Gwen helping him; good, brave Gwen; a woman in a thousand. He bore it out of that haunted room, and laid it in the lobby outside. Then he returned for the body of the woman, and placed them side by side.

"You and I must go for the coffin," said he. "Gwen will stay with Bansley here."

"But, Harry, it will take time. Where shall we find one ready-made?"

Gwen whispered to me to "trust to Harry; it was all prepared;" and again I felt that he had never been as skeptical as he tried to believe.

Leaving Gwen standing as a statue, guarding the dead, and Bansley crouching near her, his head shaking as with palsy, we ran down to the hall, the great door being easily opened from the side, a fact which we had before remarked. In the hall we found a large packing-case, out of which Harry drew the boards of a coffin, so contrived as to be easily put together. This done we lifted it, and prepared to return. And then occurred once more that episode of the imaginary door. Although I was first, holding one end of the coffin, while the other was in his grasp, I had not made many steps within the passage before he exclaimed, "Wait, wait a minute! It will be crushed! There, it is crushed! How could that door shut! And while I saw him groping for the handle, as before, his voice grew muffled. It was but for a second, however, and then he called out in his usual manner, "All right, old fellow; go on;" and we went on to where Gwen patiently awaited us.

The coffin, though only designed for the child, was found big enough to contain both bodies. We raised our awful burden, the unknown dead, and bore it through the hall out into the cloisters, and on to the chapel. Here, again, the extent and detail of the preparations surprised me. Not only the key of the chapel was at hand, but the key of the family vault was with it; and, at a sign from her husband, Gwen placed a prayer-book in my hand, and signed me to begin the service. I read as one in a dream. Harry, my brave Harry, my old, old friend, stood by me; his arm touched me as I read on. Gwen was at his side, a fair contrast to his firm, manly figure. She was somewhat in shadow, but he stood out in bold relief, under a flood of ruby light, which fell through a window behind him. There he was, a picture of life and health. Ah, how little could I divine that I was reading that burial service for the living, as well as for the long, long dead!

It was over. Harry lingered ere we left the vault. We had work before us, and time lingered not; yet he paused, and with unwonted demonstration of a love too deep for utterance, he passed his arm around his wife's waist, and kissed her brow; and as I walked on, I heard him whisper, "My darling, you have been everything to me; be brave to the end."

Then we returned to the haunted rooms. Harry was in better spirits than at first—the worst was over. The next step was to make a thorough examination and clearance of the room whence the bodies had been removed. "We may find something more which one would not wish to become the talk of the neighborhood," said Harry; "after this search I will have the whole place pulled down, I am resolved." We began our work, drawing back curtains and opening the shutters of one window which had been quite closed. As we did so we perceived a door, hitherto unnoticed, in the opposite wall. I was the first to see it and to draw Harry's attention to it. He was the other side of the room, but he instantly advanced toward it. Suddenly he stopped, and once more I saw that groping motion of his hand.

"How very odd! There can't be a door here," said he.

For the first time Gwen's composure left her. She sprang to his side; she clasped his arm.

"A door, Harry! Not a door—O, say it was not a door!"

She was pale and trembling. He quieted her in a moment. There was nothing to fear, he said. But as she unclasped his arm and turned away, I heard her murmur, "The first time—the first time!"

O, why did she leave him then, and why did she turn away? He stepped forward to the spot I had pointed out.

"Yes," said he, "this is plainly the way out."

What was that noise? What next met our horrified gaze? There was a creaking and crushing of planks giving way; the spot on which he stood failed beneath him. He clutched wildly round with his hands. We sprang forward to save him. We touched him; we almost grasped him. He slipped from our hold. For one moment we looked on his agonized face, as, with one cry, he fell—gone from our sight forever. And the boards rose, and fitted into their places with a snap, and all was firm and solid as before.

For one moment I believe I was mad—so sudden and so awful was the shock. I tore wildly at the flooring with my bare hands, and called loudly on his name—called to him to return. It was Gwen who brought me to myself—Gwen, Harry's wife, nay, his widow. She drew me back, her face distorted with horror, yet her senses alert and under command. Her voice was hoarse and gr[illegible]ing.

"The room below—the room where you saw the fire; he has only fallen through. Come; be quick!"

She would believe it, she must believe it. She drew me on; it was a ray of hope. We rushed across the lobby and down the stairs. Five minutes before he had been with us on those very steps; where was he now? The room below, all the rooms near the passages, all were empty. The fatal thickness of those walls, what might they not conceal? We called him; there was no reply; and as we stood and listened, the rich flood of sunshine fell on our white faces, and we heard the joyous song of the birds and the voices of the gardeners outside.

"There must be a hiding-place in these walls," exclaimed Gwen. "The tools! Fetch the tools! I will go back and stay with him till you come."

"Stay with him!" Never again, Gwen; never again. It comforted her to say that, and she went back to the room. I fetched not only the tools, but the men, and in a few minutes a ghastly secret was laid bare.

"It is hollow, sir," said the man who dealt the first stroke.

It was hollow. A hole about six feet in circumference descended—ah! how far?

I had to hold Gwen back with all my strength, she leaned in so far, as her voice shrieked down the fathomless abyss:

"Harry! My Harry!"

Shall I ever forget that cry? Did it reach his ear? There was no answer, no sound from below. Then she raised herself up, and, with one cry of despair, fell back into a dead faint. Poor thing! it was the best thing that could happen to her then. We carried her down and gave her over to Mrs. Bansley's care, and as soon as I had sent for a doctor, I returned to the room. They were trying to fathom the abyss, and trying in vain. It seemed to descend to the very foundation of the building. Lights had been lowered and extinguished by the foul air. All hope was of course at an end, and when at length the lights burned steadily, there was that revealed which told of a fate so awful that strong men who stood by turned sick and faint.

The sides of the awful hole were, after a certain space, jagged and uneven. Sharp stones, pieces of iron, hooks, scythes, and knives were let into the wall with such a diabolical art, that any one falling must have been fearfully mangled before he reached the bottom, and sickening marks of such a fall were there. Nothing but the utter demolition of the building would enable us to recover all that remained of him who half an hour before stood among us in life and health.

The demolition was ordered. The building was to be razed to the ground. Gwen would have had the work continued night and day; she hoped, hoped madly, long after hope seemed impossible. But men must eat and sleep, even though widows' hearts are wasting and breaking beneath the load of agony. And when days grew into weeks, and little apparent progress was made, then, and not till then, did Gwen consent to leave the place. She went to her mother in London. We hoped that her child would arouse her from her grief and bring her back to life, but it was not so. A strong nature is not always an elastic one; she had received a shock from which she had not power to rally. Her heart was broken. She meekly did what she was told to do, and no more. Never again was she seen voluntarily to open a book, or to take any kind of employment in her hand. She only sat and waited the summons, which came ere many weeks had passed, and then the weary spirit was set free. But I am forestalling my tale.

I cannot tell what we found when at last the work of demolition was completed. Gwen was at rest before that, and, as I followed the remains of my best, my only friend from the castle (for he was taken to his father's house), I called to mind with bitterness our first entrance within those walls destined to be so fatal to us both.

I saw Gwen often during the weary interval before her death. I was the only person who could rouse her, even for a moment, from her lethargy. When she had ceased to hope, she only once alluded to the past. Some old papers had been found in the picture-gallery so often described, and, as they threw light on the mystery of the haunted room, the doctors hoped they might rouse her. For the moment she was roused—not to listen to the tale of black wickedness unfolded, but to give me one warning, the charge regarding her boy—my ward. She told me that the appearance of an imaginary door was an event of usual occurrence in her family before a death. Her father and all his brothers had seen it, but she added it had been seen three times in each instance, and with intervals of years between. "I felt little fear, for he only saw it once," said she. It was the only time she spoke of Harry. I did not undeceive her.—*Belgravia.*

UNTO THE SUN.

Caloric potentate! Thy rise is opportune—
A sentimental mammal claws his lyre;
He will, in haste, fife high his adolescent croon,
Nor stop for decency or hire.

Unchallenged Sun of myriad suns—arch-boss above!
The warmth of thy fierce gaze this world upon
Doth even shame the fervor of the manly love
I bear my mother's only son.

Thou art not versatile; yet this Machine hath run
Since gassy times that I'll not try to spell,
And thou hast proved to all that thou canst be the Sun
By simply doing one thing well.

Thou Chairman of Committee on Celestial Light!
Compared with thee our brag lamps seem a mess;
E'en with our stock of "brass" concoct we naught so bright—
We've not the recipe, I guess.

We don't cut up such shines, with our poor earthly might,
Or we a portion of thy disk would fix
High in the fasts of our mosquito-breeding Night
To teach the moon and stars some tricks.

Alack! Black cloud-hulks coast the sullen west, and Morn
An all-day wetness hatcheth out, I ween,
To dank this facile air, and spur each drowsy corn,
And make my trusty togs feel mean;

Therefore I will no longer thrash my howling muse,
Its sweetest dogg'rels clutching greedily;
To limply linger here would my nice sense abuse—
I'll steer me homeward speedily;

For if a man don't quickly seek the inside dry
When outside dampness is a certainty,
Then should impassioned kick with hot repeal apply,
And telescope his vertebræ.

JOHN McGOVERN.

Bishop England's Liberality—A Roman Catholic's Sermon Before a Protestant Congregation.

From the New York Sun.

No Roman Catholic Bishop in this country has ever commanded so great a degree of confidence among Protestants as the late Bishop England, of South Carolina. One cause of this confidence was his great liberality in all points where he could make reasonable concessions to Protestants. Whenever he was offered the use of a Protestant church to hold his services in the large district of his diocese, embracing all of South Carolina and a portion of Georgia, he gladly accepted it. On one occasion he was called on to do duty for a Protestant pastor in a small village in Georgia under the following circumstances: He had been obliged with the loan of a Protestant church for the purpose of delivering a course of lectures upon the Catholic religion. On Saturday evening the regular pastor visited him and asked of him the favor that he would continue to occupy his pulpit the next day, saying: "I have been so engrossed with the subject of your lectures during the week I have forgotten to prepare my sermon." "I should be happy to oblige you," said Bishop England, "but you know my Church principles will admit of no copartnership in the services of religion." "That makes no difference," replied the Protestant minister; "regulate everything to suit yourself. My flock desire it so, and I am willing." Bishop England, not to be outdone in liberality, promised that nothing should be said or done to create disapprobation in the congregation or offend the minister.

The next morning the novel spectacle was presented of a Roman Catholic Bishop, arrayed in his ordinary episcopal vesture, walking up the steps of a Protestant pulpit. He began the services by asking his congregation to sing a hymn which he had selected from their hymn-book, but in common use also among Catholics. He then took his text from a Douay translation of the Bible, and after offering such a prayer as all could join in from a book of Catholic devotion, he preached them a sound, practical discourse, and dismissed them with a blessing. The congregation were lost in wonder at the worship they had so often heard denounced as idolatry. Is it any wonder that a man endowed with such extraordinary tact and judgment was several times invited to preach before the Legislature of South Carolina?

An Exposure.

Lord X——, determined a short time ago to unmask a certain well-known spiritual Professor and his medium at a seance advertised to be held at some hall situated on Oxford street, London. Accordingly X—— had constructed at Bryant & May's a match of huge proportions and instantaneous brilliancy, and, armed with this, he proceeded with two friends to pay his respects to the "denizens of another world." After the usual preliminaries the room was suddenly darkened, and, whilst the company held each other by the hands, violins and tambourines were heard to play in company with less musical sounds, the Professor and the medium having been securely fastened with ropes by one of the audience. At a given moment X—— let go his companion's hand, and lit his match, or, more properly, torch, on a striker skilfully fixed to the sole of his boot. A great flare! and there stood the Professor hard at work on the violin, whilst the happy medium assisted the performance by alternate accompaniments on the tambourine with her hand, and on the floor with a broomstick. The finale may be better imagined than described; suffice it to say that his lordship, on presenting himself at the door of a similar entertainment a week after was refused admission.

MONEY AND MATRIMONY.

The Mystery that Envelops the Financial Prospects of the Newly-Wedded.

Some Unpleasant Post-Nuptial Discoveries.

For Whose Benefit Fashion-Literature Is Devised.

Nowadays [illegible] one hears those old-time sayings, "Love in a co[illegible]," "all for love and the world well lost," etc., q[illegible]oted only in ridicule. The sentiments which th[illegible]y inculcated have passed aw[illegible] like quill-pens, ha[illegible]d-knit hose, home-made sausages, patchwork quilt[illegible], and the like old-fashioned comforts. The m[illegible]dern belief is, that [illegible]hout matrimony, money may be a good thing wit[illegible] thing without but matrimony is decidedly a b[illegible]s of necessi[illegible] money. Holding this creed it follows [illegible]d to have ty, that matrimonial unions are suppos[illegible] marriages a financial basis. In France, where m[illegible] con- are arranged by the old folks, and a legal [illegible] tract is a part of the outfit, the money-quest[illegible] is treated as methodically as in other transactions where Cupid plays no part; but, in these United States, we cling to the old tradition that dollars and cents have no connection with affairs of the heart, and a tantalizing mystery is allowed to envelop the financial prospects of the newly-wedded. The American can scarcely be found who is willing to acknowledge that he is marrying for money. He would become the target for masculine scorn and feminine contempt. So careful must he be to avoid all suspicion of mercenary motives that it would appear indelicate for him to mention marriage-portions of his prospective father-in-law. The young lady generally has no idea what her *dot* will be; and, even if she had, and it were smaller than she had reason to expect, it is to be questioned whether she would have the feminine independence, and enough faith in her lover's affection, to lay the fact of her poverty before him. On his side, the lover glosses over his financial standing to his lady-love by the remark that "He would never ask a woman to marry him till he could support her;" but, even if he sits himself deliberately down, and makes a fair, full statement of his monetary affairs, so great is the ignorance on such matters of girls who have simply spent the money given them from the parental purse, that it is greatly to be doubted if any amount of careful explanation would give one of them any idea of the difficulty of two people living on a limited income, and making both ends meet. Pecuniarily considered, therefore, marriage becomes

A LEAP IN THE DARK

for both parties. What can a bridegroom do when his father-in-law, worth $100,000, presents the bride with a silver dinner-service? Nothing but stare at it with his hands in his otherwise empty pockets, and consider what a chuckle-headed fellow he looks when reflected in those polished surfaces. What a lesson to him on the uncertainty of all human hopes is the post-nuptial knowledge that all his wife's share in her deceased father's estate is dependent on the caprice of his mother-in-law. On the other hand, what moralist's pen would be capable of such fine strokes as would accurately portray the miniature tragedy in the microscopic soul of a fashionable young lady when she first realizes that marriage is not a continuation of a life of flirting on croquet-grounds; courting in elegant parlors; whirling down long halls encircled by masculine arms, and keeping time with heart and foot to the glorious music; dainty toilets, whose only price seems to be her deep consideration of them; and ravishing costumes the bills for which only help Papa to fill out his quota of paternal growls? Instead of a package of kids charged at some palatial store, it means knowing how to replace fastenings and sew up finger-tips on old ones. Instead of a new $200 silk, it means knowing how to make a new brilliantine, and save a $15 or $20 bill from the dressmaker. Instead of working libelous dogs' heads on falsely so-called ornamental sofa-pillows, it means practically illustrating the domestic axiom that, when sheets begin to wear out, they must be cut apart in the middle and sewed together at the sides. In short, instead of coaxing $50 or $100 out of Papa now and then, and having all her bills paid besides, it means that she has married a man who works on a salary—and a moderate one at that.

But many a devoted lover believes that, in taking a wife from the ranks of

SELF-SUPPORTING WOMEN,

he has solved all the monetary problems which may arise in his married life. He has secured a wife who understands the value of money, and who is accustomed to practicing economy. If she be so fortunate as to be possessed of talent, musical, artistic, or literary, the ennui of a boarding-house life is relieved by her voluntary exercise of her special gift, and she has some innocent exultation in the thought that her husband will not have to pay for her Christmas present to him. If, however, she has been engaged in teaching, copying, clerking, or in any kindred occupation, her husband's pride will not allow her to continue her former employment, no matter how limited his income may be. She is, then, obliged to fall back on the fallacy that it is better for a woman to save than to earn. She spends her days ruffling, flouncing, and plating her dresses, making her own hats, etc., and her principal recreation is to don her home-made finery and promenade where she can get new ideas of the fashions from critical inspections of the toilets of richer women. Her aim in life is to dress on $300 or $500 a year, so that she may deceive every one into the belief that she spends twice as much. To the making up of these pecuniary deficiencies she devotes brain, hands, and time. If her husband is not a man-milliner, one fails to see what congeniality there can be between them when the rapture of courtship is past. She values other women according to their wardrobes, and men according to the impression her toilets produce on them. She reads only fashion-periodicals. Would not any man tire of such a companion, who so often tires of herself? One is astonished to see what paramount consideration is paid to

WOMEN'S DRESS.

After receptions, levees, and weddings, ladies have grown to consider it a compliment to have their names printed in the next morning's papers, with their toilets described in detail. Could any suddenly-enriched kitchen-girl display a more vulgar taste for notoriety? There is an astonishment, not unmixed with contempt, in the mind of the reader of the morning news when he comes upon the description of a Wedding in High Life, and sees that the reporter has conscientiously fulfilled his duty, and given the value, not only of the bride's wedding-dress, but also of her entire trousseau. One wonders at the result of modern social training when a bride can complacently see her wardrobe inventoried in print for the satisfying of the possible curiosity of the public.

Not only are the daily papers devoting columns to disseminating information as to the latest fluctuations in the ever fluctuating fashions, but even the so-called religious weeklies are devoting space to that all-important topic. The staunch old country subscriber of the *Independent*, who has been saving up the last number of his favorite weekly for a quiet Sunday reading, is horrified, while looking for his half-perused article on "Justification by Faith," to light upon a flippant description of how to make a party-dress out of an old light silk and a few yards of French muslin, the whole freshened up by a bright cherry-colored sash tied at the left side with long flowing ends. Poor ministerial papas, you think your too-worldly daughters are showing strong hopes of a change of heart, because they beg you not to feel you must give up the church-paper because of hard times! They declare they can't do without it, but leave the reason ungiven.

Now, why is it that, when news-counters are flooded with fashion-periodicals, religious papers must treat of that all-pervading theme,—woman's dress? Does anybody, for one moment, suppose that it is for dress-makers all this illustrating, and publishing, and fashion-letter-writing is done. No, indeed. Those useful members of society are too busy to consult more than the one or two periodicals to which they subscribe. It is not for the very wealthy. They are satisfied to display the result of the sewing-woman's skill, without racking their own brains over the details. All this fashion-literature is for the benefit of the women who are striving to make their own ingenuity and industry dress them as gorgeously on a few hundreds as the millionaire's wife can dress on thousands. The wifely economy which counts every cent, not to buy a homestead, or help the husband's business, or pay extra expenses, but simply to expend in personal adornment, is not a thing to be lauded, though fashion-writers speak as if it were. Moreover, it is a

MASCULINE ECCENTRICITY

to have a fondness for seeing the women they like in familiar garments. More than one girl has wondered how dear Harry or George could be so stupid as to propose to her while she had on that shabby merino or well-worn muslin, instead of declaring himself when she had bedecked herself, especially for him, with all the resources of her wardrobe. A new dress rather awes a lover, if it has any effect on him at all. He likes a dress that recalls to him some pleasant reminiscences of your intercourse. Remembering this, one comes to the conclusion that women waste diplomacy in indeavoring to coax money from their husbands. The same amount of strategy, acumen, and knowledge of human nature, devoted to any other subject, would make a woman's fortune. Exerted as it is, there is something contemptible in it. If the wife knows that the domestic finances will not admit of a new dress, well and good. That is the end of that. If she feels satisfied the demand is a just one, make it in the name of common sense, like a self-respecting woman, without getting up an extra good dinner for her lord and master, arraying herself to find favor in his eyes, and discoursing only the most delightful subjects,—all to gain a little money. One would think some wives borrowed their policy from Van Amburgh, and fed up their lions well before they dared to take any liberties with them.

Again, some husbands seem to think they are doing their wives the greatest kindness in the world to delude them into the belief that the domestic exchequer is inexhaustible. They have too poor an opinion of feminine financial talent to apprise a wife of the exact income of the establishment, but go around with a heavy heart and distracted brain, wearying over expenses, while the wife, after vainly speculating over her spouse's moroseness, concludes it to be the normal condition of husbands after the first year, and gives up all idea of pleasure in fa[illegible] society. Married life dwindles down into his [illegible] dinner ready, and not letting the children [illegible] having [illegible]ke Papa up while he is taking his afternoon [illegible]. It is not to be wondered at if, after dinner na[illegible] [illegible]nderstanding, comes all this mis[illegible]

FINANCIAL RUIN.

It is by no mea[illegible]s in real life what it is represented in novels. The husband does not come home and beat his bro[illegible] with his clinched hand, and sink into a chair, cry[illegible]ing, "Wife, we are ruined. How can I bear to [illegible] bring you to this?" And the children don't gath[illegible] round him, and promise to sell papers, and hol[illegible] horses, and peddle apples. No, indeed. Some [illegible] mutual friend [illegible] husband to breaks the secret from the disgrace[illegible], stunned the unsuspecting wife. Then the wi[illegible] self-re- by the sudden explanation, and full o[illegible] proach at the blindness which could not se[illegible] be- burden the husband had so long borne alone, [illegible] gins, in a dazed, bewildered way, to try to adju[illegible] herself to her new conditions in society. She feels that her husband has always lived a separate life from her, even when she thought herself nearest to him. She gives up all idea of perfect confidence in the marriage relation. If she had only known, she thinks, how differently she would have done, and things would never have come to this. The husband, too, has learned a lesson; but, like all lessons, it comes too late.

WITCH-HAZEL.

THE OLD CLOCK IN THE CORNER.

The leafless trees are brown and bare;
The snowflakes sweep through the frosty air.

With the wintry wind they sport and play,
As it wearily whistles the night away.

The time-worn clock in the corner stands,
With faded dial and rusted hands.

With ceaseless motion its pendulum swings,
And this is the doleful song it sings:

Tick—tick—tick! There are smiles and tears
In the mournful tale of a hundred years.

The voice of Memory, soft and low,
Whispers to-night of the long ago.

There are friends you loved, there are hopes most dear,
That are dead and gone with the old, old year.

Spiders have woven their silken thread
In the dingy corner overhead,

'Mid the endless dust of the busy day
That hands now pulseless have swept away.

Thoughts and dreams of the old and new
Pass before me in fond review.

I have watched the play of a rosy child;
And the tender gaze of a youth that smiled

In raptures over a picture fair
And a tiny curl of golden hair.

I have seen him look with manly pride
On the fair, sweet face of his new-made bride.

I have heard an infant's plaintive cry;
And a careworn mother's weary sigh;

And an aged father, old and gray,
Talking of years that had gone away.

I have seen the shadowy pall and bier,
The lifeless form, and the mourner's tear;

And have heard those words, so often said,
Tenderly, over the dear ones dead:

Ashes to ashes and dust to dust,—
Life is fleeting, and God is just.

O Memory, fond Memory! thou phantom of our wo!
Thou sweet reminder of the hopes and dreams of long ago!
Thou living shadow of the soul, that ever comes at will,
When human lips have ceased to speak, and human hearts are still,

EUGENE J. HALL.

Opium-Smoking.

From the New York Times.

Much has been written by learned authors of Europe in relation to the terrible effects of opium-smoking. American writers have also composed voluminous papers upon the same subject. In all instances China is spoken of as that place where the practice most prevails. Perhaps the Americans who have written so much in relation to the matter are not aware that in New York, the empire city of their country, there is situated an opium-smoking saloon which, for dirt, squalor, and sliminess, can well rank with the most frequented dens of Canton.

In Donovan's lane, a miserable little alley opening from Baxter street, a room is kept particularly and solely for the service of opium-smokers. It is conducted by a withered old wreck, who, although only 40 years of age, by his inveterate use of the drug, has the appearance of being at least 70. The room, if it can be called such, is about twelve feet long by six wide; a slanting board shelf is fixed lengthwise to one of the walls. This is long enough to allow a man of small stature to lie at full length, but not more than four persons could lie on it at a time. It is upon this that the opium-smokers recline when indulging their terrible longing. The place was visited a few evenings since, and was found occupied by two Chinese, one of them a very old man, and the other a youth, who stated that he had just been discharged from the United States steamer Juniata, upon which he had served as officer's steward. Both were smoking opium.

Many persons suppose that opium is used in the same may tobacco is. This, however, is a mistake. Tobacco can be smoked standing, walking, and at business. The opium-smoker always lies down when indulging his habit, and gives all his attention to the process of inhaling the fumes of the drug. Before opium can be used by the smoker it has to be prepared most carefully by persons skilled in its concoction. It is reduced from a solid to a liquid form by boiling with a small quantity of water, and when ready for the pipe looks like a thin paste or thick, muddy molasses. The opium-pipe consists of a reed about an inch in diameter. The aperture in the bowl which admits the drug is not much larger than the head of a pin One-hundredth part of an ounce is all that can be smoked by a beginner. Old debauchees, however, can use from a quarter to a third of an ounce daily. Tobacco smokers always emit smoke from their mouths, but an old opium-smoker invariably blows the fumes through his nostrils, and very often absorbs them in his lungs. A tobacco-pipe can be lighted easily by a match or a coal of fire, but the opium-pipe must be lighted with great care, and always by the steady flame of an oil lamp. The small opening in the bowl is held in the flame, and the light is drawn into the reed. After the opium is ignited, the process of smoking is a very short one; only one or two whiffs can be taken, and in this way, lighting and smoking, scores of persons, inhabitants of this city, spend hour after hour, never ceasing until they drop off into the death-like stupor which is the aim of all opium-smoking.

Inveterate smokers live for nothing but the gratification of their appetites. When it cannot be satisfied they suffer tortures of the most horrible character. Those persons who become addicted to the use of the poison seldom live to be more than 50 years of age; most of them die within five years after they have reached that stage in which they can consume a third of an ounce a day. The Chinese in this city admit that the effects of the drug upon the human frame are ruinous in the extreme; they argue, however, that all nations indulge in some dissipation; the Americans, they say, drink whisky until they are drunk, and they ask, if this be so, why it is wrong for a Chinaman to become senseless with opium. Those who live in New York are, with few exceptions, devoted to the practice of opium-smoking, and, what is far more terrible, a large number of young white girls residing in their neighborhood are rapidly becoming addicted to the same vice. They live with the Chinese when they can find no other home, for although the people of their own race close their doors against them, they are always welcome at the firesides of those to whom they sell their souls for the sustenance of their bodies.

EXECUTED FRENCH MARSHALS

One of the Wickedest Characters in History.

The Murderer of One Hundred and Forty Children.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

An English paper calls attention to the fact that, of the nine Marshals of France who have been condemned to death since Gilles de Laval, Marshal de Retz, and probably the wickedest character in history, was executed in Nantes in 1440, Bazaine is the only one who has not suffered capital punishment. In 1475,

LOUIS DE LUXEMBOURG,

Constable of France, was executed on the Place de Greve for conspiracy against Charles VII. and Louis XI. The Constable, a man of remarkable talent, but of insatiable ambition and unparalleled duplicity, had long been carrying on a secret correspondence with the English, and his letters fell into the hands of Louis, who at once gave orders for his arrest. He was tried and executed, however, without waiting for the King's final decision in the matter; for the Constable might have betrayed many of his old accomplices who still remained in high favor at Court, if he had been put to the torture. He was, therefore, beheaded with all possible dispatch; and Louis afterward expressed much regret that the unfortunate traitor had suffered so easy a death. The next Marshal on the list of those who suffered the death-penalty was

CHARLES DE GONTAUT,

created Duke de Biron by Henry IV. Biron had greatly distinguished himself at Ivry, and had earned the warm friendship of his King by many soldier-like achievements. It seems, however, that he considered himself undeservedly neglected by Henry IV., who had not rewarded him for his services to the extent anticipated. Enraged at this imaginary slight, Biron attempted to revenge himself by plotting against the Government; but he appears to have been less successful as a conspirator than a soldier, being detected in every treasonable design he attempted. With that rare magnanimity which was his crowning trait, Henry forgave his offending courtier again and again; but the latter, wholly untouched by such extraordinary forbearance, continued his evil courses, and was finally convicted of having entered into a dangerous conspiracy for the dismemberment of France. The King, who entertained no little affection for his old companion-in-arms, was willing to forgive even this last offense, provided Biron would confess his misdeed. To this request he, however, turned a deaf ear, and was consequently beheaded within the walls of the Bastile in 1602. Thirty years afterward, Henry II.,

DUKE DE MONTMORENCY,

was taken prisoner by the royal troops at the battle of Castelnaudry; and soon after executed in the court-yard of the Capitol at Toulouse; and in the same year the Marshal De Marillac was executed upon the Place de Greve for having conspired against Cardinal Richelieu. Toward the close of eighteenth century,

BARON DE LUCKNER,

who had served under Frederick II. of Prussia, entered the French service just before the Revolution; rallied for the Republican cause when the crisis came; was created a Marshal of France, and given command of the Army of the North. He had scarcely achieved a few slight successes over the Austrians at Contrai and Valenciennes, when he was recalled by the Government to answer some very ugly charges of treason brought against him during his absence. It was necessary to be above suspicion in those days to escape the guillotine; so Luckner's head remained upon his shoulders but a very short time. About the same period, 1794,

PHILIP DE NOAILLES,

Duke de Montmorency, fell a victim to his heroic endeavors to rescue Louis XVI. from the popular fury; he and his wife being guillotined at the same time. The last name on this little death-roll is that of Marshal Ney, who was condemned and shot soon after the battle of Waterloo. Many of the French Marshals were brave and knightly men; but not a few of them were villains of the very worst description; and it is somewhat remarkable that by far the most shocking character mentioned in modern history was a Marshal of France. This was

GILLES DE LAVAL,

whose execution has already been referred to. The frightful accounts of the atrocities perpetrated by this monster of wickedness would be utterly incredible were they less well authenticated. The Marshal De Retz indeed lived in an age when the wealthy aristocracy knew no law but that of their own passions; when noblemen murdered their fathers; tortured their brothers to death; poisoned their wives and sisters; killed or outraged their tenantry at will, and committed almost all sorts of crime with absolute impunity. But the vices of these noblemen become virtues when compared with the sins of De Retz. Michelet, who naturally omits the most revolting portions of the narrative, declared that nothing in history can be found to compare in horror with the career of

THIS ARCH-FIEND,

unless to the enormities of the most corrupt Roman age be added all the crime covered by the Dead Sea. Indeed, the compilers of the Augustan history have related nothing equally bad of Elagabalus and Commodus. To-day these Emperors are generally regarded as monstrous lunatics; and probably most historians will regard De Retz in the same light.

This Gilles de Laval was a wealthy and powerful noble, owning several castles and much landed property near the City of Nantes. He had served with distinction in the army during the reign of Charles VII.; had fought side by side with Joan of Arc; and had won the baton of a Marshal. After the war, he retired to his estates, and plunged into that life of debauchery then fashionable among the French nobility. Church-music was at that time greatly in vogue with the higher classes; and every wealthy Baron almost had his paid body of choristers who always accompanied him on his visits. De Retz shortly announced his determination to hire a band of such choristers, and sent out his servants among the peasantry with orders to procure as many boy-singers as possible. For some time they were successful; but the parents soon became alarmed at finding that

THEIR CHILDREN NEVER RETURNED.

About this time an old woman, whose face was always carefully concealed by a hood, made her appearance in the environs of Nantes. Whenever she met with a child alone or unprotected, the old hag would either compel or coax it to accompany her to the castle; and none of these little ones were ever seen again. The frightened peasantry now attempted to conceal their children; but the servants of the Marshal frequently appeared upon the scene, and carried the poor little things away by force. Numbers of children of both sexes disappeared in this manner; and the terror in which the wretched people were held by the nobles at that time is well illustrated by the fact that the bereaved parents dared not complain. This state of affairs continued for

FOURTEEN YEARS,

and might have continued much longer but for a happy combination of circumstances. The Duke of Brittany, who had never borne any good will to De Retz, happened to pay a visit to the Bishop of Nantes, and was informed by that prelate of certain hideous rumors which prevailed concerning the secrets of the Marshal's castle. The Duke listened to the recital in horrified surprise, and promised the Bishop all the assistance in his power to bring De Laval to trial. Accordingly, a strong party was sent to summon the nobleman to answer the charges made against him. Instead of seeking safety in flight, the Marshal quietly suffered himself to be taken, relying, no doubt, upon his wealth and power to defy his accusers. But his minions deserted him at the moment of arrest, and gave evidence against him of the most frightful kind. De Retz, seeing all was lost, burst into tears (strange that such a monster could shed tears!), and made a confession, at which, according to the chronicler, all present "crossed themselves for fear." It appeared that the wretched creature was a victim of some horrible superstitions,—amongst others that power and wealth might be acquired by sacrificing human beings to the devil; and he acknowleged having for this purpose burned alive or tortured to death no fewer than

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY CHILDREN.

One of his myrmidons confessed to having himself enticed forty victims to the castle. A tunfull of calcined bones was found in one of the monster's dens, and a much greater number hidden away in his other residences. He had employed astrologers to counsel and aid him in his designs, and to invent various novel methods of torturing his helpless victims. For these and many other equally sickening crimes he was sentenced to be burnt alive at Nantes. But he belonged to a rich and powerful family, who were not ashamed to intercede for him; and they succeeded in obtaining orders that the criminal should first be strangled and then burnt. The body was not consumed, however, and "damsels of high degree" removed the remains by night and gave them honorable burial. De Retz is said to have been a very handsome and learned man. The strangest part of his superstition consisted in the belief that he could propitiate the good and evil powers at the same time; and just before execution he expressed his firm conviction that he was going to Heaven.

A GOOD OLD BOOK.

The Original Record of Washington's Little Hatchet.

From the New York Sun.

Few and pitiably ignorant must be those citizens of the United States who have never heard the story of George Washington and his little hatchet. Yet we question whether, out of the millions who have been familiar from childhood with that pleasing anecdote, there are more than a few hundred of this generation who know to whom they are indebted for communicating it to posterity. Hence it gives us more than common pleasure to be able to present the story to our readers in the very few words of the biographer who first committed it to print, and to give some account of his book, famous in its day, and not yet out of print, which has marks and merits of its own that notably distinguish it from all other books of its kind. It has no likeness in all the range of English literature. It could have been written by no man that ever lived, save its author. It is all his own, and we do not hesitate to assert that, in spite of the eccentricities of its style, which sets all the established canons of criticism and rules of taste at utter defiance, it is the best book ever written on these shores to inspire the young with a burning love for their country, and a reverence not to be shaken for the fathers who compassed its independence and established its free government.

The copy of this book which lies before us is an old one, thumbed and dog-eared by hands that were young when they turned these faded pages, but which have long ago gone to dust. We transcribe the title-page in full:

THE LIFE
OF
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
WITH
CURIOUS ANECDOTES,
EQUALLY HONORABLE TO HIMSELF AND EXEMPLARY TO HIS YOUNG COUNTRYMEN.
SEVENTH EDITION.

A life how useful to his country led!
How loved while living—how revered, now dead.
Lisp! lisp! his name ye children yet unborn,
And with like deeds your own great names adorn.

BY M. L. WEEMS,
FORMERLY RECTOR OF MOUNT VERNON PARISH,
PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR.
1808.

We regret that we know little of the history of Mason L. Weems. But we have met aged persons who have seen him in the flesh, and from these we have heard nothing but praise. He was a brave, sincere, enthusiastic, honest clergyman,—the enemy of gambling, intemperance, and the prevailing vices of his day, against which he wrote books that had great popularity; and he was the outspoken but genial and winning advocate of virtue and religion, the warmth of his heart endearing him to people wherever he went, and preparing them to give a fond ear to his fervid appeals for truth. Above all, he was a patriot whose enthusiasm for the liberties of his country was the master passion of his soul. He was the pastor of the old church at Pohick, and the friend of Washington, who attended his preaching, and he was for many years a familiar visitor at Mount Vernon. His love for Washington bordered on worship, and when he came to write the life of his hero his whole heart was thrown into the work, and fancy and imagination, which held sway over all the other faculties of his mind, were not sparing of tints to complete the portrait of the perfect man. We have been informed that Mr. Weems lived to a great age, but of the time and place of his death we have no information. He had a son, who was a reputable member of Congress sixty years ago, and that is all that we know of his family. But he still lives, and we trust, for the benefit of his country, he will always live, in his book.

The opening of the first chapter of this curious volume is an admirable introduction to what follows, presenting in a single paragraph a fair specimen of Weems' original method of writing biography. We transcribe it:

"Ah, gentlemen," exclaimed Bonaparte—'twas just as he was about to embark for Egypt—some young Americans happening at Toulon, and, anxious to see the mighty Corsican, had obtained the honor of an introduction to him. Scarcely had passed the customary salutations when he eagerly asked, "How fares your countryman, the great Washington?" "He was very well," replied the youths, brightening at the thought that they were the countrymen of Washington; "he was very well, General, when we left America." "Ah, gentlemen," rejoined he, "Washington can never be otherwise than well; the measure of his fame is full. Posterity shall talk of him with reverence, as the founder of a great empire, when my name shall be lost in the vortex of revolutions." Who, then, that has a spark of virtuous curiosity but must wish to know the history of him whose name could thus awaken the sigh even of Bonaparte?

Who, surely enough?

This pertinent anecdote, like many others that enliven Parson Weems' book, it is almost needless to say, was the product of his overflowing imagination, and, as its admirers may argue, is no more to be despised because it is a parable, or any other fanciful device for getting a good moral or a wholesome example squarely before the reader's mind. To this class of pleasing and instructive inventions belongs the famous hatchet story, which, without any delay, we present in the original words of Weems:

THE LITTLE HATCHET STORY.

When George was about 6 years old he was made the wealthy owner of a hatchet, of which, like most little boys, he was immoderately fond, and was constantly going about chopping everything that came in his way. One day, in the garden, where he often amused himself chopping his mother's peasticks, he unluckily tried the edge of his hatchet on the body of a beautiful young English cherry tree, which he barked so terribly that I don't believe the tree ever got the better of it. The next morning the old gentleman, finding out what had befallen his tree, which, by the by, was a great favorite, came into the house and with much warmth asked for the mischievous author, declaring, at the same time, that he would not have taken five guineas for his tree. Nobody could tell him anything about it. Presently George and his hatchet made their appearance. "George," said his father, "do you know who killed that beautiful little cherry tree yonder in the garden?" This was a tough question, and George staggered under it for a moment, but quickly recovered himself, and, looking at his father with the sweet face of youth brightened with the inexpressible charm of all-conquering truth, he bravely cried out: "I can't tell a lie, pa, you know I can't tell a lie; I did cut it with my hatchet." "Run to my arms, you dearest boy," cried his father, in transports, "run to my arms—glad am I, George, that you ever killed my tree, for you have paid me for it a thousand fold. Such an act of heroism in my son is more worth than a thousand trees, though blossomed with silver and their fruits of purest gold."

Parson Weems had small idea when this little fiction shaped itself in his head that it was destined to descend to posterity, leaving his most labored and eloquent passages in oblivion, and to be ground into the heads of children in the nursery as a piece of immortal and instructive truth. It was in flights like the following that his fancy loved to soar. He is describing the battle of Trenton, and when he gets his hero on a battle-field his pen invariably runs away with him:

The sun had just tipped with gold the adjacent hills when snowy Trenton, with the wide-tented fields of the foe, hove in sight. To the young in arms this was an awful scene, and nature called a short-lived terror to their hearts. But not unseen of Washington was their fear. He marked the sudden paleness of their cheeks when first they beheld the enemy, and quick, with half-stifled sighs, turned on him their wistful look. As the big lion of Zara, calling his brindled sons to do battle against the mighty rhinoceros, if he mark their falling manes and crouching to his side, instantly puts on all his terrors; his eyes roll in blood; he shakes the forest with his deepening roar, till, kindled by their father's fire, the maddening cubs swell with answering rage, and spring undaunted on the monster. Thus stately and terrible rode Columbia's first and greatest son along the front of the halted troops.

This is the way that Mr. Weems thought Gen. Washington must have looked when making an address to his officers:

As he spoke, his cheeks, naturally pale, were reddened over with virtue's pure vermillion, while his eyes of cerulean blue were kindled up with those indescribable fires which fancy lends to an angel orator, animating poor mortals to the sublime of godlike deeds.

An amusing instance of Weems' ways of descending suddenly from the sublimest discussions of the imagination of the homeliest illustrations of truth, is presented in the following passage. After speaking of his hero's wonderful virtue as a husband, friend, citizen, farmer, and master, he proceeds:

But his eulogists have denied these the only scenes which belong to man the great, and have tricked him up in the vile drapery of man the little. See! there he stands, with the port of Mars the destroyer, dark frowning over the fields of war; the lightning of Potter's blade is by his side; the deep-mouthed cannon is before him, disgorging its flesh-mangling balls; his war-horse paws with impatience to bear him, a speedy thunderbolt, against the pale and bleeding ranks of Britain. These are the drawings usually given of Washington—drawings masterly, no doubt, and justly descriptive of him in some scenes of his life; but scenes they were which I am sure his soul abhorred, and in which, at any rate, you see nothing of his private virtues. These old-fashioned commodities are generally thrown into the background of the picture, and [illegible]ed as the grandees at the London and Paris [illegible] their good old aunts and grandmothers—huddling them together into the back rooms, there to wheeze and cough themselves, and not depress the fine, laudanum-raised spirits of the young sparklers.

It may lend additional interest to the book to set down the circumstance that Mr. Lincoln, in the days of his poverty-stricken youth, borrowed Weems' Life of Washington and devoured it eagerly, as all boys do; but having left it exposed to the rain, where it became utterly spoiled, he pulled corn for three days to pay the owner for its loss.

LOUIS KOSSUTH.

The Hungarian Dictator Now a Poor Preacher—A Sad but Interesting Interview.

Dr. Max Schlesinger has paid a visit to Louis Kossuth, which is thus described in the Frankfort *Gazette*:

The following advertisement appears every now and then in the *Courriere di Torino*:

"Lessons in German, English, and Hungarian, given, at moderate rates, by
L. KOSSUTH, 165 Strada Nuova."

The advertiser is none other than the once celebrated Dictator of Hungary. He is now almost utterly forgotten, even in Hungary; he has grown very old, and is now so poor that he will gladly give you a lesson for a single franc. This would seem very humiliating for him, and yet he is proud of his poverty.

He says:

"Three years ago, my friends at home, in Hungary, offered me a present of 50,000 florins. I rejected the offer, and never have regretted it, even when I was hungry, and had no money to pay for a fire."

I had occasion the other day to call upon him. I was no stranger to Kossuth. Twenty years ago he had given me, in London, a great deal of valuable information for my book, "Hungary in 1849." I found him in a very small room in the fourth story of a dingy old building. He sat alone in an easy-chair poring over an old volume. When I entered he did not recognize me. I recognized him, and was shocked. What a change these twenty years had produced in his once handsome and interesting face! His hair was entirely white, his cheeks wan and hollow, and his eyes utterly dimmed. His form, once erect and proud, was now painfully bent. He almost groaned as he raised himself to bid me welcome.

He was deeply moved when I informed him who I was. His face brightened as he warmly clasped my hand.

"Oh, yes, oh, yes," he said, in German, "I know you now. Everybody forgets me; no one calls upon me; no one cares any more for me. Why should I remember those who once were my friends?"

To this I objected. I asked him how he could be forgotten when his friends in Hungary wanted him to return to his native country, and take again an active part in its affairs.

Kossuth smiled very bitterly.

"Oh, yes," he said, "return to Hungary dishonored, with an oath of allegiance to the Hapsburgs who murdered my friends and kinsmen, and who set a price upon my head. I am neither a Deak nor an Andrassy."

I asked him how he got along.

"Well," he said, sadly, "were my good children and my poor wife alive yet, I would be happy, even in my old age and poverty. But they are all dead, and I am very lonesome. That is what renders my exile here, where people are so kind to me, so distressing. It would be no better in Hungary. I have no kinsfolk anywhere but in the New World."

"Why, then, not go to America again, where your name is still revered?" I ventured to say.

"Oh," he replied, "I have often been sorely tempted to go back to the United States, but there are two obstacles in the way: In the first place, it would cost more money than I have to spare; and, next, I am almost sure that, in my present enfeebled condition, I would be unable to bear the sea voyage."

All this was very melancholy, and I hastened to change the subject of our conversation.

I showed him the proof-sheets of the chapter on Andrassy in my new work on Austria. He put on his spectacles, and, holding the paper in his trembling hand, read carefully what I had written.

Meanwhile I had time to look around in the room. Against the rear wall stood a narrow, plain bed. On the walls hung portaits of Mazzini, Bixio, Kisz, and, strangely enough, of Louis Napoleon, On the book-shelf by my side I noticed Victor Hugo's "Annee Terrible," Kinglake's "Crimea," and ten or twelve well-worn grammars. On a table, close to the bed, lay a loaf of bread and a plate of dried meat.

To my dismay I found that my glancing around the room had attracted Kossuth's attention.

"Yes," he said, with a smile, "you see for yourself now that I am very poor; and yet, when I left Hungary in 1849, I was charged by all the mean organs of the Hapsburgs with having enriched myself at my country's expense. Do you know what my whole income was last year? Within a fraction of 800 lire." (Less than $200.

I shook my head sorrowfully. He told me what he thought about the chapter on Andrassy, gave me plenty of valuable and interesting information on the subject, and then dismissed me, saying that it was time for one of his pupils to make his appearance.

THE SURPRISE.

By the brook sitting,
Young Norah is knitting
A bright-colored scarf for her lover to wear
Deftly her fingers
'Round the thread lingers,—
Labor's a light web when Love is the snare.
In and out,
Round about,
Needles and thimble,—
Over there,
Under here,
Dexter and nimble,—
Trolling a love-song with never a care.

High up above here
The spreading trees cover
Her form reflected below in the stream;
Tender and mellow,
Its rays amber yellow,
The Spring-sun is peeping like the lights of a dream.
Bright her eye,
Sweet her sigh,—
Dreaming and thinking,
Light and gay,
Through the day,
While the threads linking:
Her heart is a furnace, and Love is the steam.

Through the grove stealing,
Half-standing, half-kneeling,
Watching the maid with a tender delight,
Stole gently her lover,
Afraid she'd discover,—
He glided along like a rogue in the night.
Not a breath
Stirred the heath,
Not a leaf rustled;
When awhile,
With a smile,
Laughing they tusseled,
And, bending, he gave her a kiss for the fright.

CHICAGO. JAMES LAVALLEE.

FASHION.

From the New York Mail.

The traveling dress of the Duke of Hamilton's bride was dark green velvet trimmed with silver fox fur, with bonnet and muff to match.

—A modification of the Elizabethan ruff is a standing collar of black lace made over foundation muslin, the lace being studded with gilt beads in elaborate profusion.

—This from the London *Court Journal*: "The Americans are displaying our shame and their own 'cuteness in the ears of American ladies. The Alabama English sovereigns are being worn as jewelry."

—The newest French bonnets are trimmed almost exclusively with feathers if three or four different shades. All knickknacks, gilt or steel stars, daggers, etc., are ignored.

—Bonnets have undergone a material change in shape since autumn. The real French model —something in the Maud Muller style—is being generally adopted by the leading ladies of fashion here, and as a rule is very becoming.

—The velvet and fur combination so popular this winter in street costumes is one of the most elegant and stylish introduced for many years. Nothing can be handsomer or richer than real fur and real velvet.

—Umbrellas for the fashionable young women of the period are of navy blue serge-silk with ivory handles cut in the form of a cross. They are not ornamented in any way with silver or gold, and for that reason are very genteel and "nice looking."

—Filigree jewelry is looming up again. The new designs and patterns are stylish and pretty, but would be still more so if shown in gold. This is especially true of the miniature trunks with lock, handles, straps, and even label complete. Perhaps jewelers will take the hint.

—The only recent change in the style of wearing the hair is the addition of the coronet braid. It forms rather heavy head-gear for the thin faces of American women, and is not, as a rule, becoming. When the coronet is surmounted by an *aigrette*, or feather, as is the fashion for full dress, a lady's head from top to eyes measures in the neighborhood of two or three feet.

—Gentlemen's fashions are gradually undergoing a decided change. Frock coats are now worn with skirts, trousers are full, almost "peg-top," and overcoats, or topcoats as they are called in England, are made to come far below the knees, especially the frock top-coat. There is no change in the evening dress, and white neckties are the correct thing in London and New York fashionable circles, although some gentlemen persist in wearing black or lavender.

THE COLORADO DESERT.

The Recent Explorations by Private Enterprise.

Some interesting statements concerning the recent explorations in the Colorado Desert are given by the San Francisco *Bulletin*. We quote:

It is only a few days ago that we had a report of a terrific sand storm raging along the lower side of San Bernadino County. These storms may be traced in some of their effects as high up as Point Conception, in Santa Barbara County, and inland as far north as Tulare County. On the stage road from Visalia to Los Angeles these storms have been encountered in such terrific force that it has been necessary to detach the horses and put them on the leeward side of the stage for protection. The hot, dessicating winds have baked fruit on the trees in the lower tier of counties. In fact, the sirocco of the great Colorado Desert is more or less felt in the five or six great counties comprising the southern half of the State. There is also a vast rainless area along the upper side of this desert. The rain-storms which water the northern portion of Mexico do not travel across the desert, but the moisture is exhausted by the dry and heated air. The desert is a great oven, where a hot and rarified atmosphere is generated, which rages in hot blasts from time to time over these counties. There dry and heated currents encounter the moisture which comes down from the north in the winter, so that there is a district on the southern border of the State which is always robbed of moisture by the proximity of this desert. There was a time when the greater part of this desert was covered by the waters of the Gulf of California. Much of it has also been covered by fresh water, as the marks of the two benches or water-lines distinctly show.

The theory has been held that if the greater part of this desert were again covered by water, there would be no more hot winds raging over the southern counties; as much rain would fall there as in the most favored parts of the State, and the climate would be so tempered by the proximity of a large body of water as to become cooler and more equitable. Plans have also been brought forward at one time and another for the reclamation of such parts of the desert as are within the boundaries of this State.

A few months ago a well-known citizen of San Francisco commissioned at his own cost a civil engineer, and sent him down to gather facts respecting this desert. He explored the country between the Gulf of California and the southern boundary of this State. The engineer, J. E. James, began his work by running a series of levels from a point on the line of the Texas Pacific Railroad known as Indian Wells to Montague Island, near the head of the Gulf. He found that the ordinary tides at the head of the Gulf rise about fifteen feet; the rise of extreme high tides is about thirty feet.

The Cocopah Mountains extend over this desert for about fifty miles, and are about 1,000 feet high. They are supposed to be rich in gold, silver, and copper. On the northwesterly side of this range is Lake Maquata, a considerable body of salt water, which is fed sometimes by the high tides from the Gulf, and at other times by the overflow of the Colorado River. On the southerly side of the Cocopah Mountains is a large body of land having an alluvial soil, and is every way suitable for agricultural purposes. In this district are a great number of mineral springs and volcanoes, and a lake of fresh water (Lake Chapman) whose waters flow northward down New River. North of what is known as the Colorado Desert is the Mohave Desert, and further on the Armagosa or Death Valley. The two latter are below the level of the sea, and both are really connected with the greater one, and constitute one desert. The engineer found that New River, a branch of the Colorado, could be turned into the desert, so that all the lower levels, embracing the barren and worthless part, would be covered with water, leaving the mountains and fertile districts above water.

The theory is that this great desert furnace can be cooled by covering a large and now worthless area with water, at comparatively small expense. This theory is indorsed by the engineer, who holds that, were the desert a sea, it would send up a column of atmosphere charged with moisture, which, meeting the colder currents from the ocean, would precipitate frequent showers, and thus change large tracts of country from barrenness to fertility. The rain-currents, moving from the southeast toward the northwest, cross the desert, the moisture falling to the upper edge, at which point the rain disappears, it having been absorbed by the heat of the plains. The engineer observed this phenomenon for nearly a month, including parts of July and August of the present year.

We have drawn on his report only for some of the more prominent facts. It is a collection of important data. From the field notes and observations made, a large map has been constructed showing all the country from the head waters of the Gulf of California to the line of the Texas Pacific Railroad. There are lakes, mountains, meadows, old river channels, water-marks of fresh and salt water lakes, shells of living and extinct species, thermal springs, and vast areas of sunken deserts, which are the furnaces whence come the hot and blasting winds. Whether any more important results than the collection of interesting data will come from this exploration is a question which we cannot answer. But it is a rare instance of public enterprise that a citizen should fit out an expedition at his own cost, survey and prospect a vast desert area, and a part of which is without the boundaries of this State, and then freely offer all the facts he had collected to the public.

A Scene at Frogmore.

Sunday, the 11th of last month, was the twelfth anniversary of the death of the late Prince Consort of England. Queen Victoria and her family remembered the day. The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Louis, of Hesse, Prince Arthur, Princess Beatrice, and their respective sutes repaired at 11 o'clock to the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore, where are interred the remains of the late Prince Consort. The interior of the richly decorated and beautiful building had been prepared for a religious service, chairs being placed for the Queen and royal family. The sarcophagus of the Prince, upon which is his recumbent effigy, was hung with wreaths of immortelles, placed there by members of his family.

The choir of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, was present and sang a choral service, Dean Wellesley reading the lessons. Dean Stanley, of Westminster Abbey, preached a short sermon. The hymn beginning—

Happy are the faithful dead,
In the Lord who sweetly die;
They from all their toils are freed,
In God's keeping safely lie—

was sung, as well as the following spirited stanzas:

Wake, awake, for night is flying,
The watchmen on the heights are crying,
Awake, Jerusalem at last!
Midnight hears the welcome voices,
And at the thrilling cry rejoices:
Come forth, ye virgins, night is past!
The Bridegroom comes, awake,
Your lamps with gladness take,
Hallelujah!
And for his marriage feast prepare,
For ye must go to meet him there.

Zion hears the watchmen singing,
And all her heart with joy is springing;
She wakes, she rises from her gloom.
For her Lord comes down all glorious,
The strong in grace, in truth victorious
Her star is risen, her Light is come!
Ah! come thou blessed Lord,
Oh! Jesus, Son of God,
Hallelujah!
We follow till the halls we see,
Where Thou hast bid us sup with Thee.

On the day after this ceremony the mausoleum was visited by the domestics of the royal household and by the royal tradesmen. At the end of the week the Queen left Windsor for Osborne.

Embracing a Photographer.

From the Danbury News.

Salvini, the actor, when having a photograph taken, was so delighted with the proof that he flung his arms about the operator and embraced him. This was gratifying to the operator, and did not cost Salvini anything. A gentleman in this place, whose name we will not mention, was very much pleased with the great actor's artifice, —as he persisted in terming it,—and, believing that appreciation is dearer to a true artist than money, he concluded to have some photographs of himself. When the proof was shown him he knew that was the time to fling his arms around the operator, but he could not pluck up sufficient courage. He thought he would wait a more favorable opportunity, and became very nervous in consequence. Pretty soon the operator had occasion to reach under a case of specimens for a cloth, and, as he turned to come out, the agitated patron, full of desperation, shut his eyes and swooped down upon him. The frightened artist, believing that this was a new process for garroting, straightway screamed murder, and sought to defend himself until the arrival of aid by beating the assassin over the face and head with a brush full of varnish. Every lick of the brush developed additional ferocity in the face of the customer, and, consequently, increased the terror of the operator, whose shouts aroused the inmates of the building, and brought to his help in quick succession a tailor, two dress-makers, four clerks, and a one-legged basket-maker. The benumbed and varnished victim was quickly overpowered, and, being sat upon by as many of the [illegible] as could be accommodated, was firmly held until the arrival of an officer. Fortunately, he was known by the officer, who recognized him from his apparel,—not being able to see his features for the varnish,—and, upon explaining that the cause of his coming down upon the operator was a sudden dizziness he experienced, he was released. A hack was obtained, and he was taken home, and his head put to soak in lime-water for the removal of the varnish from his face. But it was found necessary to shave his scalp, as it was impossible to save his hair. He is glad now he got the pictures when he did.

WHAT ALEXIS THINKS OF US.

The Russian Grand Duke's Book on America.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Bolse Gazette* has seen advanced sheets of the first volume of the Grand Duke Alexis' account of his voyage around the world. This first volume is exclusively devoted to a description of the Grand Duke's adventures in the United States. The above-mentioned correspondent writes as follows about it:

"This is certainly a very curious work. To judge from what I have read of it,—whether His Imperial Highness wrote it, or whether an able pen did it for him,—the book is intensely interesting. The Grand Duke says his reception in New York almost stupefied him. Up to the last moment he had not thought so brilliant a reception would be tendered in Republican America to the son of a monarch. He was very weak when he landed in New York, and, during his progress up Broadway, frequently felt like fainting. But everybody was so kind to him that he tried hard to look pleased, as he was in his heart of hearts. Broadway, he says, in his opinion is the finest thoroughfare in the world, because everything there—houses, shops, and the people—look not monotonous, but gay, lively, and bright. What amused him perhaps more than anything else was that the bands, upon catching sight of him, struck up, not the regular Russian anthem, but the so-called "Dirge of St. Catharine," which is played in Russia only at the funeral of a member of the Imperial family. The cheers of the people were more deafening than any he had heard in Europe, from which he playfully concludes that lung disease cannot be very prevalent in the New World. As to the soldiery, the variety of uniforms struck him as extremely odd. He says he saw, peacefully side by side, helmeted Prussians and 'kapied' Frenchmen, red-coated Englishmen and Irish troops bearing the banner of the Green Isle.

"The Grand Duke cannot praise too highly American hotels. American fare, he thinks, however, is too rich. 'There is at their tables,' he exclaims, naively, 'always too much of a good thing. I asked for the peculiar dishes of America, and at the hotel they could not give me any. Their cooks were Italian and French. The landlord shrugged his shoulders when I asked him about it. Out West, however, my desire was at once gratified. I dined one day on baked pork and beans, a very palatable dish, which would certainly bear transplanting to Russia.'

"American manners, the Grand Duke thinks, are a little awkward and angular, but decidedly pleasant on account of everybody's frankness. He tells a number of curious anecdotes on his experiences with the aborigines. In Washington he was told that the Irish servant girls at the residence of M. Catacazy were dying to see him. He put on a cap and an old traveling cloak, and went unheralded down into the kitchen among them. He was not recognized by the Biddies, and chatted with them for half an hour. He found out that one of them had an idea of where Russia was situated, and one of the girls even asked him if the Czar always wore a crown on his head, adding that she knew the Queen of England always did. Equally amusing is the account of his reception at Omaha, in Nebraska, where a member of the Legislature congratulated him on the successes of his father in the war with France! Another legislator of that State wanted to know if it was always cold in Russia.

"These funny episodes in the West, however, were amply made up for by the extreme kindness and consideration with which the army officers there treated the Grand Duke. For Gen. Custer and his subordinate officers the Grand Duke has words of the warmest gratitude. Gen. Custer's photograph is published in the volume, which is most sumptuously printed and profusely illustrated. Only a few hundred copies of the book will be issued."

REPLY TO "BEWARE."

You say, "'Twon't do to trust the men;"
Pray tell me who we can trust, then!
And, if they tell the "old, old story,"
As it was told in "Eden's glory,"
Who among us would not listen
To a tale so pure, Elysian?

"Strongest vows," you say, "they sever,
And are "constant, never, never."
Ah! but I don't agree with you,—
A perfect man is ever true!
If there are those who are not so,
Whom you and I may chance to know,
Who walk the earth in manhood's guise,
And break fond hearts with honeyed lies;
Whose worthless lives are naught but sin;
Whose brains are ofttimes crazed with gin;
Who swear and trifle as they go,
And much of happiness o'erthrow;
Who "sip the sweets" from loving heart,
And then in faithlessness depart;
"Petted sons of ease and fashion,"
Feigning love where's naught but passion;
Who never knew the sacred flame
That from the Blessed Savior came;
Who have no love for aught but pelf;
Whose deeds are falsity and self,—
These are not men! My friend, I trow,
They by some other name should go,
Though outwardly they bear a semblance,
In heart there's not the least resemblance,
They're counterfeit, from head to toe,
And bring distress where'er they go!

God's noblest work, a perfect man,
Is quite upon another plan.
He loves his God better than self,
His neighbor more than worldly pelf;
His heart is constant, kind, and true,
And worthy our affection, too,
Our best protector and our friend,
To love and bless 'til life shall end;
The crowning work of God in Heaven,—
His choicest gift to woman given.
Then, while I live life's fleeting span,
I'll love and trust an honest man.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9, 1874. P. L. De La[illegible]

Contempt of Court.

Mr. Rawley walked in, and close at his heels stalked Bitters. Both seated themselves; the one on a chair, and the other on end, directly in front of the Surrogate. Mr. Jagger looked at the dog with the solemn eye of a Surrogate, and shook his head as only a Surrogate can shake it.

"Are you the witness?" inquired he of the dog's master.

"I am, sir," replied Mr. Rawley. "I was subpoenaed to testify."

"What's that animal doing here?" demanded the Surrogate.

"Nothing," replied Mr. Rawley. "He comes when I comes. He goes when I goes."

"The animal must leave the court. It's contempt of court to bring him here," said Mr. Jagger, angrily. "Remove him instantly."

Mr. Rawley had frequently been in attendance at the police courts, and once or twice had a slight taste of the sessions; so that he was not as much struck with the Surrogate as he otherwise might have been; and he replied:

"I make no opposition, sir; and shall not move a finger to prewent it. There's the animal; and any officer as pleases may remove him. I say nuffin ag'in it. I knows what a contempt of court is; and that aint one." And Mr. Rawley threw himself amiably back in his chair.

"Mr. Slagg!" said the Surrogate to the man with a frizzled wig, "remove the dog."

Mr. Slagg laid down his pen, took off his spectacles, went up to the dog, and told him to get out; to which Bitters replied by snapping at his fingers, as he attempted to touch him. Mr. Rawley was staring abstractedly out of the window. The dog looked up at him for instructions; and receiving none, supposed that snapping at a scrivener's fingers was perfectly correct, and resumed his pleasant expression towards that functionary, occasionally casting a lowering eye at the Surrogate as if deliberating whether to include him in his demonstrations of anger.

"Slagg, have you removed the dog?" said Mr. Jagger, who, the dog being under his very nose, saw that he had not.

"No, sir; he resists the Court," replied Mr. Slagg.

"Call Walker to assist you," said Mr. Jagger.

Walker, a thin man in drabs, had anticipated something of the kind, and had accidentally withdrawn as soon as he saw that there was a prospect of difficulty; so that the whole Court was set at defiance by the dog.

"Witness!" said Mr. Jagger.

Mr. Rawley looked the Court full in the face.

"Will you oblige the Court by removing that animal?" said Mr. Jagger, mildly.

"Certainly, sir," said Mr. Rawley. "Bitters, go home." Bitters rose stiffly and went out, first casting a glance at the man with the wig, for the purpose of being able to identify him on some future occasion; and was soon after seen from the window walking up the street with the most profound gravity.—*From the "Attorney," by John T. Irving.*

—Gen. Robert Patterson, of Philadelphia, celebrated his 81st birthday Jan. 12. He was a Captain of Infantry in the War of 1812, a Major-General in the Mexican War, and again in the service in the late War.

WASHINGTON.

The Supreme Bench as a Study.

How Politicians Get Upon It---Fighting Over Nominations.

Judges Arrayed Against Each Other---The Court Ungowned.

A Practical Showing from Jay to Cushing.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1873.

Rejections of the President's nominations for the Supreme Bench have not been uncommon, and, in some instances, the rejections have not stopped with one, nor with two men.

Judge Smith Thompson, who had been appointed a Justice in Monroe's Administration, died in Tyler's. As he represented the great State of New York, which was, therefore, without a representative on the Bench, Tyler nominated for the vacant seat his Secretary of War, and subsequently of the Treasury,

JOHN C. SPENCER.

On all discriminating grounds but party-passion, the appointment was a fit one. Spencer was not only a successful lawyer, but has left a legal fame for his fine revision of the statutes of New York and explanatory essays,—a work similar to that which gave Mr. Chase his position as a legal author in Ohio. The Whigs, under Clay's leadership, cast a solid vote against him, for his adhesion to John Tyler, and he was rejected by a vote of 26 to 21.

Next, President Tyler nominated

SILAS WRIGHT,—

a name which would have honored the Bench no less than the Senate, where Mr. Benton said of him:

"He spent that time in declining office which others did in winning it, for he was born great and above office, and only took it for its burdens."

Mr. Wright declined it, in order, as some say, to be ready to oppose the annexation of Texas. Then President Tyler nominated

CHANCELLOR WALWORTH,

who, although the father of the man recently murdered in New York, and grandfather of the young parricide, was a most industrious and capable jurist, as he afterward proved by twenty years' service. This nomination was laid on the table by an intrigue of both parties, unworthy to either. The Whigs were divided; but those of them who wanted to beat Walworth went over to certain Democrats and said:

"A new President is to be elected next year; let us hold this over, and take our chances evenly on the result of the election."

For a whole session, therefore, no action was taken on the nomination. In the winter of 1845, when Polk had been elected, all the Judges of the Supreme Court of New York and the most distinguished lawyers and public men petitioned the Senate to confirm Mr. Walworth. The Whigs also withdrew their opposition; then, lo! Tyler, in his last official moments, withdrew Walworth's name and nominated the late

SAMUEL NELSON,

who was probably a better Judge than any of the three preceding could have made, and who was confirmed Feb. 13, 1845, after the seat had been fifteen months vacant.

It must be either that the Bar of the country interposes from past rivalry or professional standard, or that Senators regard vacancies in these life-Justiceships as too good political plums to let a President confer them at will; for there is generally more fuss over a Judicial appointment than a political one.

THE QUARREL AT THE FIRST.

Washington nominated Chief-Justice Jay and all the Bench of six persons, being careful as to their geographical distribution. The public regarded one of these associates as Jay's competitor,—James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, a native of Scotland, who had been taught at school by the rhetorician Blair and the hymn-book maker Watts, and who came to America only ten years before our independence was declared. Mr. Wilson kept his position under John Jay only a year, when he was made Law-Professor in the University of Pennsylvania, and has left no very great mark on the country.

In the same array was a Cushing, William, and also of Massachusetts, but not, I believe, a near relative of Caleb. This man, seven years after he took his seat, was tendered the position of Chief-Justice, but declined it, being at the time 63 years old and snugly accommodated to his chair.

It is a

WELL KNOWN FACT

that the largest-sized chairs are bought for the Supreme Court; for, no matter how small one is when appointed, he speedily fills his garments, broadens out, and dies as big as Gambrinus, the inventor of beer.

All Washington's appointments of every kind but one being duly confirmed, and by ballot, these Justices promptly took their seats, except one, who preferred to be Chancellor of Maryland. Another, Rutledge, resigned to be Chief-Justice of South Carolina; whereupon Washington did an act which might look a little like returning a favor: He nominated in Rutledge's place Thomas Johnson, late Governor of Maryland, who had nominated, eighteen years before, Col. Washington himself to be Commander-in-Chief of the American Armies. Justice Johnson appeared to be uneasy in the place, and in less than two years he resigned.

GROWTH OF THE COURT.

The Supreme Court had no great constitutional question before it for four years, when the case of Chisholm vs. The State of Georgia brought it to face the issue as to whether one State could be sued by the citizen of another. Edmund Randolph, the Attorney-General, maintained the affirmative; Georgia denied the jurisdiction of the Court. Immediately there began to be craw-fishing on the Bench, and Justice Iredell, of North Carolina, endeavored to avoid a decision by a trivial objection to the form of the action. At this time Johnson aforesaid concluded to go hence.

Randolph pressed his opinion, and the Court thereby made the first record by which the States were shorn of their sovereignty as far as to be amenable to the Federal tribunals. Congress, however, took immediate measures for an amendment to the Constitution to protect the States against suits by individuals.

It may be said just here, to show that

HISTORY ALWAYS GOES BACKWARD,

that Randolph soon got into a Cabinet quarrel even more serious than Attorney-General Williams' has recently had, and was put out of the Attorney-General's office. Nevertheless, there are to this day jurists who claim that he was the most sagacious and constructive legal mind of his period. William Wirt described him in the *British Spy*.

In 1795 Washington's nomination of Rutledge to be Chief-Justice was rejected by the Senate, at Washington's own request, for denouncing Jay's treaty at Charleston, where he had not apparently heard of his re-election. Thus the first Chief-Justice of the United States was reproached by the man who nearly succeeded him as "the concoctor of a treaty stupidly if not corruptly signed, and destitute of a single article worthy of approval." For saying this, Rutledge was rejected, and he went crazy. But another man, who took the same position against Jay at the same meeting in Charleston, William Johnson, was put on the Supreme Bench in 1804 by President Jefferson, and remained there until 1834.

Here we have

A QUEER INSTANCE

of the Executive and Judicial Departments falling afoul. John Jay is called an idiot by John Rutledge. Although Washington had designed to put Rutledge in Jay's silken gown, he would have none of him for being a Jay-hawker. But, to compensate the memory of Mr. Rutledge for going crazy over his rejection, President Jefferson raises to the Supreme Bench a man who shared in Rutledge's offense against Jay.

The fact is, that politicians of different sorts come and go upon those high benches; but the Supreme Bench, in its high reality, is its decisions, which increase and become institutes of law, and the Scriptures of free government.

It was in Rutledge's place that

THE ORIGINAL CUSHING

was nominated, and, Mr. Hildreth says, "approved." No reason was given why this venerable man refused to shove up. But he was the last of his race. His chair appears to have been taken out of the court-room on account of the depressing example it would have had on a subsequent class of Justices, some of whom go to the President and ask the Chief Justiceship; others lie awake in bed, mentally saying: "Thy will be done, but we think we deserve it;" for others organs are established and editorials are written.

That beautiful court-room requires but one thing to complete it: the bust of William Cushing set on a bracket at the extreme end of the Bench, looking toward the middle, inscribed beneath: "My opinion at the bottom is as good as yours at the top."

And there, declining to be put in the position of the Prophet Elisha when the little boys cried, "Go up, thou bald head!" old William Cushing sat from 1796 to 1810, and his opinions in the Supreme Court decisions are as good as if he had been at the head of the Bench.

Oliver Ellsworth was then nominated, and, leaving the Senate, became Chief Justice. The same year Samuel Chase, of Maryland, became Associate Justice.

Now came the trial of

THE SEDITION CASES,

wherein Chase, who had been opposed to the Federal Constitution for overriding the State authority, was the most hot-headed Federalist. The Bench had been put into shape, and held the opinion that, without statute authority, the Federal Courts possessed a common-law jurisdiction over offenses against the United States corresponding to the common-law jurisdiction exercised by the State Courts.

The Justices on Circuit, therefore, began to try editors, witnesses, public speakers, and what not. And we had, during the trial of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, after the lapse of seventy years, Mr. Groesbeck accusing Benjamin F. Butler, before the Chief Justice and the Senate, of having framed an article which was nothing more than a revival of the Sedition law. Groesbeck said:

"It expired by its own limitation. It was the most offensive law that has ever been passed since the Government was organized. So offensive was it that the people would not rest under it, although it was passed to last but three years. They started, as it were, the hue-and-cry against everybody who defended it, or were concerned in it, and hunted them to a political death."

And yet the Supreme Bench, in its earliest years, assented to this law, and Matthew Lyon, a candidate for Congress, had to defend himself in person before Justice Patterson, for saying usual political things about the President, on the stump, and he was sentenced to four months' imprisonment and a fine of $1,000.

Amongst the

EXTRAORDINARY OPINIONS

delivered at this time was one by Chief-Justice Ellsworth himself, in the case of Isaac Williams, that "It was not in the power of any man to throw off by his own volition the allegiance to the country in which he had been born. Williams was a naturalized French citizen, and Ellsworth sent him to jail for privateering under the French flag.

Here we see the difference between the highest decision at law in the first quarter of a century and the public opinion of mankind in the third quarter. It is considered to be the great act of George Bancroft's diplomatic life that he prevailed upon the Prussian Government to abandon the principle which an American Chief-Justice had solemnly announced.

ROMANCE OF THE BENCH.

In the year Washington died, his old Attorney-General, Randolph, attacked the principle of the Supreme Court, that it and its satellite courts had a common-law criminal jurisdiction. Mr. Jefferson revolutionized the Bench to break down this precedent; and the speech of Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, a few days ago, against the pending Civil Rights bill, protested against it on the ground that "It would enable the Government to punish State officials after trial in Federal Courts, and put its hand into every school-district in the country." Here, again, we see how the age slips past the Bench.

Justice Sam Chase, a sort of Bench politician, scattered terror through all the Middle States and Virginia by his zeal in prosecuting printers and political opponents under the Sedition law; and William Wirt, being insulted by Chase at Richmond when politely asking permission to argue the constitutionality of the law, threw down his brief and walked out of court.

In 1804, Chase was impeached by Congress for his conduct in these and later trials, and his celebrated trial came off,—John Randolph being a manager, and Aaron Burr, fresh from Hamilton's murder, the presiding officer. The managers were no match for the counsel, and failed to carry two-thirds of the Senate; and then Randolph set Ben Butler the example of railing at the Senate. Chase's trial had the effect, as one of his eulogists says, "to check that overbearing and insolent demeanor of the Bench handed down from Colonial times." It may be said that there are not wanting Justices, however, even in our late day, who regard with hostility the press and discussion, as a prominent Justice said to me, a fortnight ago, that "No Administration could be successful with modern newspapers." I might have replied that "I knew some Justices in our day who could not succeed even with a newspaper."

NEPOTISM ON THE BENCH.

The Scotch Wilson was succeeded, at his death, by Bushrod Washington, the General's nephew,—a spendthrift and speculator, who had been in the hands of a Sheriff for debt. Washington had written to him previously: "You do not possess the ability for such an appointment." This man was but 39 years old when appointed by John Adams; he was the progenitor of John A. Washington, who sold Mt. Vernon, and perished obscurely in the Rebellion. Like all appointments of nepotism in Republics, this was an office made ready for the man, and not the man for the office.

BAD STATE OF THE BENCH.

Judges Delahay and Durell had their predecessor in Judge Moore, of the District Court of New Hampshire, who, in 1804, was impeached for "a willful sacrifice of the rights of the United States, habitual drunkenness, and profanity on the Bench." This man was one of John Adams' selections, and, although he was convicted and removed, every Federalist Senator voted against it.

Chief-Justice Ellsworth resigned when Adams was about to go out of power, and Adams hastened, before the news of his own defeat should come in from the country, to nominate John Marshall, his Secretary of State, head of the Bench. The same year the President had the judiciary reorganized, so that Supreme Court Judges were released from circuit duty. The Bench was put down to five, and the Districts increased to twenty-three, arranged into six Circuits.

Thus the last act of John Adams as to the Courts of the United States was little better than the behavior of his judiciary of the previous four years, and he went out of office with a deep and loud public clamor against him, having rammed his strongest partisans into all the new places, hastened to close out the Sedition act lest it might plague its inventors, and established the present Courts of the District of Columbia. Mr. Adams would have kept a small page in our jurisprudence but for the excellence and long life of John Marshall.

Marshall presided at Burr's trial at Richmond, where Edmund Randolph and Luther Martin proved too much for William Wirt.

THE MARCH OF THE JUDICIARY.

Brockholst Livingston, who had been John Jay's Secretary, succeeded Patterson in 1807; and the first Western Judge went on the Supreme Bench the same year, Thomas Todd, Chief-Justice of Kentucky, possibly a connection of the Lincoln family.

It is remarkable all along what ages these old Justices keep if they stay on the Bench and let politics alone. Livingston kept his seat till 1823, and Todd till 1826. Johnson, whom Jefferson had appointed to vindicate Rutledge, sat on the Bench thirty years, and proved how the Bench expunges both hatred and gratitude, by being the first to issue a mandamus against Mr. Jefferson's embargo at Charleston. So did Judge Livingston distress Jefferson, his creator, by holding that there could be no indictment for treason where a trader, trying to slip through the embargo, fought the Marshals and United States troops, even if death ensued.

A MEMORABLE ROW.

When the most modest Cushing of his family passed away from his low seat in 1811, a second fight took place over a confirmation.

Mr. Madison wanted to appoint Levi Lincoln, who declined; and then Alexander Wolcott was set up, whom the Smith faction in the Senate refused to confirm. Robert Smith was Secretary of State, and brother of Samuel Smith, who was a Baltimore merchant, politician, and warrior. The Smiths would have nothing done which Madison wished. Next, John Quincy Adams was sent in by Mr. Madison; and the President, to conciliate the Smiths, offered Robert Smith, Adams' legation at St. Petersburg. Smith had too much character to swap in this way, and indignantly resigned his portfolio, by which circumstance James Monroe was called to Smith's place, and thus a quarrel over the confirmation of a Justice made Mr. Monroe President.

Adams, hearing of the rumpus at St. Petersburg, thought he had better stay there than come home and wear a silk dress, and it was this decision that made him President.

So, after this vacant seat had stood very long in the Court-room, Madison sent in the name of Joseph Story, an enormously long-lived Judge. He took the office at the age of 32, and kept it thirty-four years, made a large fortune by his law-writings and practice, and is still kept to some degree among the living by the performances of his son, who has left his statue in marble amongst us. There are, I believe, but three statues at full length of American Justices; Story at Boston, Marshall at Richmond, and Taney at Annapolis.

THE LEGAL RIP VAN WINKLES.

The combative old Mr. Chase's death raised to that eminence another Marylander, of a highwaymantic name,—Gabriel Duval. He did not ride horse-back as much as that great jurist, Claude Duval, but sank into his chair, where he slept and gave opinions for twenty-five years.

This extraordinary old chap lived to be 93 years old.

For a good instance of longevity on the Bench, add the two terms of Chase and Duval, and they make forty-seven years; add Taney's term of twenty-eight years, and you have three straight heats of three men, born nearly within sight of each other's homes, in the necks of Maryland, who sat on the United States Supreme Bench successively just three-quarters of a century. Chase lived 70 years, Duval 93, and Taney 87. Total, 250 years! It is not improbable that the great age of Methuselah was owing to the fact that he was given a life-office.

FINIS TO DATE.

The Supreme Bench received several excellent accessions from the period of Monroe downward, including John McLean. The only man that left the Bench to go into the Rebellion, James A. Campbell, still lives to repent it; and I believe, such are the extremities of an advocate's life before some Judges nowadays, that he not long ago gave Judge Durell a certificate of character.

There have been on the Bench many men whose political lives were strongly partisan and not without challenge, such as Levi Woodbury, who let out the Smithsonian fund in worthless Arkansas bonds without security, and lost it. Judge Curtis, a notable practitioner of our time, sat with the Supreme Court six years, and resigned to practice law. The only persons now on the Bench who sat with Taney are Clifford, Swayne, Miller, Davis, and Field. Edwin M. Stanton died almost at the news of his appointment.

Caleb Cushing was born the year before John Marshall was made Chief Justice, and he had been a voter eight years when John Jay, the first Chief Justice, died. The old fox can turn a handspring from the date of the trial of the Tichborne claimant, or William Tweed, back to the Alien and Sedition act. If you will break his life in two in the middle, and make two men of it, Caleb might counter-march on himself, and meet his other half just at the time the old Capitol was completed, and when the first railroad got into Washington from Baltimore.

GATH.

A Mississippi Murder--A Sheriff Killed by a Sheriff-Elect.

Yazoo City (Jan. 9) Correspondence of the Vicksburg Herald.

At a late hour to-night the preliminary investigation of Col. Morgan, for the murder of Sheriff Hilliard, is still progressing before Chancellor Drennan. The evidence amounts to about this: At an early hour yesterday morning Morgan and his clan forcibly ejected Hilliard's deputy from the Sheriff's office, and took possession. Hilliard, coming down town about 8 o'clock, summoned what citizens he saw, to go with him to the Court-House. When near there, Morgan met them and said: "I am Sheriff, and have the keys. I warn you not to go to the Court-House." Hilliard said to his posse: "I am Sheriff; follow me." He then went rapidly on to the Court-House, followed by his posse and Morgan; Hilliard entered and easily forced the door. As it opened, Frank Stewart (colored) fired at Hilliard, wounding him in the side. Scott (colored) fired over Hilliard's shoulder at Stewart, wounding him severely. Several other shots were fired, and Scott was slightly hurt. Hilliard retreated toward the hall door, only a few steps off. Morgan, standing in the door, leveled his pistol at Hilliard's head and fired, and Hilliard fell, the ball having penetrated the brain. He lived but three hours afterward. The verdict of the jury at the Coroner's inquest reads: "We find that H. F. Hilliard came to his death by murder, by a pistol-shot in the head at the hands of Col. A. T. Morgan, and as accessories thereto Frank Stewart and Emanuel Stevens." I was in error yesterday in saying Hilliard summoned an armed posse. He said nothing about arms, and very few had even a pistol. Hilliard had a pistol in his pocket, but it was not drawn.

The Rebel Forces.

From the Mobile (Ala.) Register.

In the November numbers of the *Eclectic* and the *Land We Love*, 1869, an interesting and important correspondence was published between Dr. Joseph Jones, Secretary of the Historical Society, and Gen. S. Cooper, ex-Adjutant-General of the Confederate States. From that source we glean the following facts for the benefit of those who are not so fortunate as to have preserved a file of the magazines. Such facts are startling even to those who participated in the Southern struggle:

First—The available force of the Confederate army did not, during the war, exceed 600,000 men.

Second—The Confederate States never had in their defense more than 200,000 men in the field at one time.

Third—From 1861 to 1865 the Confederate forces actively engaged were only 600,000.

Fourth—The total number of deaths during that time were 200,000.

Fifth—Losses of prisoners counted as total losses, on account of the United States policy of exchange, 200,000.

Sixth—The loss of the Confederate States army by discharge, disability, and desertion, amounted to 100,000.

Seventh—At the close of the war, the force of the Confederate army was less than 100,000.

Eighth—Out of 600,000 men, 500,000 were lost to the service.

These facts are taken from calculations made with great care by Dr. Joseph Jones, submitted to and approved by Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant-General of the Confederate army.

The Railroad Problem.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Although we are suffering a relapse into the era of railroad construction of New England, we are also making still greater progress in the work of railroad management. Since consolidation in 1867 the rate per ton per mile for freight upon the Boston & Albany Railroad has dropped from 3.62 cents to 2.18 cents, or very nearly 40 per cent, and the rate for passengers from 2.64 to 2.54, or about 4 per cent. The immense increase of freights, therefore, has been moved at a vastly less cost per ton, while the passengers, who have not increased in anywhere near the same proportion, and who have also been provided with much costlier vehicles, have not experienced much reduction in rates. The average cost to the road of transporting a ton and a passenger, per mile, has fallen within the past year from 1.778 to 1.711 cents. These figures indicate the key to the solution of the whole railroad question. Keep the railroads out of politics, give them no business at the State-House, or in Wall street, but make them attend to the development of their calling, and the study of the economies of transportation by holding them to a strict responsibility, and we shall yet have a railroad, as cheap as circumstances will admit, and as honest as human nature permits in any business.

A Dolls' Ball.

Two little misses in Philadelphia gave a dolls' ball one evening last week. Invitations written on miniature note paper were sent to thirty or forty of the most aristocratic of the Quaker City dolls, and, in every instance, the invitation was accepted. The dolls presented themselves in full ball costume, and some were most exquisite. Supper was served at the unusual hour of 8 o'clock. The service and the proportion of food corresponded with the size of the guests. Champagne, in bottles about the size of one's finger, was placed in silver coolers of equal height. After supper there was dancing, which continued about an hour, when the servants announced that "Miss Dollie Dumpkins' carriage stops the way," a signal for the termination of the ball.

Arrest of an Ex-County Treasurer.

From the Tuscola (Ill.) Gazette, Jan. 15.

Mr. James T. Walker, ex-Treasurer of Douglas County, was arrested at his residence in Tuscola, on Tuesday night, by Deputy Sheriff Cummings. There are two charges against him. One charge alleges that he embezzled $14,297.25 of the county funds. The other charges him with being a defaulter to the same extent. Mahalan Barnhart, Supervisor of Arcola Township, made the complaints. Mr. Walker is, at the time of writing this article (Wednesday afternoon), under guard at his residence, and will be brought up to have a preliminary examination on Friday. The sympathies of the people are generally in his favor.

A Tennessee Dance.

Columbia (Tenn.) *Herald* report of a Maury County dance: "One young lady, pretty as a pink, being popular with the boys, got engagements for every set, and actually danced until she fainted and fell upon the floor. Blood ran out of her mouth, and she remained unconscious until next morning, when she was bewildered and did not know where she was. Fear fell upon the gay dancers, but they did not go home. A pious deacon of the church was present, and played for the dancers nearly all night."

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 17.

The local money market continues to work very close, owing entirely to local causes: the accumulation of grain in store and the speculation in provisions. In the country, money seems to be as plenty as it ever is there, and the New York bank statement to-night shows a large increase of deposits over loans, indicating an increasing supply of loanable funds. Under these circumstances, it is not probable the market here will continue tight very long. One indication of a relaxation to come soon, is the increasing supply of money in the hands of agents to loan on security of real estate.

The country demand for currency has fallen off during the last few days, but the drain of the shipments to the country and to New York last week have made currency scarce.

New York exchange was lower again to-day, and sold between banks at par to 25c per $1,000 discount.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

Date.	*Clearings.*	*Balances.*
Monday	$3,675,003.65	$316,522.43
Tuesday	3,458,844.56	342,349.92
Wednesday	3,139,236.76	240,549.06
Thursday	2,810,161.47	235,662.14
Friday	3,147,174.38	240,288.84
Saturday	2,649,658.89	282,293.52
Total	$18,879,579.63	$1,656,556.91
Corresponding week last year	18,623,666.70	1,778,348.58

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage:

	Bid.	*Asked.*
First National Bank	150	..
Fifth National Bank	120	..
Union National Bank	135	140
Commercial National Bank	140	..
Merchants' National Bank	200	..
German National Bank	..	125
Northwestern National Bank	230	..
Corn Exchange National Bank	107	110
City National Bank	140	150
Cook County National Bank	..	100
National Bank of Illinois	105	..
National Bank of Commerce	..	100
Chicago City Railway	150	155
West Division Railway	150	155
North Division Railway	..	95
Pullman Palace Car	..	105
Elgin Watch Company	95	..
Chicago City Gas Light and Coke Company	..	105
Chamber of Commerce	..	90
Traders' Insurance Company	..	100

SALES.

$5,000 Traders' Insurance Company at par.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	*Selling.*
U. S. 6s of '81, ex int	117½	118¼@118⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '62	113½	114 @114¼
U. S. 5-20s of '64	115⅜	116
U. S. 5-20s of '65	116¾	117⅛@117¼
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July, ex. int	115⅞	116⅛@116⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July, ex. int	116¾	117⅛@117¼
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July, ex. int	116⅛	117 @117¼
10-40s	113⅛	114 @114¼
U. S. 5s (new issue)	112⅛	112⅜@112
U. S. currency 6s	114⅛	115 @115⅛
Gold (full weight)	110⅞	111⅛
Gold coupons	110⅞	111⅛
Gold exchange	....	111⅛
Sterling	....	4.84@4.87½
Chicago City 7s	96 and int.	98 and int.
Cook County 7s	97 and int.	99 and int.
Town, county, and city 10 per cent bonds	....	95@97½

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	*Selling.*
160s war 1812	150	180
120s war 1812	125	137
160s not war 1812	155	180
120s not war 1812	120	137
Agricultural College land-scrip	..	178

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Customs receipts, $237,000; Treasury disbursements, $533,000; total imports for the week, $7,712,254; produce exports, $4,505,705; specie shipments, $432,495, chiefly silver bars.

Money easy at 5@6.

Sterling quiet at $4.83½ for sixty days; $4.86½ for sight.

Gold ranged at 111⅛@111¼, and closed at 111¼. Carrying rates, 3@6. Clearings, $38,000,000.

State bonds quiet; little doing.

Governments closed strong.

Stocks opened excited and depressed on account of rumors of Lake Shore passing its dividend. Before the announcement of that fact was made Lake Shore sold down to 81½, and the general market declined ½@1½ in sympathy. Between 11 and 1 o'clock the market was firmer with a slight reaction; became weaker, and closed with prices at the lowest point of the day, the decline ranging ½@2½. The principal dealings were in Vanderbilt stocks, Pacific Mail, Wabash, Ohio, Rock Island, and Northwestern. Sales between 10 and 2 o'clock amounted to 171,000 shares, of which 32,000 were Western Union, 26,000 Union Pacific, 15,000 Wabash, 42,000 Lake Shore, 7,700 C., C. & I. C., 5,000 St. Paul, 5,000 Pacific Mail, 7,000 New York Central.

The United States Express Company pays a dividend of $2 a share Feb. 2, and the same date the Terre Haute & Indianapolis 5 per cent.

The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, increase, $2,856,500; specie, increase, $1,630,900; legal-tenders, increase, $4,491,900; deposits, increase, $11,573,100; circulation, decrease, $75,500.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	117¾	Coupons, '67	117⅜
Coupons, '62	113⅞	Coupons, '68	116⅝
Coupons, '64	115⅜	10-40s	114⅛
Coupons, '65	116⅜	Currency 6s	113¾
Coupons, '65(new)	115⅜	New 5s	112⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouri's	92¾	Virginia's, old	48
Tennessee's, old	79½	North Carolina's, old	28
Tennessee's, new	79½	North Carolina's, new	16
Virginia's, new	46		

STOCKS.

Canton	70	St. Paul pfd	71½
Western Union	73¼	Wabash	53¾
Quicksilver	23¼	Wabash pfd	70
Adams Express	93	Fort Wayne	91½
Wells Fargo	69	Terre Haute	10
American Express	61	Terre Haute pfd	30
United States Ex	70½	Chicago & Alton	107
Pacific Mail	40½	Chicago & Alton pfd	110
New York Central	102½	Ohio & Mississippi	33½
Erie	48½	Cleve., Cin. & Col	78
Erie pfd	73½	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	106
Harlem	124	Lake Shore	80½
Harlem pfd	124	Indiana Central	31
Michigan Central	88	Illinois Central	100
Pittsburgh & Ft. W	88	Union Pacific stock	33¾
Northwestern	60	Union Pacific bonds	84¾
Northwestern pfd	73	Central Pacific bonds	96½
Rock Island	104½	Del., Lack. & Western	100½
New Jersey Central	99½	Boston, Hart. & Erie	2½
St. Paul	47½		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 17.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.
Flour, brls	10,906	4,223	12,559	4,172
Wheat, bu	159,650	17,330	119,196	11,874
Corn, bu	87,965	63,200	2,851	6,783
Oats, bu	87,410	45,920	15,360	25,489
Rye, bu	5,980	2,877	1,228	.....
Barley, bu	15,409	9,390	12,727	19,271
Grass seed, lbs	120,310	21,416	21,800	15,088
Flax seed, lbs	60,680	.....	.....	.....
Broom corn, lbs	28,000	7,340	.....	20,530
Cured meats, lbs	305,610	117,720	1216,275	1094,270
Beef, brls	190	14	.....	.....
Pork, brls	831	.....	418	995
Lard, lbs	47,660	43,830	167,629	684,750
Tallow, lbs	24,400	42,680	38,360	63,030
Butter, lbs	52,680	40,888	54,283	19,305
Dressed hogs, No	4,095	2,779	3,401	1,054
Live hogs, No	17,086	17,730	7,020	2,497
Cattle, No	2,487	1,757	1,040	846
Sheep, No	1,200	3,368	1,036	1,158
Hides, lbs	272,727	91,280	125,392	130,340
Highwines, brls	377	150	380	155
Wool, lbs	34,929	15,430	34,580	13,500
Potatoes, bu	350	1,366	.....	27
Lumber, m ft	193,000	269,000	719,750	300,000
Shingles, m	280,000	.....	554,324	200,009
Lath, m	.....	.....	25,000	20,000
Salt, brls	75	540	749	265

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 5,587 bu wheat, 3,312 bu corn, 173 bu oats, 780 bu rye, 2,837 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the past week: 28,921 bu wheat, 48,152 bu corn, 12,928 bu oats, 9,626 bu rye, 7,283 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 307 cars wheat, 242 cars corn, 37 cars oats, 13 cars rye, 31 cars barley. Total, 630 cars, or 239,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	Jan. 17, 1874.	Jan. 10, 1874.	Jan. 18, 1873.
RECEIPTS.			
Flour, brls	69,017	83,682	27,130
Wheat, bu	1,110,100	980,328	188,160
Corn, bu	285,849	193,065	230,202
Oats, bu	252,925	206,823	207,725
Rye, bu	15,084	18,626	19,589
Barley, bu	108,512	87,515	63,836
Dressed hogs, No	23,851	15,619	12,948
Live hogs, No	100,204	120,181	125,639
Cattle, No	12,893	16,871	16,380
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	77,027	86,125	26,409
Wheat, bu	658,224	217,178	48,568
Corn, bu	22,431	19,391	20,365
Oats, bu	116,626	97,278	111,793
Rye, bu	7,449	7,268	3,100
Barley, bu	102,877	68,472	65,256
Dressed hogs, No	19,247	10,190	8,144
Live hogs, No	81,702	26,495	28,080
Cattle, No	8,394	7,217	7,942

The leading produce markets were generally lower to-day, except in provisions; and grain was weak till near the end of the session, when it exhibited a decided improvement. Large receipts and a falling off in the demand for cash produce were the causes which brought about a revulsion from the recent strength. Cash buyers have held off, saying that the speculators had run the market up above their reach; and the latter part of this week the speculators have followed the advice given to Zaccheus, in consequence.

Dry goods were inquired for to a liberal extent both on local and interior accounts, and firmness again pervaded all departments of the market. Retailers both in the city and country report business good for the season, and, all things considered, the condition of the dry goods market is eminently satisfactory. The general features of the grocery market were essentially unchanged. The distribution of the leading staple articles was large, and the sales of side goods also made a respectable aggregate. The general market still presents a firm, healthy tone, former quotations being thoroughly sustained for every article in the list, except sugars, which were "off" an ⅛c. Butter continues in good request at full former quotations, or at 18@25c for common to medium, and at 27@34c for good to fancy. Notwithstanding the liberal receipts, there is no accumulation here worth mentioning, and the impression seems to prevail that the present prices will be sustained. In the cheese market there was more animation than on the two or three preceding days of the week, the milder weather enabling jobbers to fill orders with comparative safety. Quotations were unchanged. The canned goods trade begins to show a little more vitality, the upward tendency of prices serving to stimulate buyers to lay in their supplies in advance of immediate requirements. Dried fruits were moving on a liberal scale at the recently advanced prices. Domestic varieties are now mostly in speculative hands, and the course of prices is still upward,—notably so for apples, peaches, and blackberries. Dealers in fish were having a good trade, country orders being numerous, and liberal in the amounts called for. Prices were again quoted firm all around, while in whitefish, trout, and the better grades of mackerel the tendency was to advance. No changes of importance took place in the leather, bagging, coal, wood, and pig-iron markets. Oils were fairly active at previous quotations, where most descriptions were firmly held.

At the lumber-yards a fair business in the aggregate was transacted, the orders received being principally from the interior, and for common lumber, fencing, and shingles. No alteration in prices was reported. The demand for nails, metals, and iron continues to improve, and the firmness which has hitherto characterized these markets continues to be one of their prominent features. Wool was firm, with light stocks, and a comparatively good demand. Broom-corn was also reported firm and in moderate demand. There are some indications of a better trade in hops, but as yet the demand is limited, and prices are without material change. Seeds were rather quiet, with the exception of clover, which sold to a fair extent, chiefly in lots from store. Hay was dull and weak. There was an active demand for hides, former prices being fully sustained. Choice turkeys, chickens, and ducks were in good request and firm, but poor stock, of which there is a large supply, moves slowly.

Highwines were quiet and 1c below the asking price of Friday, sales being reported of 150 brls at 96c per gallon, at which price the market closed steady.

Dressed hogs were in good shipping demand, and 5@10c per 100 lbs higher, at $6.25@6.35 for good shipping lots. The market closed firm at this range. Sales were reported of 90 (over 300 lbs) at $6.40; 610 at $6.35; 176 at $6.30; 415 at $6.25; 25 at $6.20; 266 soft at $6.00. Total, 1,582 head, out of 4,095 received.

Provisions were more active, and steadier. The market opened firm, with a "better" feeling all around, though with no material advance in prices, except on meats, which were ⅛c higher. Towards the close the speculative articles eased off, while meats remained firm. The receipts of hogs were rather small, and there was some talk about holding a meeting of the packers and provision dealers to declare the season closed. While such a resolve would be about as sensible as a declaration that water does not run down hill, or that the earth does not move around the sun, the feeling that such a terrible ukase might be promulgated had a perceptible effect in stiffening prices. The local shorts filled in a little more freely in consequence, and some owners of product held it off the market for higher prices. The packing business is proceeding slowly, and about three weeks more work at the present rate is needed to equal the total of last season's packing. There is not much inducement to operate on a falling market; so that it is doubtful if we shall do much more; and most of the packers have shut down already. The February deliveries of pork and lard seem now to have been mostly provided for, and they were not pressed on the market to-day as heretofore. The speculators on lard still have faith in it on account of its relative scarcity, and holders of meats feel that the light stocks justify them in being firm, especially as a better foreign demand is favored by a weakening in the rates of freight across the ocean. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller January, $14.15@14.20; do seller February, $14.20@14.25; do seller March, $14.65@14.70; do seller April, $15.10@15.12½; prime mess pork, $12.75@13.00; extra prime do, $11.75@12.00. Lard, cash or seller January, $8.80@8.85; do seller February, $8.90@8.95; do seller March, $9.20@9.25; do seller April, $9.40@9.45. Green hams at 8¾@9c for 16 and 15 lb averages; sweet pickled hams, 9@10c; dry salted meats, loose, at 5¼c for shoulders; 7@7⅛c for Cumberlands; 7@7⅛c for long clear; 7⅜@7⅝c for short ribs; 7½@7⅝c for short clear; the same boxed at ⅛c per lb above these prices. Green meats ¼c lower than salted do. Meats for February delivery ⅛@¼c higher, and for March delivery ⅜@½c higher than cash prices. Mess beef, $8.25@8.50; extra mess do, $23.00.

The Commercial *Bulletin* gives the following as the returns of the packing at the principal points, as compared with the same time last season as far as returned, and the aggregate packing of the season of 1872-'3:

	To date, 1874.	*To date, 1873.*	*Aggregate, 1872-'3.*
Chicago, Ill	1,232,733	913,915	1,425,079
Milwaukee, Wis	234,000	168,758	309,500
Cincinnati, O	523,048	480,000	628,305
St. Louis, Mo	*400,000	430,000	536,000
Indianapolis, Ind	231,000	143,700	196,317
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	46,000	21,500	36,204
Peoria	65,000	60,000	103,000
Louisville	250,000	300,000	308,000

*Estimated.

The *Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this city for the week ending Jan. 15, 1874, and since Nov. 1, 1873, as compared with the corresponding periods last year:

	Pork brls.	*Lard tcs.*	**Hams tcs.*	*Should's lbs.*	*†Middles, lbs.*
W'k end'g Jan. 15, 1874	1,876	1,071	[illegible]	1,461,168	5,129,220
Same week 1873	2,490	12,419	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Since Nov. 1, '73	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time '72-3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Green hams shipped during the week, 31,160 pcs, against 51,609 pcs the corresponding period last year; since Nov. 1, 1873, 274,670 pcs, against [illegible] pcs the same time 1872-'3.

†Includes all cut meats except shoulders and S. P. hams.

Total number of boxes of meat shipped during the week, [illegible], against 11,173 the preceding week. Total pieces shipped during the week, including green hams, 65,619, against 79,045 pieces the preceding week.

$9.75@10.00; beef hams, $22.75@23.00. City tallow, 6⅝@6⅞c; grease quotable at 4½@6c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, seller January, at $14.25; 2,000 brls do seller February at $14.30; 1,500 brls do at $14.25; 3,250 brls do at $14.20; 750 brls do, seller March, at $14.75; 2,500 brls do at $14.70; 500 brls do at $14.65; 500 brls do, seller April, at $15.12½; 250 tcs lard at $8.85; 250 tcs do at $8.80; 250 tcs do, seller February, at $8.95; 250 tcs do at $8.92½; 250 tcs do at $8.90; 600 tcs do, seller March, at $9.25; 1,250 tcs do at $9.20; 1,250 tcs do, seller April, at $9.45; 150 boxes shoulders at 5⅝c; 20,000 lbs green do at 5¼c, loose; 100 boxes Cumberlands at 7⅜c; 40,000 lbs short ribs at $7.30; 740,000 lbs do at 7⅛c; 250,000 lbs do on private terms; 50,000 lbs short clear at 7⅝c; 270,000 lbs do at 7½c; 100 boxes do at 7⅝c; 20,000 lbs green hams (15 lbs) at 9½c; 20,000 lbs and 4,000 pcs do (16 lbs) at 8⅝c; 30,000 lbs do (17 lbs) at 8½c; 20,000 lbs do (18 lbs) at 8⅜c; 40,000 lbs do at 8¼c; 100 tcs sweet-pickled hams (15 lbs) at 10c; 500 boxes long clear on private terms; 100 tcs bellies, sweet-pickled, at 9c; 40 bxs salted do at 7⅝c; 100 brls beef hams at $[illegible].

Flour was dull and weak, holders being generally willing to concede 10@15c per brl, and were not able to effect many sales at that. New York was quoted heavy, and the continued decline in wheat has caused flour-buyers to hold off. Bran was easier. Sales were reported of 200 brls white winter extras on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $5.90; 200 brls do at $5.75; 100 brls do at $5.62½; 100 brls do at $5.12½; 100 brls do (low) at $4.87½; 600 brls do on private terms; 60 brls superfine at $4.87½; 88 brls buckwheat at $7.25. Total, 1,600 brls. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winters	$ 7.00	@ 8.00
Choice do	8.50	@ 9.50
Red winters	6.00	@ 7.25
Choice to fancy spring extras	6.00	@ 6.37½
Medium to good do	5.25	@ 5.87½
Good to choice Minnesota	6.00	@ 7.50
Patent do	9.00	@12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.75	@ 4.75
Common do	3.00	@ 3.50
Rye flour	4.40	@ 4.70
Buckwheat do	6.50	@ 7.25
Bran	14.25	@15.25

Wheat was weak, and generally dull at a further average decline of ⅞c. Liverpool was generally reported easier, and New York was decidedly "off color," while our receipts are on the increase, and shipments small. The prospect, too, is that these conditions will be intensified. The country stations to the west of us are filling up with wheat, waiting to be forwarded, and there is a great deal of wheat between here and New York. We have not forwarded very much from Chicago; but very liberal shipments have been made from interior points direct for the seaboard, and the general tone of advices from New York is to the effect that buyers feel they can buy in future at much less prices than they have been paying recently. Hence they hold off; and the promise of larger arrivals here will aid them in their efforts to beat down prices. Our stocks have increased nearly 450,000 bu during the past week. Hence the bear feeling prevailed here, especially as most of the shorts seem to have been scared into filling near the top, making the market emphatically a long one. The offerings in the option department were liberal to-day, and were chiefly taken by the local speculators of the "scalping" order, who bought at the bottom, and then yelled the market up so that they could sell at ¼c profit. Receivers were also offering liberal quantities to arrive next month. The shipping demand was irregular. There has been little inquiry for the speculative grade for several days past. Shippers have taken hold of all the No. 1 and 3 that are offered; as by mixing these they obtain a wheat fully equal to No. 2, and costing some 2c per bu less,—which is quite an item. Seller February opened at $1.23⅞, fell off ⅜c, advanced to $1.24, receded to $1.23⅛, rose to $1.23½, declined to $1.23, then improved to $1.24⅛ on receipt of the news that there was a better export demand in New York, and closed at $1.24⅛. Seller March sold at $1.26@1.27⅛, closing at $1.27⅛. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.22@1.23¼, closing at $1.23¼. No. 1 spring was in good demand at $1.24@1.25. No. 3 spring sold at $1.16, and rejected do closed at $1.09. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.25; 11,600 bu do at $1.24; 6,600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.23¼; 5,000 bu do at $1.23⅛; 10,800 bu do at $1.23; 2,000 bu do at $1.22⅞; 8,200 bu do at $1.22⅝; 33,800 bu do at $1.22½; 18,800 bu do at $1.22¼; 8,200 bu do at $1.22⅛; 12,800 bu do at $1.22; 8,400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.16; 800 bu rejected spring at $1.09; 1,600 bu do at $1.08. Total, 130,200 bu.

Corn was rather more active, and averaged 1⅜c lower. The recent advance in prices induced country holders to send in their corn more freely, and it arrives here just in time to meet the weakness, which is the result of a natural reaction from the excitement of last week. The receipts to-day were large, and the reported shipments very small, making a total increase of 215,000 bu to our stocks in store during the week, with a promise of a still greater augment the coming week. New York was reported dull and easier. There would seem to be some manipulation going on there, as by all accounts the operators in New York are short of corn, and taking hold of everything that is offered, while they report their market as weak, for the purpose of being able to fill their contracts at less prices. Some of them have sold short largely in this market, on the top, and are now covering. The local shorts had pretty well filled in previously, so that they do not want much, and a good many of them were free sellers to-day, in the expectation of a still further decline. There was not so much offered from the country as yesterday for forward delivery, and the receivers were not anxious to sell at the decline; hence a quiet market in cash lots, and almost nothing doing in the May option. Towards the close of the session these facts, with a firmer tone in the advices from New York, caused a material strengthening. Seller February opened at 57¼c, declined to 56c, advanced to 56⅜c, fell off to 55⅞c, and rose to 56⅝c, closing at 56⅜c. Seller March was very quiet at 1¼c above February. Seller May sold at 62@63⅛c. Cash No. 2 sold at 55@56c, closing at the outside; and seller the month sold early at 56⅜c. Old rejected closed at 53c, and new do at 46c. Cash sales were reported of 8,200 bu old No. 2 at 56c; 9,800 bu do at 55⅞c; 22,800 bu do at 55½c; 5,200 bu do at 55¼c; 9,400 bu do at 55c; 800 bu old rejected at 53c; 400 bu do at 51½c; 1,600 bu do at 51c; 800 bu do at 50½c; 1,200 bu new rejected at 47c; 2,000 bu do at 46c; 2,000 bu do at 45c. Total, 64,200 bu.

Oats were more active, and averaged ⅛@⅜c lower. The market opened very weak, in sympathy with wheat and corn, but recovered before 1 o'clock, and closed firm at the outside prices of the session. Seller February, the leading deal, sold at 40⅞@41⅛c; seller March at 41⅜@42c; seller May at 45½@46⅛c; and cash No. 2 at 40⅛@40⅜c. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 40⅜c; 4,200 bu do at 40⅛c; 14,200 bu do at 40⅛c; 1,200 bu No. 2 white at 40⅛c; 600 bu rejected at 37½c; 600 bu do at 37c; 1,800 bu by sample at 41⅛c; 600 bu do at 41c on track. Total, 25,600 bu.

Rye was more active, and declined 2c per bu under more liberal offers to sell, which were brought out by the facts of larger receipts of rye and the general weakening in other cereals. The offerings were taken freely, however, and the decline was partially recovered from by the end of the session. No. 2 closed at 77c for regular, and 79c for lots on 2c storage. Sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 79c; 800 bu do at 78⅛c; 2,000 bu do at 78c; 4,000 bu do, regular, at 77c; and 4,000 bu do at 76c. Total, 11,200 bu.

Barley was dull and 1@2c lower. No. 2 was inactive, and quoted weak at $1.45. No. 3 was very quiet at $1.20@1.21, but would have brought more in the Northwestern. Rejected was about the only grade inquired for, and that was slow at $1.12@1.15. Cash sales were reported of 2,800 bu No. 3 at $1.21; 2,000 bu do at $1.20; 1,200 bu rejected at $1.15; 2,400 bu do at $1.13; 800 bu do at $1.12; 1,600 bu by sample at $1.50; 400 bu do at $1.45; 1,600 bu do at $1.41½; 400 bu do at $1.40; 500 bu do at $1.35; 500 bu do at $1.27½; 1,200 bu do at $1.27; 800 bu do at $1.25; 400 bu at $1.20, on track. Total, 16,600 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following advices were received on 'Change to-day, in addition to those given in our telegraphic columns:

JAN. 17.—London—Cargoes off coast wheat steady. Corn firm at 41s 3d. Cargoes on passage wheat steady. Corn strong. California white wheat, 13s 9d@14s 1d. Liverpool—Wheat quiet. Corn quiet at 41s 3d.

LATEST.

Wheat and corn were quiet early in the afternoon, but afterwards more active and weaker, owing to reports of a lower Liverpool. Wheat declined ⅛c, with sales at $1.24⅛@1.24⅜ for February, closing at the inside, and at $1.27⅛ for March. Corn closed easy at 56⅝c for February, ranging from 56⅛@56⅝c, and at 57⅝c for March. No transactions in provisions were reported.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 17.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	2,961	17,784	606
Tuesday	3,137	17,214	1,613
Wednesday	2,602	19,586	1,876
Thursday	1,337	13,648	991
Friday	2,487	17,085	1,200
Saturday	1,000	12,000	500
Total	13,524	97,317	6,186
Last week	15,858	127,112	9,283
Week before last	9,600	100,229	4,992

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	419	4,303	372
Tuesday	2,158	4,599	926
Wednesday	361	3,340	374
Thursday	2,662	5,517	760
Friday	1,040	7,020	1,086
Total	6,640	25,779	3,518
Last week	7,798	24,786	3,127

CATTLE—Throughout the past week steadily fair activity has characterized the cattle trade, and the different grades of stock have appreciated in value. The advance in butchers' stuff and common to fair shipping grades has not been very pronounced, but good to extra qualities are up a strong ¼c, or to a higher point than has been reached since before the panic. The healthier tone of the market here is mainly attributable to the improved state of trade in the principal Eastern markets, though the much improved quality of the stock sent forward contributed in no small degree toward bringing about a favorable change. The attendance of shippers was unusually full, and for desirable shipping beeves the demand kept pace with the supply at the advanced prices current, or at $5.00@5.25 for good droves, averaging from 1,200 to 1,380 lbs, at $5.50@5.75 for second-class steers, and at $5.85@6.25 for extra. There were sales of fancy graded steers at higher figures, $6.50 and $6.75 being paid, but these transactions, of course, are not a fair criterion, and are not taken into account in quoting the market. For stock steers there has also been a steadily good inquiry, and holders of suitable lots readily disposed of them at a substantial advance over last week's prices, sales making at $3.00@3.25 for common, thin, roughish grades, and at $3.50@4.00 for fair to prime. Butchers' cattle sold rather slowly, and at but little better prices than prevailed last week. The fact that a large amount of dressed beef is now being received here from the far West, which is selling at a price so low as to almost preclude the idea of successful competition on the part of Chicago slaughterers, depresses the market for common stuff, and, for the present, country shippers will subserve their own interests by withholding such. Veal calves are in demand and sell at $2.00@3.50 for poor to choice qualities. New milch cows are but little inquired for, and prices remain unchanged at $20.00@40.00, as to quality.

To-day fair activity was noted in the demand for the different grades of shipping cattle, and, though the receipts were somewhat larger than had been looked for, sellers were enabled to fully sustain the prices current earlier in the week. Only a few bunches remained in the yards unsold at the close of trade.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 to 1,550 lbs	$5.85@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.50@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.00@5.25
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 750 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.75
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.25@4.75
Cattle—Texas, summered North	3.00@3.50
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.75@2.75

HOGS—The hog trade has been in a dull and unsatisfactory condition since the date of our last weekly review, the demand being small, with prices irregular and lower. Notwithstanding a falling off in the receipts of some 35,000 head, the supply largely exceeded the demand, many remaining in the pens unsold at the close. A majority of the packing-houses have now been closed for the season, and, unless our supplies of hogs shall be further reduced, the course of prices may be expected to continue downward. Shippers, of course, will continue in the market, but one-half the number now coming forward will prove sufficient to meet their wants. The quality of the hogs received was exceedingly poor. Each day's arrivals embraced a few carloads of superior quality, but the great bulk of the offerings were of inferior grade, consisting of light, coarse, uneven, and badly-mixed lots, for which there was no demand save at the low range of $4.00@5.00. The purchases of shippers aggregate about 30,000, or less than one-third of the week's receipts.

To-day the demand exhibited a little more activity, and prices of the better grades stiffened a little, but common and medium lots were again weak. Sales were reported at $4.60@4.90 for inferior to common; at $5.00@5.15 for medium; and at $5.20@5.40 for good to extra. There is to be a meeting of the packers to-night, at which, it is understood, they will resolve to immediately close their packing-houses for the season.

Following are to-day's forenoon sales:

HOG SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
97	293	$5.40	44	236	$5.25	82	128	$4.85
67	244	5.00	38	210	4.90	127	180	5.37½
52	190	5.00	86	163	5.10	69	159	4.90
41	280	5.40	101	215	5.40	64	330	5.25
48	190	5.30	97	365	5.20	96	202	5.00
215	181	5.15	28	293	5.15	35	433	5.35
49	359	5.10	43	227	5.25	113	221	5.00
20	337	5.25	41	356	5.30	46	298	4.80
48	400	5.30	20	283	4.75	58	164	5.15
600	175	4.75@5.00	59	269	5.25	32	217	5.25
46	230	5.25	108	261	4.85	92	298	4.95
54	294	4.85	99	307	4.75	46	332	4.85
39	180	5.25	33	290	5.20	44	286	4.75
47	324	5.30	48	227	5.30	44	287	5.30
44	375	5.30	28	310	5.20	23	233	4.90
41	357	5.20	93	360	5.30	31	285	5.20
162	382	5.30	400	280	5.10			

SHEEP—There has been a good degree of activity in the demand for sheep, not only on local account, but for shipment, and with moderate receipts the market has ruled firm throughout, and toward the close a shade higher. Good to choice mutton qualities are now quotable at $4.50@5.25, and poor to medium grades at $3.50@4.25.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s@29s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s 4d@12s 8d; spring, 12s 4d@13s; white, 13s 9d@14s; club, 14s@14s 3d. Corn, 40s 3d. Pork, 67s. Lard, 42s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 17.—5-20s of 1862, 97⅛c.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Rentes, 58f 37½c.

LONDON, Jan. 17—5 p. m.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balances to-day is £10,000.

Consols for money, 92⅛@92¼; on account, 92¼.

United States Securities—5-20s of '65, 105¼; do of '67, 108¼; 10-40s, 103¼; new 5s, 102¾; New York Central, 96. Erie, 45¾@46; preferred, 71½.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17.—Cotton flat; middling upland, 8⅛d; Orleans, 8⅜d. Sales, 10,000 bales; American, 6,700; speculation and export, 2,000.

Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Lard, 42s 6d. Tallow, 38s 6d.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Business improving with manufacturers' agents in some departments. Jobbing quiet. Cotton goods firm, with an upward tendency on bleached goods. New York Mills' shirtings has been advanced by agents to 19c, Wamsutta to 19c, and Tuscarora to 18c. Cottonades are selling more freely; medium and white ground fancy prints active in first hands. Fine fancy cassimeres and worsted coatings doing better.

The Wool Trade.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—Wool quiet; combing and delaine wool firmer; sales of domestic at 60c; pulled wool in fair demand and unchanged; Ohio and Pennsylvania No. 1 extra and double extra, 50@57c; Michigan, 51@52½c; Western coarse and extra, 42½@50c; combing and delaine, 55@60c; unwashed and unmerchantable, 30@43½c; tub at 53@59c; scoured, 42c@$1.00; Noils, 40c. Sales of domestic the past week, 611,100 lbs; foreign, 137,700 lbs.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—COTTON—Quiet and lower; middling uplands, 16⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; receipts, 14,600 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.00@6.35; common to good extra, $6.70@7.00; good to choice, $7.05@7.40; white wheat extra, $7.40@8.00; extra Ohio, $6.80@8.20; St. Louis, $6.85@11.00. Rye flour and corn-meal unchanged. Wheat unsettled, closing steady; receipts, 95,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago, $1.60@1.62; Milwaukee, $1.62@1.64; Iowa, $1.63@1.64; Northwest, $1.62; No. 1 Minnesota, $1.66; white Michigan, $1.75. Rye scarce and firm; Western and State, $1.05@1.10. Barley scarce and in moderate demand; Canada West, $1.85. Malt quiet and firm. Corn easy; receipts, 30,000 bu; old Western mixed in store, 90½@91c; do afloat, 92½@93c; new afloat, 84@87½c; old yellow Western in store, 91½c. Oats more active and firm; receipts, 30,000 bu; mixed Western, 61½@63c; white, 63½c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull. Molasses moderately active; New Orleans, 73@76c. Rice quiet.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 8⅛c; refined, 13½@13⅝c.

EGGS—Unchanged.

LEATHER—Firm at 27½@30c; Orinoco, 26@27½c.

WOOL—Firm; domestic fleece, 40@70c; unwashed, 17@35c; pulled, 25@50c.

TURPENTINE—Firm; at 46@47c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; new mess, $15.75@15.85; spot, $16.00 March; extra prime, $13.50; prime mess, $15.00. Beef quiet; plain mess, $8.00@10.00; extra mess, $12.50@13.00. Tierce beef quiet; city extra Indiana mess, $23.50@26.50. Cut meats quiet; middles steady; long clear, 8⅛c; short clear, 8⅛@8⅜c. Lard steady; prime steam, 9 3-16@9¼c spot; 9 5-16@9⅜c February.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 24@34c.

CHEESE—Firm at 9@15c.

An Incident at a Papal Audience.

Rome Correspondence of the Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Pope is in excellent health and spirits. Last week, at an audience, there was an American Protestant clergyman and his wife. The Pope talked with them some moments in French; as His Holiness passed to other visitors, the clergyman rolled out in American Latin enthusiastically (that is, Latin pronounced according to the Cambridge style, not as the Latin Catholics pronounce it): "May Your Holiness live a hundred years."

The Pope turned quickly, dropped his French, and said burquely in Italian, shaking his right hand impatiently in front of his ear, as if the sound gave him pain: "Thank you, thank you very much; but it is no use for you to speak Latin to me with that pronunciation; I cannot understand it."

It recalled to me the death-bed of Malherbe, the "tyrant of syllables," as he was named. An instant before he died, when he had hardly a breath of life in him, he roused himself up suddenly, to take his nurse to task for using a word which he said was not French. His confessor was sitting beside his pillow, endeavoring to represent to him the happiness of the elect in Heaven. Unfortunately his homily was given in vulgar and incorrect French. Poor Malherbe grew more and more restless. Asked the good priest, "Have you not a great desire to enjoy this felicity? Soon you will be there." "Ne m'en parlez plus," groaned the dying man, "votre mauvais style m'en degouterait." (Do not talk to me any more about it. Your bad style will disgust me with it.)

Mr. Sumner and the Woman Question.

As will be seen by the following correspondence, Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, declines to insert the little word sex in his Civil Rights bill:

"WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1873.

"*The Hon. Charles Sumner, U. S. S.:*

"DEAR SIR: I have been watching with intense interest the progress of your 'Civil Rights bill,' but find in it an omission which will bear heavily upon a portion of the citizens of the United States. Intimately connected as woman is with the law, and as much as it is for her interest to understand her rights under it, she is rigidly excluded from every law-school in the land, on account of her sex; even from the public law lectures of the District of Columbia, with the single exception of the law school of Harvard University. Can you not amend, and let your bill read 'race, color, sex, or previous, &c.?' That one little word of three letters will call down upon your head many a blessing. Very respectfully,

"BELVA A. LOCKWOOD."

"SENATE CHAMBER, Dec. 20, 1873.

"*Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood:*

"DEAR MADAM: In reply to your letter of Dec. 15, I have to say that the pending Civil-Rights bill is supplementary to the existing law on that subject, and concerns only the denial of rights on account of 'race, color, or previous condition of servitude.' Faithfully yours,

"CHARLES SUMNER."

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON THE AVENUES SOUTH—
40 feet Wabash-av., near Thirty-third-st.
50 feet Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.
100 feet Wabash-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.
40 feet Wabash-av., corner Thirty-sixth-st.
75 feet Wabash-av., corner Thirty-eighth-st.
50 feet Wabash-av., near Forty-first-st.
50 feet Wabash-av., near Forty-fifth-st.
233 feet Wabash-av., corner Forty-seventh-st.
132 feet Wabash-av., near Fifty-first-st.
88 feet Michigan-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.
50 feet Michigan-av., near Thirty-first-st.
24 feet Michigan-av., corner Thirty-fourth-st.
140 feet Michigan-av., corner Thirty-sixth-st.
25 feet Michigan-av., near Thirty-seventh-st.
150 feet Michigan-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.
75 feet Michigan-av., near Thirty-eighth-st.
100 feet Michigan-av., near Forty-second-st.
100 feet Michigan-av., near Forty-fourth-st.
300 feet Michigan-av., corner Forty-seventh-st.
200 feet Michigan-av., corner Forty-eighth-st.
100 feet Michigan-av., corner Fifty-sixth-st.
25 feet Indiana-av., near Thirty-first-st.
100 feet Indiana-av., corner Forty-first-st.
300 feet Indiana-av., corner Forty-fifth-st.
100 feet Indiana-av., corner Forty-sixth-st.
125 feet Indiana-av., near Forty-seventh-st.
100 feet Indiana-av., corner Forty-seventh-st.
100 feet Indiana-av., corner Forty-ninth-st.
72 feet Prairie-av., corner Thirty-fourth-st.
25 feet Prairie-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.
50 feet Prairie-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.
600 feet Prairie-av., corner Forty-third-st.
66 feet Prairie-av., near Forty-fourth-st.
300 feet Prairie-av., corner Forty-fifth-st.
50 feet Prairie-av., near Forty-fifth-st.
100 feet Prairie-av., corner Forty-sixth-st.
200 feet Prairie-av., near Forty-seventh-st.
100 feet Prairie-av., corner Forty-ninth-st.
50 feet Prairie-av., near Fiftieth-st.
150 feet Prairie-av., near Fifty-first-st.
160 feet Vincennes-av., corner Oakwood boulevard.
175 feet Vincennes-av., corner Thirty-ninth-st.
40 feet Vincennes-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.
GEORGE A. EMERY,
154 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS 25X100 FT ON OHIO, EAST of Rush-st.; cheap for cash.
25x150 on North LaSalle-st., $150 per foot.
Dwelling-house and lot on Oakwood-st. near the lake, $6,000.
Six dwelling-houses and lots in North Division at from $2,000 to $3,500 each, on easy terms.
A number of fine residence lots in town of Lake View.
Business house and lot on Halsted-st., near Eighteenth-st., $7,000.
Business house and lot on Halsted-st., near Canalport-av.
House and lot on Canal-st., near Eighteenth.
House and lot on Lake, near Lincoln-st.
House and lot on West Madison-st., west of Union Park.
Fine dwelling-house and lots 50x175 ft. on West Van Buren-st.
House and lot on North-av., near Sedgwick-st.
48x125 ft. on Washington-st., near Oakley, $80 per foot.
Lots on State-st., near Thirty-eighth, $35 per foot.
100x190 on Grace-av., near Sixty-third-st.; price, $30 per foot.
Lots on Indiana-av., near Forty-ninth-st., cheap.
SCHRADER BROS.,
122 LaSalle-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, REAL Estate Agents, 110 West Washington-st.:
House and lot 51 South Green-st. We offer this property at a decided bargain and on very easy terms. Must be sold.
Cottage and lot 140 Elizabeth-st., cheap.
House and lot 526 West Adams-st.
House and lot 59 Fourth-st.
Cottage and lot 44 Winchester-av.
Cottage and lot 46 Winchester-av.
3 houses, 312, 312½, and 314 Fulton-st., with ground, 50x100.
150 ft on Jackson-st., between Desplaines and Halsted, 100 ft deep, $175 per foot.
Cottage and lot 266 West Indiana-st.
2-story house and lot on North Carpenter-st., cheap.
House and lot corner Washington-av. and Paulina-st.
2 houses and lot on Currier-st., $1,800.

FOR SALE—BY R. C. COLE & CO., 138 LA SALLE-st.:
Taylor-st., lots 25x125 ft, between Oakley and Leavenworth-sts., only $1,000 each; cheapest lots in the city; buses run to the lots.
Ogden-av., near Western, 25x115 ft, $1,600.
Indiana-st. near Oakley, house and lot $1,500.
North Dearborn-st., 165x167, swell fronts, cheap.
North Halsted-st., 25x125 ft near Central-st.
Washington-av., 112x125 ft corner St. John's-place. Will be sold very cheap, and small payment down. A splendid chance to build a block.
$3,000 cash and 400 acres Indiana timber land to trade for Chicago property.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—EXTRAORDINARY lease—99 years—28x14 feet, east front, 52 feet north of Randolph-st. Three party walls. Terms of lease, $1,200 per year for three years, and $1,800 per year thereafter during entire term; eight years' privilege of purchase at $30,000. This is the only vacant lot on State-st., with east front, north of Monroe-st. Bonus required, only $7,000. The lot can be handsomely improved for $8,000, and will rent for sufficient to pay 25 per cent interest upon capital investment. It is not only the best, but the only, lease of the kind in the market, or that can be obtained, without reappraisal during entire term. It will pay a high interest with double the bonus required. There is nothing in Chicago so certain to yield an immediate and large return upon the capital invested as this lease. A responsible party stands ready to take the first floor and basement at a good rental. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—800 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUNDed by State, Halsted, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Five years' time, 6 per cent. Apply to the owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—FOR ABOUT ½ THEIR CASH VALUE, little over half cash, balance in three years, finest residence property near lake-shore drive, south of Lincoln Park. Address J 52, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build—no money required down. Inquire at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—LOTS 26X266 FT.—ON OGLESBY-ST., between Lake and Fulton; terms, 5 years, at 6 per cent; no cash payment required if purchaser will build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—500 FEET ON FIFTY-NINTH AND Morgan-sts., at $10 per foot, one-fifth cash. 80 acres in Sec. 5, 37, 12, one-half mile from railroad stations, $50 per acre, one-fourth cash; the land is high grove land, 17 miles from the Court-House. Also, 5-acre block on Fifty-ninth and Morgan-sts., one and a half blocks from the boulevard. J. SOUERBRY, 122 LaSalle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR EXCHANGE—BY A. W. MARTIN, 77 South Clark-st., Room 7, 21 feet on Michigan-av., between Fourteenth and Sixteenth-sts., cheap. Six lots at Park Ridge. A valuable three-story brick house, with lot, and factory property, situated in Ann Arbor, Mich.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE, LOT, AND BARN, 1446 Prairie-av., suitable for two families, or with trifling alterations for one, 15 rooms, modern improvements, now renting for over $1,000; rental will almost pay purchase money in 5 years.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS NEW OCTAgon-front brick residences, in a fine locality, containing all modern improvements, furnace, gas fixtures, etc., with elegant brick barns; also cottages and lots, and other property to exchange. KESLER BROS., 124 Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—[illegible], LOT 50X125, WITH GOOD COTtage, No. 946 Portland-av., east front, near Twenty-eighth-st.; worth $4,500. Will sell for $3,100, only $1,000 cash. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STEWART-AV.—TEN LOTS, CORNER of Stewart-av. and Thirty-ninth-st.; terms, 5 years, at 6 per cent, to parties who improve. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—[illegible]. VALUABLE CORNER, FINE IMprovements, on Wabash-av., north of Hubbard-court; would take some desirable property in part pay. Present rental $10,000. Price, $90,000. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5 LOTS NEAR CENTRAL PARK AT $600 each, part on 10 years' time; these lots are worth $700 each. S. W. KROFF, 14 Major Block.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME RESIDENCE LOTS IN Wicker Park Subdivision, on Hoyne, Fowler, and Evergreen-sts., at $1,100. Each 150 feet deep. They are all choice locations. Also, cheap lots, only two blocks from Wicker Park on Leavitt and Shober-sts., with city water and sidewalks, $600 and $700 each. The cheapest homes in the city. Inquire Sunday afternoon on the spot, or at F. ARNOLD & CO.'S, Greenebaum's Bank, 78 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE TWO-STORY FRAME houseand lease of lot for ten yers and brick house and lot. To Builders—I want to let the contract to build two two-story frame houses on the North Side. Inquire at 241 Walnut-st.

FOR SALE—TWO MARBLE-FRONT HOUSES—Three stories, basement, and sub-cellar, on Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st., modern improvements. Will sell separate or together. Price reasonable, and on good terms. SHEPPRD & STREETER,oom Room 2, No. 146 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS ON AND NEAR corner Sixty-ninth and Ogden-sts. at from $75 to $100 per lot—high ground. SCHRADER BROS., 122 LaSalle-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—LOT 190X165 FEET ON CANAL-ST., near Van Buren.
15 lots near cotton mill at Brighton.
3 lots near school-house at Brighton.
3 5-acre blocks near C., D. & V. R. R. Also several acre tracts southwest. JOSEPH DONNERSBERGER, basement, southwest corner State and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—BY MALLERS & YUNET, 160 LaSalle-st.:
3 houses on Wood-st.
5 houses on Seminary-av.
1 house on Belden-av.
1 house on Vernon-av.
3 houses on Fullerton-av.
2 houses on Burling-st.
1 house on Indiana-st.
3 houses on Ferrest-av.
Prices, $2,000, $3,500, and $6,000 to $12,000.

FOR SALE—THE BASEMENT COTTAGE 801 BUTterfield-st., and the new 2-story frame dwelling and lots northwest corner Thirty-sixth and Burnside-sts., on easy terms. Apply to owner, 801 Butterfield-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—ELEGANT RESIDENCE with 30-foot lot, on one of the avenues near Twenty-fourth-st., worth $30,000, can be had for $25,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$3,500, EASY TERMS, WILL BUY A 10-room brick basement cottage with 26-foot lot, east front, on Vernon-av. (late Myrick-av.), near Thirtieth-st.; block pavement just laid, large trees, &c. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—[illegible]—NO. 1226 PRAIRIE-AV., EAST front, lot 28x180, very cheap, if sold within 3 days. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE VERY BEST BUSINESS corners in the city, well rented for a term of years; nearly ⅔ of purchase money can run 5 years at 8 per cent interest. Reply of agents not solicited. Address I 11, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BRICK house, two-story and basement, south front, near Oakley-st.; lot 30x124; very easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS, AND LOT 25x120 feet, with Barn, near South Side Boulevards, for $4,200, only $600 down and balance in 5 years. Water and gas in house. JNO. C. WALLIS, 79 Dearborn-st. Room 13.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A BEAUTIFUL residence, new, strictly first-class, and convenient to business; or would exchange for first-class city property. For further particulars call at 97 South Clark-st., Room 16. Office hours from 1 to 4 p. m. B. SHURTLEFF.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOT, AND VACANT lots, in all parts of the West Side; some bargains. F. EVANS & CO., 160 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON STATE-ST., NEAR THIRty-seventh, for $85 per ft (worth $100), on easy terms; 75 ft for $30, all cash; one lot on Burnside-st., south of city limits, east front, $800; two farms in Wisconsin for half their value, or will exchange them for city property. PETER SHIMP, 960 Burnside-st., near Thirty-ninth.

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE — HARDWARE store, city, good trade, stock $5,000; good Iowa lands, well-located, near railroad; farm 75 miles from Chicago, 160 acres, 80 rods from depot, good country residence, low price; 20 acres and residence in a county seat in Illinois, $13,000; lands in different States for sale, or exchange on cash basis. E. E. HURLBUT, 163 South Robey-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP INSIDE LOTS—I AM AUthorized to dispose of the lots remaining unsold on north side of Twenty-second-st., between Western-av. and Oakley-st., at a great reduction from former sales, in order to get money immediately, and will sell for $[illegible] per lot, one-third cash, balance one, two, and three years. J. HENRY HOFF, 76 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NEAR HOYNE-ST., worth $5,000, for $3,[illegible]; $[illegible] cash, balance on long time. GILBERT & GIVINS, 56 LaSalle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 EAST MADIson-st.: 5 beautiful lots on Adams-st., near Jefferson Park.
Four beautiful lots on Jackson-st., near Jefferson Park.
Two lots on Van Buren-st., near Western-av.
Ten lots on Lincoln-st.; 20 lots on Park-st., and 5 lots on Lee-av., all near Wicker Park.
Two lots 25x150 ft each, on Milwaukee-av., between Lincoln and Robey-sts.
Four lots on Hoyne-st.
Four lots on Wilmot-av.
Six lots on Oakley-st. at $650; worth $800.
Ten lots on Davis-st., $250.
One lot on North-av., near Wicker Park.
Three lots on Erie-st., east of Ashland-av.
56x152 feet on Madison-av., at Fifty-fourth-st.
242 feet front on Fifty-eighth-st., Englewood, $15 per foot; worth $25.
Ten large lots on Sheridan and Mead-sts. and Humboldt-av., near Humboldt Park, at $14 per foot.
255 feet, only one block from depot at North Ravenswood. Will be sold at a great bargain.
TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR SUBURBAN PROPERTY.
160 acre farm, all under cultivation, 90 miles from Chicago, 1 mile from city of 10,000 inhabitants.
220 acres of fine land near Topeka, Kansas; only two milesf rom depot and village.
For Sale or Exchange—10 acres near Humboldt Park, a fine piece for subdivision.
Any or all the above property will be sold on easy terms and at very low prices. Call and examine our list.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 145 CLARK-ST.:
Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., lots from $100 to $112 per foot.
Michigan-av., north of Thirty-fifth-ft., 50x170; easy terms.
Thirty-first-st., fine corner west of State-st., 25x100.
Wallace-st., north of Thirty-fifth-st., lots at $700.
Fontaine-st., near Stewart-av., 9 lots at $500 each.
Twenty-ninth-st., west of Prairie-av., 75x112.
Wood and Honore-sts., south of Van Buren, several lots.
Warren-av., near Stanton-st., 24x124.
Indiana-st., between Roby and Hoyne, 2 lots.
Tyler-st., corner Throop, 75x120.
Van Buren-st., corner Francisco, 50x125.
Adams-st., fine residence lots $50 to $200 per foot.
Peoria-st., near Harrison, 50x125; cheap.
Desirable acre property west and south.
Cottage and lots on Burnside and Butterfield-sts., near Thirty-first-st., $2,500 to $4,000.
Indiana-st., west of Lincoln, two-story house and lot, $2,500.
Milwaukee-av., near Morgan-st., store and lot, $6,000.

FOR SALE—BY LINN & HAWKINSON, 59 NORTH Clark-st., northwest corner Michigan:
Ten-room house, Belden-av., a corner, $3,700.
Two three-story brick houses, North Dearborn-st.
Five swell-front brick houses near Lincoln Park, $6,000 each; one-fourth cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years.
30x160, North LaSalle-st., $150 per foot; one-fourth cash.
50x100 ft, North Wells-st., $95 per foot; one-third cash.
100x150, corner Dearborn-st. and Chicago-av.
60x110, corner Clark and Superior-sts.; easy terms.
TO EXCHANGE.
House and lot, Chicago-av., near Market-st.
100x110, Fullerton-av., near Clark-st.
60x140, Clark-st., near Belden-av.
Two-story brick house and lot, East Kinzie-st., for North Side lots. Four three-story and basement brick houses and lot on East Van Buren-st., for inside lots.
Five-story stone front, East Madison-st.; rented.
Besides a large amount of other property.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, AND LOT 25x125 TO ALLEY, on Thirty-first-st.
Cottage and lot 25x180, on Langley-av.
Cottage and lot 25x180 on Evans-av.
Cottage and lot 24x115 on Geneva-st.
Lots on Douglas-place and Bordman-st.
J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FULTON-ST., EAST OF WESTERN-av., 50x140 ft., south front, $70 per foot. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SEVERAL PIECES OF business-property, improved and unimproved, at bargains. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 100 FT., CORNER OF Fifty-sixth-st., $52.50 per foot. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR FORTY-first-st., 50 ft., $100 per foot. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STONE-BASEMENT BRICK RESIdence, east front, on Michigan-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., $15,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, OR AT A SACRIfice for cash, a fine residence on the West Side. If you want a good home, 14 rooms, on terms you can meet without inconvenience, call on GEORGE SCOVILLE, 156 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP CITY LOTS—HOMES FOR men of moderate means, upon State, Arnold, Butterfield, Buddan, Hanover, Halsted, Emerald, Dashiell, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-ninth, and Forty-fourth-sts. Also, upon Archer, Wentworth, Shurtleff, and Blanchard-avs. Small payments down, balance in 5 years, interest at 6 per cent; title perfect; full warranty deeds. Apply to the owner, HENRY W. CHIPMAN, 152 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON PRAIRIE-av., near Sixteenth-st., for sale on easy terms. Inquire of owner, J. GOGGIN, corner Adams and State-sts.

FOR SALE—A LOT 25X125 AND A NEW TWO-story house, one story finished, No. 337 Twenty-first-st., known as Clayton-st., near the corner of Lincoln-st., price $1,700; $1,400 down.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT marble-front dwelling-house, with all modern improvements, nearly new, and in a first-class locality, at a low figure. Will take a small farm, with from $2,000 to $4,000 in part payment. JOHN HISE, Room 43 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE — AT TWO-THIRDS VALUE — TWO-story and brick basement on Park-av., near Hoyne-st.; easy payments. J. R. WHEELER, Room 2, 126 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON, MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE, two-story and basement, with lot, on Vincennes-av., north of Thirty-seventh-st. Price and terms very reasonable.
For Sale or Exchange—225 feet on Woodlawn Park, at a bargain. Terms easy.
For Sale or Exchange—Two-story frame house, good repair, and 30 foot lot on Oakley-st., just north of Fulton. Price and terms reasonable.
For Sale—Lot on E-st., near Halsted-st. and Union Stock Yards, at a bargain. Easy terms.
For Sale—Three lots on Corner of Lincoln and Catherine-sts., Sec. 19, in city.
S. K. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR THIRTY-fourth-st., 50x175 feet. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE RESIdences and lots in the South and West Divisions; call and see us and get lists. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—10 ACRES IN T. 39, R. 13, Block 13, near the new Danville Railroad. Address WM. COOK, in care of J. Rogers, No 1 Fuller-st.

FOR SALE—A SOUTH SIDE HOME, WORTH $12,000, for sale at $8,000, on easy terms. Apply to BARKER & WAIT.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER TWENTY-first-st.; the most desirable residence-property in the city is offered on very favorable terms for a few days; one-half of the purchase-money can remain on the property 3 or 5 years if desired.
Madison-st., near Oakley, 28x200 feet.
Monroe-st., near Western-av., 28x200 feet.
Wilcox and Monroe-sts., near Oakley, 28x150 feet.
All on very favorable terms, and long time. B. W. THOMAS & DEMENT, 165 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MARBLE FRONT ON Prairie-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., 14 rooms; part on 10 years' time. YOUNG & ROWLEY, 152 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BUSINESS PROPerty, improved, subject to incumbrance, renting well, or will exchange for acres or foot property, unincumbered, in or near the city. Address Box 89 P. O.

FOR SALE—75X150—A NORTH DEARBORN CORner, east front.
60x150—North Dearborn, east front, north of Schiller.
128x150—North Dearborn, west front, north of Goethe.
50x88—Hinsdale-st., just east of Rush; $90.
50x178—North LaSalle, east front, north of Goethe.
25x112—Lincoln-av., between Wisconsin and Centre-sts.
Cottage and lot, Kroger-st., $2,000, and very easy terms.
All the above property for sale at reduced prices and fair terms.
DANIEL N. BASH,
Room 6 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF HOUSES AND LOTS on the South Side, on the avenues, Cottage Grove, and Hyde Park, varying in prices from $5,000 to $25,000, some of which can exchange for unimproved property. DANIEL N. BASH, Room 6 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSE 2-STORY AND basement; all modern improvements; near Thirty-seventh-st.; $6,000—$500 cash; balance monthly, if desired. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE — LOT 22X100, WITH TWO-STORY frame store; dwelling above, on a good business corner on the West Side; will sell at a sacrifice. J. T. MATTHEWS & CO., Citizens' Bank, northeast corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—50 FEET SOUTH FRONT ON MADIson-st. near Western-av., at a great bargain.
New two-story brick house, 10 rooms, with 50 or 75 feet of ground on Central Park-av., at Lawndale. Small payment down, balance on long time.
100 desirable residence lots at Lawndale, the best place for profitable investment in or about Chicago. J. T. MATTHEWS & CO., Citizens' Bank, northeast corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—[illegible]—10 ACRES BETWEEN FIFTY-third and Fifty-fourth-sts., and Stewart-av. and Bissell-st. Cheap, and terms very easy. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—229—48X166, WABASH-AV., BETWEEN Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth-sts.
229—40 acres at Highland Park.
230—50x170, on West Monroe-st., near Jefferson Park.
206—25x170, on Wabash-av., near Forty-seventh-st.
Several acre tracts north, south, and west of city limits.
HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WESTERN-AV.—TEN LOTS, EAST front, on Western-av., between Monroe and Wilcox-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—50 OR 75 FT. ON State-st., near Douglas-place; 25 ft on Michigan-av. near Thirty-second-st.; 25 ft on Egan-av., near Cottage Grove-av. JOSEPH B. CHANDLER, 154 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—A VERY LARGE BRICK DWELLING, 40 feet wide, 2 stories and cellar, 80 foot lot; large barn. No more comfortable home in the city. On South Side, avenue north of Twenty-sixth-st. Want an offer. PUTNAM & NEWELL, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT MARBLE FRONT dwelling, Michigan-av., south of Thirty-first-st.; $16,000.
Three-story and basement stone front, Indiana-av., near Thirty-third-st., with barn; $10,000.
Three-story and basement marble front, Vincennes-av.; $8,000.
Two-story and basement octagon, Wabash-av., near Thirty-second-st.; $8,000.
Two-story and basement marble front, Park-av., near Wood; $11,000.
PUTNAM & NEWELL,
94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY MOREY & MAGILL, 77 CLARK-st.:
Adams-st., 50 feet fronting on Jefferson Park.
Adams-st., 25x120, near Loomis, $200 per foot.
Adams-st., 22x140, near Wood, $150 per foot.
Adams-st., 25 feet near Lincoln.
Adams-st., 48x125, corner Lincoln.
Adams-st., 27 feet corner Hamilton-av.
Adams-st., 62x120, corner Irving-place.
Adams-st., 76x150, east of Oakley.

FOR SALE—BY MOREY & MAGILL, 77 CLARK-st.:
Brick house, Throop-st., near Jackson, $5,000.
Brick house, Jackson-st., near Throop, $9,000.
Brick house, Tyler-st., near Throop, and barn, $7,500.
Brick house, Adams-st., near Ogden-av., $8,000.
Frame house, 50 feet Adams-st., front park.
Two houses, Paulina-st., near Harrison, renting for $100 per month, for desirable residence lots taken in payment.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON WASHINGton-st., west of Stanton, splendid bargain, $2,000. G. W. MOULTON, 142 and 144 Dearborn-st., office 9.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID INVESTMENT!—[illegible] lots left on Ogden-av., which is 100 feet wide and graveled, $250 each; also 2 five-acre blocks of same property. A good bargain. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$[illegible]—GREAT BARGAIN, COTTAGE and lot, 6 rooms, &c., Mitchell-st., near Loomis. A 22, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT 2-STORY COTTAGE and lot, 291 South Wood-st.; one-half block from street-cars and 'bus line. Rare chance to secure such a pleasant home. J. B. STALL, 287 West Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, 130 WEST WASHINGton-st.:
$4,600, $1,000 down, balance 4 years, at 8 per cent, 12-room two-story, nearly new dwelling, lot 25x125 to alley, water, sewer, gas, etc.; street-cars in front. This property fronts south on Van Buren-st., east of Hoyne. Owner is going to leave the city, and offers this property $1,500 under the actual value. He has newly painted and calcimined it, and possession can be had immediately. Parties who have money to invest cannot do better than take such bargains. It is the cheapest property in the city. Please call and examine.
$1,800, $400 down, nice new 4-room cottage and corner lot 25x100, on Taylor-st., east of Ogden-av.
$2,500, $500 down, 12-room cottage, good barn, and lot 25x150, on Hubbard-st., near Robey. This is a bargain.
$2,000 each, two lots, 25x100, on Ogden-av., between Harrison and Polk-sts., one-third cash, balance easy.
$2,500, $500 down, balance 4 years, lot south front, 25x125 feet to alley, on Van Buren-st., between Honore and Lincoln.
$1,000 cash, lot 25x125, on Erie-st., between Wood and Lincoln.
$1,200 cash, lot 24x115, on Harrison-st., between Loomis and Laflin.
$300 per foot, 44x110, on Desplaines-st., near Kinzie.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNERS FOR BUILDING PURposes:
Wabash-av., south-west corner Thirty-third-st., 100x163¾.
Michigan-av., northeast corner Thirty-third-st., 100x161.
Vernon-av., northeast corner Thirty-first-st., 100x180.
Stanton-av., northeast corner Thirty-seventh-st., 200x297.
Rush-st., northeast corner Ohio, 118x150.
Indiana-st., northeast corner Cass, 75x100.
PUTNAM & NEWELL, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY POTWIN & CORBY, 142 DEARborn-st.:
Two-story and basement stone swell front house on South Side, in good locality; only $5,500.
No. 14 South Ann-st., 9 room house, with lot 25x125 ft; only $3,600, worth $5,000.
[illegible] 50x125 ft corner of Robey and Van Buren-sts.; owner must sell; offer wanted.
Madison-st., 5 lots east of California-av.; special bargains.
Irving-place, lots for $1,000 each; easy terms.
10 acres near Stock Yards; very cheap.
40 acres near Normal School at a bargain.
Warren-av., east of Ashley, lot at $100 per foot.

FOR SALE—1226 PRAIRIE-AV., NEW MARBLE octagon front house, 12 rooms, 6 closets; stone steps, with silver railings, stone fence and walk; area walls front and rear; everything first-class, and all complete. Inquire next door, 1228.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON SHURTLEFF-av., and one on Owasco-st., at a great sacrifice. Parties leaving the city. E. F. ADAMS & CO., 70 Madison-st., corner State.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS LOTS ON OGden-av., Twelfth-st., and Western-av.; also residence lots on Oakley and Thirteenth-sts. Apply at 131 Madison-st., corner Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES IN SOUTH DIVISION, worth from $9,000 to $40,000. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, CORNER OF ASHLAND-av. and Fifty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE — INDIANA-ST. — LOTS ON THIS street, south front, between Robey and Hoyne, at $1,[illegible] each. A fine investment. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A 6-ROOM COTTAGE AND LOT ON Wentworth-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., at a great bargain if taken soon. For further particulars apply to the owner, 807 South State-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., SOUTH OF THIRTY-eighth, east front, 50 or 75x120 feet to alley. Will sell at a large sacrifice if taken this week. J. R. ANDREWS, 110 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—$5,500 CASH, 587 WEST LAKE-ST., store and dwelling, 22x60, and barn, all new; lot, 25x100 to alley. G. P. BAY, 583 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—DOCK AND R. R. LOT, 84X24, NORTH of Madison-st., $400 per foot, on easy terms. G. W. MOULTON, 142 and 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY HOUSE AND LARGE lot on West Monroe-st., $3,500; terms easy. G. W. MOULTON, 142 and 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

FOR SALE—1,500 BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE lots, between Lake and Twenty-second-sts., and west of Robey-st., at prices and terms to suit those wishing to buy. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 131 Madison-st., corner of Clark.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND COTTAGES, WITH lots, in all parts of the city, at prices and terms to suit all; some on monthly payments. Apply at 131 Madison-st., corner Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, 37 ARTESIAN-AV., $2,500. Cash $200, and $200 each year, 4 years; $1,500 in 5 years. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 300 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN AVENUE PROPERTY—33 acres, Sec. 7, 37, 14; beautiful Grove property; all subdivided.
5, 10, 20, and 40 acres in Secs. 17 and 18, 37, 14.
40 acres in n w ¼ of Sec. 25, 37, 14; ridge property.
166 acres in Sec. 30, 37, 14.
80 acres in Sec. 27, 37, 13; a bargain.
80 acres adjoining Ravenswood.
C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OR TWO LOTS ON INDIANA-av., north of Thirty-first-st., on long time, without any payment down. This is a good opportunity for a builder, as first-class improvements find ready sale in this vicinity. SPENCER H. PECK, 195 and 197 Wabash-av., cor. Adams-st.

FOR SALE—DOUGLAS-PLACE, NEAR PEORIA-av., 2 lots, each 25½x120 ft. Will be sold at a great bargain for cash. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—47½X125 FEET SOUTHWEST CORNER of Warren-av. and Staunton-st.; title perfect. J. DUWEISS, 1000 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR SALE ON long time, or will exchange for good inside improved property, corner lot on Clinton-st., 106x125 feet; the best manufacturing site between North Branch and Twelfth-st. Apply, or address, JOHN RANKIN, 263 Randolph-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—385 WARREN-AV., 2-STORY AND basement brick house, 9 rooms; all conveniences; $5,500 cash, $7,000 on time. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ELEGANT MARBLE front residence on Wabash-av., south of Sixteenth-st.; now rented to a private family for $2,500 per annum. GEO. H. ROZET, Room 8, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CASH BUYERS OF REAL ESTATE will find it to their advantage to call on us before purchasing elsewhere. 70 East Madison-st. Room 9. CHEESEMAN & CO.

FOR SALE—329 COOLIDGE-ST., HOUSE AND lot, $1,800, $500 cash, balance long time; cheapest property in the city. DIBBLE & LABELLE, 235 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LIST OF HOUSES AND lots, and vacant lots, on the South Side. Some for exchange. Several fine marble-front houses. Apply to F. EVANS & CO., 160 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE WITH BASEMENT AND lot. Inquire at 295 Aberdeen-st.

FOR SALE — COTTAGE WITH NINE ROOMS; also, good barn, on leased ground. Inquire on the premises. 1040 Indiana av.

FOR SALE—AT PANIC PRICES—$5,000, ¼ CASH, will buy a 10-room brick house and lot on South Side, east of State-st. Address A 34, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—50 FEET NORTHWEST CORNER OF Wabash-av. and Thirty-third-st., at $150 per foot; easy terms; 6 lots on Adams and Jackson-sts., just west of California-av., at $900 each, $300 cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years. $7,500 to loan on inside real estate worth not less than $20,000. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE — OCTAGON MARBLE-FRONT, IN fine residence locality. Offered at a great sacrifice if taken at once. 697 West Monroe-st. Inquire next door, of owner.

FOR SALE—500 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON SOUTH Park-av., street 150 feet wide, will be sold cheap on usual terms. R. A. McCLELLAN, 122 LaSalle-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—BELOW ITS VALUE, 50X125 FEET, northeast corner of Robey and Van Buren-sts. POTWIN & CORBY, 142 South Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT LAWNDALE—20 LOTS AT $500 TO $700; terms easy, especially to parties who will build. G. W. MOULTON, 142 and 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

FOR SALE—20 OR 40 ACRES AT CROSSING OF new roads five miles from city limits, at great bargain; nearly half of price can stand six to nine years. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—140—50 FEET FRONT ON MADISON-av., near Kenwood Station, $75 per foot. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40-ACRE LOT AT SOUTH CHICAGO; adjoining Iron Workers' Addition, at $1,000 per acre. Easy terms. These lots are worth double the price today, and will advance rapidly. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON LINE OF CHICAGO, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, north of Fifty-ninth-st., at a great sacrifice for cash, to close a copartnership. GEORGE SCOVILLE, 156 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES JUST SOUTH OF CITY. Buyers looking for bargains are especially requested to call and investigate this offer. G. W. MOULTON, 142 and 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO 5-ACRE BLOCKS IN Atwood's Addition to Washington Heights, each subdivided in 40 lots, 25x125; small cash payment; balance on time, or would take cottage and lot. H. S. DIETRICH, Room 2, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A NEW HOUSE AT ENglewood, on Stewart-av., near Normal School, with a handsome lot on a graveled street, at a bargain this week. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BUY A HOME IN OUR SUBDIVISION at Normal School, Englewood; take water on the property next July. Choice lot, $450. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—10 LOTS CORNER Wallace and Sixty-third-sts. Will sell at a bargain. GEO. E. STOWE, 142 and 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

FOR SALE—LOTS WEST OF THE RAILROAD, near South Englewood, for $175—$10 cash and $5 a month, no interest. HENRY W. BROOKS, 130 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—DESIRABLE HOMES, well located, on easy terms. Vacant lots at low prices. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—20 DOCK LOTS IN THE GREAT BUSIness suburb of South Chicago, for manufacturing purposes, cheap if sold this week. Call on owner in store 108 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD (NOT SOUTH ENglewood)—5 lots at $350 and 5 at $400 each. This property increases 50 per cent. every year. MASON & MILLS, 146 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A FEW MORE SPLENDID lots at Maplewood, which I offer at about acre prices, only three blocks from depot (commutation fare 6¼ cents), two blocks from a large brick school; three blocks from omnibus line; thirty minutes' drive from city court house, and one block from Humboldt Boulevard. Come and see me; it will cost you nothing to see the property, whether you purchase or not. J. H. THOMAS, cor. Peoria and Kinzie-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS NEAR BRIGHTON $225 to $300; $50 cash, $10 monthly and no interest. J. DUWEISS, 1000 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN MAPLEWOOD $400 TO $600; ¼ cash, balance on time. J. DUWEISS, 1000 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—5-ROOM COTTAGE, NEARLY NEW, handy to street-cars, and near South Side Rolling-Mill. Price of house and lot, $900; $200 cash, balance in monthly or annual payments. J. H. GILBERT, 84 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—700 FEET, EITHER part or the whole, of very choice property, located near Kenwood depot. GEO. H. ROZET, Room 8, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, LOT 50x150 FEET, IN NORwood Park, within two blocks of depot; $400 cash; balance on time to suit purchaser. Address D 75, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINE BARGAIN IN ACRE PROPerty, near city. Also, cheap lots near city and depots. Splendid marble-front house, Wabash-av., near Twenty-fifth-st. Will exchange. S. DELAMATER, 85 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CHEAP AND ACcessible building property by the lot, block, or acre, by D. KNIGHT CARTER, 157 Washington-st. At Melrose and Maywood, one-half hour's ride west from the Wells-st. depot, on the Galena Division of the Northwestern Railway. Trains thereto pass through the delightful and growing suburban towns of Austin, Ridgeland, Oak Park, and River Forest. Melrose and Maywood are situated on a high ridge, or table land, 50 feet above the level of the lake, dividing the waters flowing east into Lake Michigan and west into the Mississippi River, and there cannot be a more healthful location. You have already three churches, one High and one Normal school, hotels, livery stables, factories, lumber, brick, coal, and wood yards, drug, dry goods, and grocery stores, and shops of all kinds. You avoid city taxation and high rents, and get high, dry grounds, pure air, diversified scenery, and a beautiful park, with roving and hunting grounds. The park is of uneven ground, with native trees; has two artificial lakes, is provided with various means of amusement, with music-stand, rustic bridges, walks and drives, and contains an observatory, from the top of which may be viewed an extent of territory for 30 miles around, and which affords one of the finest views in the West. You have a good class of neighbors; your children encounter no rough classes at school, everything is desirable, and your accessibility is such that 30 minutes' ride in a nicely-heated passenger car and 13½ cents fare will place you in the business centre of Chicago, and much quicker than were you residing on Thirtieth-st., Ashland-av., or Lincoln Park, and relying on street-cars or stages. Your yearly expenses are greatly diminished, and you can reach your place of business quicker and more comfortably. Success in life begins by owning your own home and not paying rent, and men who pay rent are most generally kept poor thereby. Savings banks fail and strip you of your money, but money put into a home is secured to you through life. You can buy a desirable, accessible home for from $300 to $700, on long time, and no money down if you wish to use it in building. Land is not only the basis of wealth but of absolute security, and is the only refuge for money, and this land as an investment will double all the money you may put into it, even should you prefer not to improve it. Maps and circulars giving information furnished free by calling on or writing to D. KNIGHT CARTER, at the office of the Melrose Company, 157 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 15:
40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 15, 38, 13.
10 acres in Sec. 22, 38, 13. 10 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 14.
272½ acres in Sec. 19, 38, 13. 162 acres in Sec. 12, 36, 13.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE, FINEly finished house, 14 rooms, on lot to suit in size, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO LARGE 2-STORY houses, first-class finish; one cottage, 6 rooms, one block from depots; sixty trains daily; on monthly payments—by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT SOUTH CHICAGO, THE great business suburb. T. A. HILL, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL LAKESHORE HOME at Kenwood, worth $25,000, for sale for $18,000, on easy terms. BARKER & WAIT.

FOR SALE—GOOD HOUSE, BARN, AND ONE acre land; abundance of fruit; near depot, in pleasant village of 1,500 inhabitants, 60 minutes ride from Chicago; also, choice farms of 40, 65, 80, and 212 acres, within 25 miles of Chicago. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 123 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—500 FEET, ONLY ONE BLOCK FROM two depots at Montrose; $2,500 cash, balance 5 years; property will treble in value before last payment is due. B 7, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—5 OR 10 ACRES AT NORTHWESTERN car shops. Terms, 5 years at 6 per cent. No cash payment. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON VINcennes Road, near depot, on Halsted-st., and other streets, very cheap.
We have the choicest lands in the original subdivision, and will sell at lower price and better terms than any person. J. H. GILBERT.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT THE NORTHWESTERN car shops. Terms, 5 years at 6 per cent. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HINSDALE—72 ACRES IN THE VILlage of Hinsdale, on the C., B. & Q. R. R.; 14 passenger trains daily each way. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—5 OR 10 ACRES IN SEC. 1, 37, 14, CLOSE to South Chicago, very cheap. JOSEPH B CHANDLER, 184 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS FOR HOMES, CHIcago-av. and West Superior-st., $750 to $1,000.
Ashley-st., near Hoyne, $700.
Hoyne-st., near Milwaukee-av., $700.
West Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first-sts, $700.
Margaret-st., near Fourteenth, $800.
Thirty-first-st., near McCormick Reaper Factory, $500.
Large lots at Desplaines, near depot, $200.
EDMUND G. STILES, 99 East Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—4 ACRES IN McCORMICK'S MANUfacturing district, on dock and railroad; $4,000. 10 acres or 20, 6 miles southwest, at half value. 4½ acres with grove on river and street corner; $350. 1 acre lots at Desplaines; $400. EDMUND G. STILES, 99 East Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—BY MOREY & MAGILL, 77 CLARK-ST.—Forty acres at Highland Park, with fine growth of trees, near depot and hotel, at a bargain.
Ten acres adjoining depot at Lake Side.
Eighty acre farm, 1½ miles from Hinsdale, to exchange for city property.
Nine acres on Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard, east of Halsted.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES, W ½ S W ¼, SEC. 11, 38, 13.
80 acres, nw ¼ Sec. 35, 38, 13.
40 acres, Sec. 19, 37, 13.
40 acres, Sec. 25, 36, 14.
180 acres, Sec. 5, 35, 15.
A portion of the above can be exchanged for city property or farms.
DANIEL N. BASH,
Room 6 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—CLARENDON HILLS—THIS MOST delightful suburb, 19 miles from the city, on the C., B. & Q. R. R., still attracts leading attention; about 200 feet above the level of the lake, beautiful scenery, good school, and every surrounding for a pleasant home. Prices low; terms easy. Plat and particulars of HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—137, 40 OR 80 ACRES, ADJOINING city limits, near C., B. & Q. R. R., $1,500 per acre. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT ENGLEWOOD, CORNALL, Washington Heights, Irving Park, and Evanston. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — 5 ACRES AT WASHINGTON Heights, for $1,500; worth $4,500; must be sold. LARKIN & JENKS, 147 LaSalle-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $4,000 IN A light manufacturing business, well established, and paying a very large profit. Will bear the closest examination. Call at 43 Desplaines-st., basement.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS over $3,000 worth of wine and liquors, would like a partner with capital to join him in the wine and liquor business, or would put in stock and experience with one who is already established. Address C 78, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 TO $1,000 TO join with me in gathering a crop of pure spring ice. B 4, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD STEADY MAN with $500 to take a half interest in a well-established business in this city; pays from 10 to 125 per cent profit. The proprietor being obliged to be away a good deal of the time, wants a partner that is willing to confine himself to business. Address J 70, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000 or $20,000 CASH capital, to take financial charge of an established manufacturing business. Address J 40, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SILENT—IN A wholesale manufacturing business; machinery and everything is complete. The orders coming in, and the demand, is in excess of the available capital now in the business. Can be increased to any extent. $2,000 cash down; $1,000 per month for 8 or 10 months. Address A. S. WILSON, West Division Post-Office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC party, with $20,000, in a legitimate business, which will pay 100 per cent per annum.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $600, IN A WELL-established cash business paying $250 per month. Address K 40, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $5,000 TO $10,000, in a legitimate business, open to thorough investigation, with a profit of 50 per cent per annum. Address C 81, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF EXtensive business experience, wants to invest a few thousand dollars in an honorable, safe, and agreeable business. C 54, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SILENT OR ACtive, with $25,000 to $50,000 cash or credit capital, in an old established lumber house. Address L 57, Tribune office, for a week.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A PAINT, OIL, AND wall-paper business, with $2,000 cash. Can double his money in six months. Old established business. L 67, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $250, IN A CASH MERchandise office business. Will pay a good income. Call at 113 East Madison-st., Room 23.

PARTNER WANTED—IN ONE OF THE BEST-paying hotels in Chicago; capital required from $10,000 to $20,000; will bear a thorough investigation and prove a good investment; none but parties meaning business may answer. Address D 81, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN—in light manufacturing business, with $500. Address U 11, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $3,000 TO $5,000, in an importing dry goods business. Address I 50, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A SAFE CASH BUSIness with $2,000 cash; doing a good business; investigation only needed. Address M 75, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500 CASH IN THE saloon and billiard business. Address M 79, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$10,000—SILENT OR ACtive, with liberal capital, in the grain and produce commission business. Address L 85, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED — WITH FROM $5,000 TO $10,000, either an active or special interest, by the subscribers, who have contributed an equal amount, in a safe and profitable manufacturing and jobbing business. The additional capital is required for manufacturing to meet the demand of the trade. A 1 references given and required; communications confidential. Address G 76, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—HAVING FROM $2,000 TO $4,000, and wants to go into a manufacturing business that will pay well and the money can be turned every 12 days, can hear of a good chance by addressing, for 3 days, A 26, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED — ACTIVE OR SILENT—with $5,000 to $10,000 capital, to engage in a strictly cash business; profits large. The most thorough investigation invited; only those who desire to engage in business need apply. Address F 55, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $700 OR $800, IN THE retail grocery business, situated on one of the best streets of the West Side. Address H 30, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $4,000 OR $5,000, TO take half interest in a manufacturing business that pays 50 to 75 per cent profit; good city and country custom already established; good references given and required. Address J 88, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED tinner, to go to some large town south or west of Chicago, to manufacture tinware; or, will sell a good set of tools complete for making tinware and stove work, and will work for buyer if wanted. Address TINNER, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to meet with a party having from $4,000 to $5,000 ready cash to join him in an enterprise that will pay 100 per cent; ample real estate security given for amount invested. Address C 24, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—20 ACTIVE AGENTS, TO whom an opportunity will be shown to make from $5 to $8 per day. Call on HENRY FROEHLING, 61 Lake-st., corner State.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES CAN FIND PROFITable employment selling the Dewey Invisible Dress-Pattern. Every lady needs one. Call at 1295 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED — FEMALE — SUCCESS ASsured. Room 22, 167 West Randolph-st. DR. LEBOW.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—54 CHOICE ILLINOIS FARMS, CONTAINING 10,500 ACRES.
CHICAGO IMPROVED REAL ESTATE WANTED.

LEMUEL MILK, of Kankakee City, Ill., offers for sale his well-known farms, located on the Illinois Central Railroad, in Kankakee and Iroquois Counties, State of Illinois, at and near the villages of Chebanse and Clifton, 65 miles south of Chicago; among the number is the widely known "Milk's Grove Farm," and the farms and lands around it, containing 5,[illegible] acres in one body. These farms and lands are considered the richest and most productive in the State, and will be sold at the most reasonable rates, in farms and tracts, as follows:

"Scott Farm," adjoining the thriving village of Chebanse, in Kankakee County, and containing 640 acres; has two good dwelling houses, two good barns and extensive sheds and cribs; young orchard of 800 bearing trees; cherries, pears, small fruits, and shrubbery; has four durable wells; rich black-loam soil; well hedged into 40 and 80 acre fields; can easily be divided into two or more farms if desired. Any person wishing to retire from business and locate in the immediate vicinity of a beautiful village having 1,200 population, four churches, excellent graded schools, numerous stores and other business places, and having all the facilities of railroad and marts, will find the "Scott Farm" a very pleasant and profitable country residence.

"Highland Farm," situated one mile north of Chebanse, in Kankakee County, and contains 320 acres; large two-story dwelling house; good and extensive out-buildings; young and thrifty orchard of 750 bearing trees; other fruits of nearly all kinds, shrubbery, &c.; good wells for watering stock; well fenced and hedged; a sightly, pleasant, productive, and desirable farm.

"Langham Creek Farm," located 2½ miles south of Chebanse, and 1½ miles north of the pretty village of Clifton, on the Illinois Central Railroad, in Iroquois County, and contains 760 acres; has two good houses,—one is two-story, the other one and a half,—stables, sheds, and cribs; fine young orchard of 700 bearing trees; abundance of small fruits, shrubbery, &c.; superior black soil; well watered and hedged, and improved in the best style; an excellent farm, and can be advantageously divided, if necessary.

"Wheeler Farm," situated about 4 miles west of Clifton, in Iroquois County, and contains 560 acres, all under the very best cultivation; good house, large barn, extensive sheds, cribs, and yards; well fenced and hedged; durable water; rich, rolling land; young orchard of 300 trees, just beginning to bear choice fruit; small fruits and shrubbery; a sightly location, protected on the west and north by a beautiful grove of young forest trees; a tip-top farm, and a prize for any one.

We now proceed to mention the celebrated
"MILK'S GROVE FARM,"
and the farms and lands around it, to-wit: This farm is located in Milk's Grove Township, in Iroquois County, 8 miles west and south of Chebanse, and 7 miles north and west of Clifton, and contains 1,480 acres; has a large and convenient farm-house; a blacksmith-shop; weigh-house and scales; a large barn, with basement; extensive carriage-house and stables; cribs and yardage for 1,200 cattle; two large, well-grown orchards of 1,000 trees, bearing in abundance; grapes, cherries, and other small fruits; beautiful shrubbery; about 300 acres of woodland, consisting mostly of oak, hickory, black walnut, and some other varieties of timber; fine, rich, rolling land; there is a small lake here, some 60 acres in extent, which affords good water the year round, besides numerous wells and springs; one windmill for pumping water for stock; no better farming lands or stock-farm in the West, as all who have examined it will attest; good crops of all kinds in all seasons; thoroughly hedged and fenced, and easily accessible by roads on every side and through it. It is offered at a great bargain. ☞ Any one wishing to purchase more land, to divide with family, or friends, or a colony, or for stock-raising, 1,040 acres adjoining can readily be added to this noble farm.

"Spring Farm," located about 7 miles west and south of Chebanse, adjoining the "Milk's Grove" farm on the east, and contains 640 acres of choice, rolling land; elegant two-story farm-house; commodious barn 70x100 feet, capable of holding 100 tons of hay, stabling 200 head of cattle, or sheltering 2,000 sheep; fine, choice bearing orchard, of 700 trees; small fruits and shrubbery; artificial grove of forest trees; farm well improved, watered by living springs and wells; fenced and hedged in the best manner; a most desirable and pleasant homestead.

"Hurricane Farm," also adjoining the "Milk's Grove" farm on the east, and contains 320 acres; large two-story farm-house; extensive stables, sheds, and cribs; weigh scales, and wind-mill for watering stock; excellent orchard of 1,000 bearing trees; small fruit, shrubbery, &c.; well hedged and fenced; fine, rolling land, under first-class improvement; no better farm in the Western country.

"Hedge Farm," on the southeast side of the "Milk's Grove" farm, contains 320 acres under good cultivation and well improved; has a nice story-and-a-half dwelling-house, good barn, cribs, etc., fine young orchard of 350 trees just beginning to bear plenty of small fruits, shrubbery, etc., first-class soil, durable water, well hedged and fenced; a favorite farm.

Farm No. 9, adjoining the north side "Milk's Grove" farm, and contains 320 acres, under fine cultivation; large new 2-story farm-house, stables, cribs, etc.; well hedged and fenced into 40 acre lots or fields; one well; a choice, productive farm.

Farm No. 4, on southeast side "Milk's Grove" farm, contains 320 acres, unimproved; first-class land, deep soil, and well adapted to grains and grasses.

Farms Nos. 34, 35, 36, and 37, of 160 acres each, adjacent to the "Milk's Grove" farm; well improved; high, rolling land; rich soil; good, new houses; stables and cribs; nicely hedged into 40-acre fields; good wells of water and other conveniences. These are excellent farms and cannot fail to please.

Farms Nos. 19, 22, 46, and 47, also adjacent to "Milk's Grove" farm, and containing each 160 acres, partially improved; good houses recently built, stables, etc.; rich, deep soil; good for all kinds of grasses and grains, particularly corn; never-failing wells of water; No. 46 has windmill and pump.

Farms Nos. 31, 32, and 33, of 160 acres each, west side of "Milk's Grove" farm; unimproved; high, rolling prairie; very rich blue-grass lands, and admirably adapted to all kinds of grain.

Farms Nos. 6, 7, and 8, of 160 acres each, unimproved; deep, fertile soil, and well adapted to corn and grass; great meadow lands.

26 farms containing 80 acres each; choice, unimproved lands; well located; the best of soil; excellent for all kinds of grasses and grain—corn in particular.

Farm No. 49, containing 80 acres; very rich, deep soil; fenced and improved; without buildings.

Farm No. 50, containing 40 acres; splendid land for all sorts of crops, but unimproved.

The route of the Lafayette, LaSalle & Clinton Railroad has been twice surveyed through nearly the centre of these lands, during the past year, and work is expected to be commenced early in the coming spring and the road completed at no distant day; there being only 120 miles to build. When finished the road will connect with all the principal railroads leading East and West, and North and South. The town-house of Milk's Grove is located upon these lands, near which it is also designated that a railroad depot and station will be established in due time.

☞ The above farms and tracts, if not satisfactory in their present description, will be properly divided to suit purchasers. The prices will be governed by the quality, location, and improvements. Abstracts furnished to all purchasers to show title perfect, or no sale.

TERMS OF PAYMENT—One-quarter to one-half of the purchase money cash on delivery of the deed; balance in yearly payments to suit purchaser, secured by trust deed on the premises, with interest at 10 per cent per annum, payable annually.

EXCHANGE—One hundred thousand dollars' worth of improved Chicago real estate will be taken in part payment for the above lands. One fine residence wanted, on Michigan, Indiana, or Prairie-av., between Twelfth and Twenty-second-sts.; also, 30 or 40 cheap improved Chicago city lots wanted, in exchange for a part of the above-described small farms and tracts.

Chicago References: Ex-Ald. Geo. Sherwood, Chicago; Messrs. Geo. H. and Theo. F. Andrews, Room 7, No. 128 LaSalle-st.; Algy Dean, Esq., with Mr. Geo. F. Work, 128 LaSalle-st.; Chas. G. Cooley, Esq., Member of Board of Trade, Room No. 6 Chamber of Commerce; D. K. Pearson, Esq., 48 East Van Buren-st.; H. H. Cooley, Esq., of the firm of Gregory, Strader & Co., Union Stock Yards.

For further particulars, address LEMUEL MILK, at Chebanse, Iroquois County, Ill., and all inquiries will be promptly answered. Persons visiting Chebanse to examine these farms and tracts will be shown over them, as may be desired, without expense.

Possession given either immediately after the sale or by the 1st of March next.

CHEBANSE, Ill., Jan. 17, 1874.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST MANUFACTURING property in the State of Iowa. A valuable water-power, large, safe and durable; a cut-stone flouring-mill 40x50 feet, 4½ stories high, contains all modern improvements, has a large grinding capacity, runs mostly on custom-work. A two-story frame woolen factory, with full set of machinery, coloring apparatus, etc., 40x45 feet square, all in order, with a good run of custom-work. A saw-mill 22x50 feet, in good working order, with abundance of custom sawing. A new stone dam, thoroughly built on rock foundations, as are also the mills.

A handsome three-story, cut-stone store and dwelling, 24x64 feet; 2 large cut-stone barns, 30x75 and 22x104, with every convenience for stock feeding on a large scale. Also one of the finest stone quarries in the State; 40 town lots and 200 acres of timbered land. The situation is beautiful, remarkably healthful, and is favorable for the building of a large town. Two railroads (in contemplation) will cross at this point, and when completed will double the value of the property.

The whole will be sold for about one-half of its fair value, on favorable terms, or exchanged for salable merchandise, or real estate in Chicago. For full particulars inquire at Room 15, 188 East Madison-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR SUBurban property—An improved farm of 160 acres in Carroll County, Ill. Call on or address WM. H. BROWNE, 26 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A FRUIT FARM, 40 ACRES, SITUated high and dry and fronting on the lake shore, near Grand Haven, Mich., in the fruit region; 2,000 choice young trees, large new house, no incumbrance; will trade for Chicago property. Call on or address W. W. FANT, No. 76 Grant Place, lower story.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO PROPerty—three farms—price, $3,000, $6,000 and $15,000; all good land and well located and improved. J. W. HEDENBERG, 99 East Madison-st. Room 4.

FOR SALE—ACRES—30 ACRES ON DIVISION-ST.; 20 between Chicago-av. and Division-st.; 20 in 28, 39, 13 on Ogden-av. and the Railroad; 5 on Chicago-av., north of Central Park; 1 in Hyde Park; 10 on South Halsted-st.; 5 in 8, 40, 13. E. F. ADAMS & CO., 70 Madison-st., corner of State.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR MERCHANdise, a two-story and basement frame building, on leased land; lease three years, with privilege of extension. Low rent.
Mill property, fifty miles distant from Chicago, three run of stone. Will sell or exchange.
200 acres grass and pasture land, seventy miles from Chicago, for sale or exchange.
S. J. DAVIS,
115 Randolph-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR PROPERTY IN or near Chicago, part or all of an estate consisting of business and residence buildings and town lots in a thriving southwestern railroad town; also farm near by, and a good real estate and insurance business in said town. A sure foundation for a fortune. WIENER & TOLMAN, 146 Clark-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A CHOICE FARM, near a thriving town, convenient to city, for sale for cash, or on time, or will exchange for first-class improved or unimproved city property. Address O 58, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—PART OF N W ¼ AND S W ¼ OF SEC 9, 38, 11, 155 acres on C., B. & Q. R. R., 1 mile east of the village of Downer's Grove, either the whole or in two parts of 97½ and 57½ acres. Terms easy. Apply to owner. V. FREDENHAGEN, Downer's Grove, Ill.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 150 ACRES NEAR CHIcago.
Also, one of 120 acres near Chicago.
Also, several farms in Illinois and Iowa, all of which will be exchanged, whole or part, for city property.
160 acres south of Chicago, Cook County, to exchange.
House and lot near Union Park.
Also, several houses and lots in the city for sale or exchange.
20 acres to exchange, suitable for subdivision.
20 acres, a great bargain, near Chicago, suitable for subdivision in a suburban town. A. F. TOMPKINS, 137 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FARM IN MICHIgan, 146 acres, fine orchard, ½ mile from depot, 70 miles from Chicago. J 86, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT AT A BARGAIN for cash. Centrally located. About 10 rooms with modern improvements. Price not to exceed $6,000. Address A 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT WORTH FROM $3,500 to $5,000. Little money down. Incumbrances assumed. Remainder in good lots. Address, E 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON MICHIGAN, Indiana, or Prairie-av., north of Twenty-sixth-st., with 16 or 18 rooms, for which a house on Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st., will be given in part payment, and the balance paid in cash. Apply to A. J. AVERELL, real estate office, No. 130 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH A LARGE lot with cottage, near city limits, South Side, worth about $3,000. Panic-prices. Address M 10 Tribune office.

WANTED—WE HAVE A CASH CUSTOMER FOR a house and lot (about $8,000) in a desirable locality on North, South, or West Sides. B. W. THOMAS & DEMENT, 165 Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS POPERTY to the value of about $50,000 in exchange for first-class improved and unincumbered city residence property and cash. S. W. THOMAS & DEMENT, 165 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—WE HAVE A NUMBER OF customers who wish to buy in the South Division, south to Thirty-fifth-st., two-story frame or brick houses; price from $6,000 to $15,000. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

WANTED—DESIRABLE, IMPROVED, PAYING business property, between South Water and Monroe-sts., east of Fifth-av.; price not to exceed $60,000. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST SIDE, worth about $10,000; will assume incumbrance and give cash and unincumbered lots for equity. Address, with price, location, etc., by letter, J. A., 155 Clark-st., Room 1.

WANTED—FOR ALL CASH FROM ONE TO FOUR lots in Austin. Any person willing to sacrifice for cash can address M 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LOT, VALUE NOT TO EXCEED $1,000, for which a first payment of $400 will be paid, the balance in three or four years. Address J 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT WORTH FROM $8,000 to $12,000 south of Twenty-ninth and north of Thirty-fifth and east of State-sts. Must be a bargain. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS BLOCK, STORES or office building, on South Side, in exchange for inside unincumbered, or small incumbered. For particulars apply to F. EVANS & CO., 160 LaSalle-st., basement.

WANTED—IMPROVED FARMS OF $4,000, $5,000, $10,000, in exchange for houses and lots. G. W. REED & CO., 146 LaSalle-st., basement.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT WORTH $7,000 TO $12,000. Would like to turn house and 40 ft in part payment. EDMUND G. STILES, 99 East Madison-st., Room 7.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT, ON SOUTH OR West Sides, inside city limits, worth from $4,000 to $6,000, in exchange for other property. Will assume some incumbrance, or pay some cash. Address D 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—FARM, IMPROVED OR NOT, WITHin 15 miles of city. EDMUND G. STILES, 99 East Madison-st., Room 7.

WANTED—COTTAGE OR HOUSE OF SEVEN TO 10 rooms worth $4,000 to $6,000. Usual terms; or would trade inside lots. Address D 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT NORTH OF THIRTY-fifth and east of State-st. worth from $8,000 to $12,000 in exchange for 160 acres unimproved land and 120 acres improved farm worth $7,500; difference paid inside of two years. Inquire at 789 South State-st.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH A HOUSE ON leased ground; must be a bargain, in a good locality on the South or West Side. Lease must not run less than five years. Also want to buy a lot on easy payments where building would sell readily. Address 22 Butterfield-st.

WANTED—A BARGAIN IN IMPROVED REAL EState on the West Side for about $2,500 cash. Address with particulars P. M. REED, 314 Sebor-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE SEVERAL APPLICANTS for lots west of Ashland-av., and between Madison and Twelfth-sts., and solicit the same from owners. OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 126 South Clark-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT IN GOOD LOCAtion, with modern improvements, worth $2,000 to $6,000. Will pay cash for a bargain. Address J 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WISH TO PURCHASE FOR CASH A house and lot within the water service of the city. Have $3,000 to pay for a good bargain. Address stating location and price F, care of Drury & Field, 178 South Water-st.

WANTED—SMALL COTTAGE AND LOT AT ENglewood; must be a bargain. F 60, Tribune Building.

WANTED—TO BUY—25 FEET SOUTH OF TWENty-ninth-st. and east of State; state your terms. Address B 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COTTAGE AND LOT WORTH $2,500 to $4,000, between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-seventh-sts., east of State. Can sell at once if property suits. Owners wanting to sell, please send description. G. W. MOULTON, 142 and 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

WANTED—CHEAP LOTS AND HOUSES AND LOTS between Western-av. and Rockwell, Lake, and Harrison-sts. Also lot on Fulton near Oakley-st. I have buyers in waiting with cash. G. W. MOULTON, 142 and 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

WANTED—25 TO 100 FEET ON WABASH OR Michigan-av.; north of Fourteenth-st. preferred. Will pay in good unincumbered acre property, cash, and assumption of mortgage. Address MEXICO, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PIECE OF BUSINESS PROPERTY worth $20,000, paying a rental. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—NEAR THE CITY, OR SOME GROWing suburb, 40 or 80 acres. MASON & MILLS, 146 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A RESIDENCE ON the North Side worth from $12,000 to $15,000. GEO. H. ROZET, Room 8, 155 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A COTTAGE ON SOUTH SIDE WORTH $3,000. Also a lot on Burnside-st. for cash. B. F. HEAD, 151 La Salle-st., basement.

WANTED—ANY KIND OF REAL ESTATE, ACRE property preferred, for $10,000 worth of Pacific Hotel stock. Will assume mortgage, and, for a bargain, will put some cash with the stock. Address OHIO, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HOME WORTH ABOUT $3,000. A fair cash payment. Would prefer to pay each month a stipulated payment and at any payment as much in excess as may wish. South or West Side, and must be in good location. Address S 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY MODERATE PRICE LOT OR house and lot on the West Side. The first payment furniture, carpets, and bedding from the store at fair prices. Address K 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD HOUSE AND lot worth $8,000 to $10,000, will pay half cash and balance in good, paying fire insurance stock, in a first class company. Address H 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD TWO-STORY HOUSE, ON WARren, Washington, or Park-avs., worth $6,000 to $10,000; will pay cash. S. DELAMATER, 85 Washington-st.

WANTED—A VACANT LOT ON OGDEN-AV. BEtween Harrison and Taylor-sts. Address for two days, W. W., 224 North Halsted-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

ANY MAN HAVING A HOUSE AND LOT WORTH from $3,000 to $4,000 and wants to exchange it for a good paying stock of dry goods and notions, on West Side, where he can make a good living and $1,000 a year besides, can hear of such a chance by addressing C 64, Tribune office.

I WANT TO EXCHANGE $15,000 TO $20,000 WORTH of city property for a good farm, within 40 miles of the city. A stream of living water and good buildings required. Address Room 17 Reaper Block.

PARTIES HAVING GOOD UNINCUMBERED real estate wishing to exchange to first-class paying business, call on BIGELOW BROS. & STONE, 131 Lake-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR first-class sewing machines. Address L 87, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—131—CHOICE UNINCUMBERED lots near South Park, for improved inside; will assume.
213—House and lot north of Eighteenth-st. for unincumbered lots inside.
222, 54, 225—Beautiful residence at Hinsdale, with large grounds, for city property.
[illegible]—5½ acres unincumbered, within two blocks of depot, for good house and lot on South Side.
[illegible], 227—$25,000, desirable acre property, northwest, for improved inside.
City property, improved and unimproved, for farms.
234—One of the finest farms in the State, in the Rock River Valley, for improved city property.
231—A superior farm in Michigan, near M. S. & L. S. R. R., nearly 500 acres, for city property.
20 farms, various sizes, for city property.
HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—2½ ACRES (NO INCUMBRANCE) between South Lyons and Danville Road, for good residence on the West Side. J. R. WHEELER, Room 2, 126 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE 3-STORY MARBLE FRONT on Calumet-av., and one 2-story brick on Fourth-av., for unincumbered acres or lots. C. McDONNELL, Room 16, 167 East Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—1,160 ACRES OF LAND IN WISconsin; nice tract of prairie land, for house and lots. Will assume an incumbrance. H 6, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS DENTISTRY, FOR top buggy and harness. Address M 27, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—SOME GOOD REAL ESTATE for set parlor and bedroom furniture not been used to hurt much. Address with full descriptions, G 88, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—NORTH SIDE IMPROVED FOR unincumbered acre-property near city. GEORGE D. PEASE, Room 22, 99 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—EXCELLENT SPACIOUS HOMEstead, in a thriving city, for inside or country property, or other value. Address F 87, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—5 COTTAGES AND LOTS AT north city limits for an Illinois farm worth from $5,000 to $15,000. Apply at Room 11, 128 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—24 LOTS IN HYDE PARK, 14 lots in South Englewood, 18 lots in Montrose, 7 lots in Washington Heights, and other suburban property and farms, free from incumbrance, a few notes, well secured, and money, for gold watches, pianos, horses, buggies, houses, lots, houses on leased ground, dry goods, and groceries. DIBBLE & LA BELLE, 235 South Halsted-st.

TO EXCHANGE—BY THE OWNER FOR $25,000 worth of unincumbered city property, the best fruit-farm in Northern Illinois, 60 miles west of Chicago. It has 1 excellent and 2 common houses, cider-house, 3 barns, 16,000 bearing fruit trees of choice varieties, and will yield a good income on the price asked. Several good houses for sale, $5,000 to $8,000. A. J. SAWYER, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY REAL ESTATE OR drug store in good locality—plantation six miles from City of Petersburg, Va., 250 acres good arable land, well watered and timbered; would like to put it in hands of some real estate agent. Address M 91, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—IOWA LAND FOR SECOND-hand safe or fine pat office fuaniture. Address J 67, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—STOCK GROCERIES, GLASSware, woodenware, notions, and hardware, amounting from $6,500 to $11,500, in exchange for city or suburban property. Address G 94, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A FARM IN ILLINOIS, Irving Park property, part incumbered and part clear, and $1,000 cash. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 152 LaSalle.

TO EXCHANGE—BUILDING AND LEASEHOLD on North Wells-st. and cash for residence lot on West or North Side. WILSON & FRANKLIN, 126 Dearborn.

TO EXCHANGE—$1,000 AND NEW TWO-STORY house, with fine large grounds, at Danby, Ill., for house on West Side worth $3,500. G. W. MOULTON, 142 and 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

TO EXCHANGE—VINEYARD, 10 ACRES, AND 1,000 gallons wine for mortgages, houses on leased lots, or Chicago lots. J. LATE CURTIS, 165 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY, 3 farms, prices $3,000, $6,000, and $15,000, all good land and well located and improved. J. W. HEDENBERG, 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE FARMING LANDS NEAR Omaha, Neb., and some cash, for stock of dry goods, groceries, crockery, hardware, boots and shoes, &c. Parties desiring to close out their entire stock will address J. B. WILLIAMS, 221 South Water-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR ONE OR TWO RESIDENCE lots near Western-av., between Carroll and Van Buren-sts., a cottage in good condition and situated on South Side; would assume small incumbrance. Address L 65, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—20 ACRES, 36, 38, 12, on Danville Railroad; 20 acres, 14, 37, 13, near Danville Railroad; 10 acres, 22, 38, 12; house and lot on West Monroe-st., near Jefferson Park; house and lot on South Side, clear, for residence; 72 feet on South Park boulevard, for residence; 5-acre blocks in Sec. 22, 38, 12; brick house and lot, West Side, for No. 1 furniture; Western lands for $10,000 worth of dry goods. JAMES E. MAY, Room 1, 160 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—VERY DESIRABLE DWELLING, barn, and two lots, abundance of fruit, in city of [illegible] will exchange for cottage or lots; also cottage and lot South Side, near Douglas-place, to exchange for [illegible] and lot on West Side, will pay difference; also [illegible] lots for stock of groceries or drugs; new piano for [illegible] two houses; 80-acre improved farm; best in the State, [illegible] South Side house and lot, or lots. L. P. SWIFT, SON & WATTS, 55 Ashland Block.

TO EXCHANGE—3 LAWRENCE COUNTY, ILL., farms; 1 choice Iowa farm, for Chicago property. Address A. HARSHBERGER, 77 Clark-st., Room [illegible].

TO EXCHANGE — FOR COTTAGE ON SOUTH Side—80 acres unincumbered timber land in Michigan, worth $1,600. S. M. DAVENPORT, Room 15 Major Block.

TO EXCHANGE—38 LOTS IN MELROSE NEAR depot for a good house and lot in the city, or will [illegible] for an improved farm near Chicago. Address I [illegible], Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—160 ACRES OF LAND IN ILLINois, worth $3,000, will exchange for a stock of groceries worth from $3,000 to $5,000; will put in cash for difference. Address A. D., Box 660, City.

TO EXCHANGE—STORE AND LOT WEST MADIson-st., near Lincoln; will take lot on Ogden-av. or two lots near Central Park for first payment; will [illegible] buyer's own time on balance at 10 per cent. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSES AND LOTS ON STATE-st., Evans and South Park-avs., Burnside and Butterfield-sts. (also, house and lot on Kramer-st., for house or vacant lots near Rock Island car-shop), to trade for vacant lots and lumber; 103 feet on South Boulevard for house and lot near Thirty-ninth-st.; 200 on Wentworth-av. for a good rig. PETER SHIMP, 960 Burnside-st., near Thirty-ninth.

TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN LOT WORTH $[illegible] for a good business horse. Address B. BEVAN, 94 Hastings-st.

TO EXCHANGE—7½ ACRES OF LAND, GOOD house and barn, in the thriving village of [illegible], highly improved, for cottage and lot on West Side, worth from $3,000 to $4,000.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR BRICK AND STONE, [illegible] handsome buggy team; price, $1,000; warranted [illegible], single or double, a mile inside of 3 minutes; weight 1,300 lbs. Address G [illegible], Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—STOCK OF GROCERIES, ABOUT $1,000, for horses or mules. Apply at 78 Blue Island-av.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD HOUSE, LOT, AND BARN, West Harrison-st., desirable location, for [illegible] 50 feet front and not less than 125 deep; [illegible] be clear. Address H 66, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD MORTGAGE, $1,000 AS first payment on property anywhere south of Twenty-fifth-st. and east of State, worth $3,000. Address, giving terms, B 67, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—HANDSOME SUBURBAN RESIdence worth $6,000, for farm or wild lands. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 300 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK BLOCKS OR lots on reasonable terms, for country or village or city property, unincumbered. S. K. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR SOUTH CHICAGO PROPerty, one lot on Oak-st. (North Side). State location, and address M 60, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—128x[illegible], WITH IMPROVEMENTS, corner of Green and Washington-sts., known as the Old Church property; worth $70,000. It is all clear of mortgage, and we want improved or unimproved inside property on South, West, or North Sides; must be first-class. We will assume $20,000 or $30,000 for good property. Also, 125x450 feet, with 3-story and brick basement 14-room dwelling, on Clark-st., 200 feet north of Diversey-av.; street cars run to it. Price $15,000. It is a handsome residence. We want New York or Brooklyn property; will assume a small mortgage, not over $5,000. T. B. BOYD, 130 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A RESIDENCE LOT ON West Side, a new house and two acres of land, located in a flourishing village on the Illinois Central R. R., near Chicago. For particulars inquire [illegible] South Clark-st., or at Messrs. LYON & HEALY'S, State and Monroe-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—A SUBDIVISION OF 300 LOTS for improved property and some cash; will trade all together, or in lots. A 63, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—12-ROOM 2-STORY AND BASEment brick dwelling, south front, on Randolph-st. (corner); lot is 22x124; clear of mortgage. Will take good lots near depot at Englewood, or near the parks. Price, $12,000. T. B. BOYD, 130 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A NICE COTTAGE AND LOT on Lincoln-st., with cash and purchase mortgage paper, for either a good residence or suburban property suitable for subdivision. OWNER, 394 South Halsted-st., Room 13.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD HOUSE AND LOT AT Englewood, $3,000, for small farm; none but owners need reply. Address H 86, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—I WANT TO TRADE SOME GOOD lots or farm lands, clear, for a piano and furniture for housekeeping. Dr. MACK, Room 3, southeast corner of Harrison and Halsted-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—A VINEYARD OF 11 ACRES (Concord grapes) full bearing, at Perry Springs, Pike County, Ill., with 33 acres of land adjoining, and house; will be exchanged for Chicago property [illegible] if any, paid in cash; also splendid residence [illegible] tiful Illinois village, 300 miles from Chicago, [illegible] ground; also farming lands and cash for Chicago property. Inquire at 39 Ashland Block, of S. C. JUDD.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR FURNITURE OR MERchandise, Chicago or other real estate—Wall improved farm in Southern Minnesota; distillery in Guttenberg, Iowa; farm in Delaware County, Iowa; excellent farming land in [illegible] County, [illegible] in Missouri. Two large plantations on railroad, [illegible] Jacksonport, Arkansas; good house and large lot [illegible] from city; and good real estate mortgages; will pay some cash. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR farms a specialty. A. LIMBERG & CO., southeast corner Fifth-av. and Washington-st., Room 3.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED for farm or residence; city or country. Wanted, land, furniture, piano, buggy, and leaseholds. [illegible] WOLFE, removed to Reaper Block, Room 19.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND lot on Jackson-st., near Ashland-av., for suburban property. L. A. CHASE, with B. F. Culver, Room [illegible], No. 147 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—STORE ON EAST VAN BUREN-st. for mortgage paper; farms in McHenry, [illegible], and Marion Counties, Ill., for city property; [illegible] acres fine grove, within 7 miles of the Court House, [illegible] city property; drug-store for unincumbered real estate and some money; half interest in brick store in [illegible], Mo., and 11 lots within three blocks of depot at Washington Heights, all clear, for Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, or Nebraska lands. SIMMONS & CARTER, 167 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A NEW HOUSE WITH GROUND lot, 2 miles from Court-House, with cash, for house in the city worth $7,000 to $8,000.
96 lots west of Humboldt Park, just outside city limits, for country property in part payment.
A desirable residence at Hinsdale for city property.
Several fine farms for Chicago property.
Desirable city residence for suburban acres or lots.
A large list of Chicago property and farms to exchange.
D. L. & G. W. PERRY, 133 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$9,000 EQUITY IN $22,000 HANDSOME residence and barn, Twenty-fifth-st., for $[illegible] cash and Evanston lots.
$6,500 equity in $16,000 fine residence and large grounds in Wilmette, for city or Evanston home.
$8,000 equity in $12,000 improved stock farm [illegible] Central Illinois, for general stock dry goods, &c.
$15,000 in 3 elegant lots, Evanston, for homes in [illegible], Evanston, or Wilmette, and assume.
$3,500 store, dwelling, and lot, clear, in Altamont, Ill., for clothing, and boots and shoes.
$10,500 store, dwelling, and 20 lots in Flora, Ill., for city and suburban property, and assume.
Apply or address WM. W. STEWART, Attorney, Law, Loan, and Collection Office, 151 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FRUIT FARM SIX MILES from St. Joe, worth about $8,000, for house and lot in Chicago. Address R. MILLER, 133 North Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—80 ACRES OF FINE PRAIRIE land in Franklin county, Iowa, for good horse, buggy, or piano. Call or address DUNLOP & WALLACE, 819 Cottage Grove-av.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST CLASS BRICK RESIdence at Waukegan, worth $8,000, for city residence worth $10,000 to $12,000, pay difference. Address [illegible] TOWNSEND, 224 Warren-av.

TO EXCHANGE—80 ACRES OF ILLINOIS LAND for house and lot in city. Address I 85, Tribune office.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, LOCATED IN ONE of the fastest growing towns in Iowa, to exchange for part payment for a small farm near Chicago. Liberal commission paid if trade negotiated. Box [illegible], Tipton, Cedar Co., Iowa.

WANTED—A SIGN PAINTED AND SOME LETtering in exchange for first-class dentistry. Address I 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—NO. 1 REAL ESTATE and good short-time paper for stock of groceries of $2,500 to $5,000. Address J 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR CENTRAL (North Side) property, a good farm. Apply to S. PROUDFOOT, 126 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—SOME FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE for first payment on a choice lot, or house and lot. Address D 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS Grover & Baker sewing-machine for a good fresh milch cow. Call on L. M. EDWARDS, 165 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A RANCHE NEAR COLORADO Springs, Colorado, in exchange for Chicago property. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

WHAT WILL YOU EXCHANGE FOR 5 ACRES Wisconsin land, 20 acres Iowa, well timbered, $[illegible] piano order? Address F 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, basement, eight or ten rooms, modern improvements, in exchange for 200 acres good farming land [illegible] Detroit, and $3,000 cash. Deferred payment [illegible]. Address giving description, location, and price, [illegible] Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

A SILVER-PLATED WHEELER & WILSON FAMily sewing-machine, equal to new, in perfect order; cost $70; price $25. Residence 583 Michigan-av.

CANVASSERS AND OTHERS HAVING SECOND-hand Singer sewing-machines to dispose of, can do so to their advantage, by addressing with style and number, M 7, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A NEARLY NEW $75 HOWE SEWing-machine, with $5 worth of attachments, for $[illegible]. Apply at 913½ West Madison-st.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINES AT THE WEST Side office of W. L. Kotrum, 325 West [illegible]. Machines sold on easy monthly payments. Open evenings. Needles and parts of all kinds of machines.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINES—OFFICES [illegible] NICHOLS & PEARSON, South Side, [illegible] Clark-st.; West Side office, 165 South Halsted-st. [illegible] chines sold on easy payments, or rented, and [illegible] when desired; machines repaired.

SINGER OFFICE, 315 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.; [illegible] chines sold on easy payments, rented, and [illegible] office open evenings. A. J. MELCHERT, Agent.

SEWING MACHINES—WILL EXCHANGE A [illegible] of first-class sewing machines for real estate. Address L 67, Tribune office.

THREE IMPROVED SINGER AND TWO GROVER & Baker machines for sale at half cost [illegible] order and nearly new. 125 Clark-st., Room 5, up-stairs.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. [illegible] cox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and [illegible]

$25 WILL BUY A NEW IMPROVED GROVER & Baker family sewing-machine, equal to [illegible] perfect order; store price, $60. Residence [illegible] gan-av.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, mouldings, new, at 40 per cent discount for [illegible]. Address A 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—A QUANTITY OF BRICK, LUMBER, and other building material, at low prices [illegible] block of houses. O. G. BRYANT, 130 South Clark-st.

WANTED—BIDS FOR 100,000 GOOD COMMON brick. Inquire at 45 Lumber-st.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

SOUTH DIVISION.

Dwelling rooms, Grand Block, State-st. and Archer-av.
Furnished house on Twenty-second-st.; completely furnished, 9 rooms, only $75 per month.
Marble-front residence on Wabash-av., near Thirteenth-st., 12 rooms. Some furniture for sale.
[illegible] Prairie-av., three-story brick, 12 rooms, only $75 per month.
Five rooms, 1600 State-st., $25 per month.
[illegible] Wabash-av., 12 rooms, $50 per month.
Marble-front house, 25 Twenty-fifth-st., 13 rooms; also with brick barn.
[illegible] Wabash-av., marble-front house, 12 rooms.
[illegible] Butterfield-st., 9 rooms.
[illegible] Prairie-av., 7 rooms, $50 per month.
[illegible] South Dearborn-st., 10 rooms, $40 per month.
Cottage 1068 Michigan-av., 6 rooms, $40 per month.

WEST DIVISION.

[illegible] West Madison-st., 8 rooms, $30 per month.
Two cottages on Diller-st., 5 rooms each, $12.50 per month.
[illegible] Washington-av., completely furnished, 12 rooms; all modern improvements.
Cottage 122 South Honore-st., 6 rooms, $25 per month.
Cottages 776 Park-av. and 28 and 30 Western-av., 6 rooms each, $25 and $30 per month.
[illegible] West Washington-st., 12 rooms.
[illegible] South Morgan-st., 12 rooms.
[illegible] West Tyler-st., large brick house, 12 rooms.
A large list of houses for rent in all parts of the city.
W. H. SAMPSON & CO.,
144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—BY POMEROY & WEAVER, GENERAL Real Estate Dealers, 84 LaSalle-st.:

SOUTH SIDE.

[illegible] Michigan-av., 2-story and basement brick, cheap.
Wabash-av., near Twenty-third-st., 2-story frame, $[illegible].
[illegible] Prairie-av., 3-story brick, splendid condition, $75.
Twenty-eighth-st., 2-story and basement brick, $75.
South Park-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., two 2-story and basement bricks, octagon fronts, new, splendid location, modern conveniences, $75.
[illegible]-av., 2-story and basement, marble, new, $50.
Douglas-av., 2-story and basement brick, new.

WEST SIDE.

West Van Buren-st., 2-story and basement, marble front, new, $45. West Adams-st., 2-story and basement brick, $60. Fulton-st., near Ashland-av., 2-story and basement frame, $35. Park-av., near Ashland, 2-story and basement marble front, $75. Park-av., near Ashland, 2-story and basement brick. Madison-st., near Ashland-av., store, and dwelling above. West Monroe-st., near Western-av., 2-story frame, $35. Halsted-st., cottage, good order, $15. Throop-st., near Van Buren, 2-story and basement brick, $50. Irving Park, cottage, good order, &c., $15. And numerous other houses in all parts of the city for sale and for rent. POMEROY & WEAVER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, HOUSE Agents, 139 West Washington-st.
[illegible] West Adams-st., house 10 rooms, $50.
[illegible] West Lake-st., house 10 rooms, $45.
[illegible] Leavitt-st., house 9 rooms, $30.
[illegible] South Desplaines-st., $32.
[illegible] North May-st., $15.
[illegible] North Carpenter-st., $25.
[illegible] Fulton-st., $30.
House on Wood-st., near Hubbard, $20.
The rooms in building southeast corner of West Indiana and Elizabeth-sts., fitted up for a photograph gallery.
Also houses, rooms, and stores in various locations.
Houses rented and rents collected.

TO RENT—[illegible] WEST JACKSON-ST., 2-STORY, [illegible] rooms.
[illegible] West Washington-st., 2-story, 8 rooms.
[illegible] Warren-av., 1-story, 7 rooms.
[illegible] Ogden-av., 2 story, 10 rooms.
[illegible] Artesian-av., 1-story, 5 rooms.
Two brick houses, (connected), 27 rooms, Michigan-av., suitable for first-class boarding.
[illegible] North Clark-st., 2-story brick.
[illegible] North Clark-st., 2-story brick.
SNYDER & LEE.
Room 15, Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES, A NICELY-furnished house. Will take board in part payment [illegible]. Apply at 311 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—267 FULTON-ST., A NEAT COTTAGE of 6 rooms, in good order, at a low rate to paying tenant. Apply to T. S. FITCH & CO., 152 Washington-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE MARBLE-FRONT residence, 13 rooms, all the modern improvements. [illegible] Wabash-av. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—STEAM POWER AND ROOM, WITH elevator and steam heating, in building corner Michigan and La Salle-sts. Address JOHN DAVIS & CO.

TO RENT—UNION PARK HOTEL; 40 ROOMS. Inquire at 162 Washington-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM COTTAGE NO. 828 PRATT-place, between Hoyne and Leavitt-sts. and Jackson and VanBuren-sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE 171 PARK-AV., 6 rooms and pantry. Cheap to small family.

TO RENT—ON WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR CURTIS, a 11-room marble-front house, with modern improvements; good brick barn. Rent low to a good party. Apply to GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, Room 15, 83 Clark-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM COTTAGE, 836 FULTON-ST., furnished; furniture and lease to May 1, 1874; for sale at $450. Apply at 188 Dearborn-st., or residence.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, Prairie-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., cheap to good tenant. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED TWO-story and basement house, West Side, for board of two persons. Address K 26, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, A 3-story and basement house, all modern improvements, north of Chicago-av., and east of Clark-st.; been occupied but one year. Address W. 250 Kinzie-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, ONE OF 9; ALSO 2 stores. Inquire at 1055 Indiana-av. for reference.

TO RENT—STORY AND A HALF HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, on Langley-st. Apply to T. A. EVOY, with Allen & Mackey.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON MICHIGAN-av., near Thirteenth-st., to a responsible party. [illegible] & WARE, 84 Washington-st.

TO RENT—155 CENTRE-AV., 10 ROOMS, WATER and gas. Inquire 153. $35.

TO RENT—1050 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO-STORY AND basement brick, in good order; good barn. E. P. SMITH, 361 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—GOOD HOUSE ON WEST SIDE, LOW rent; and some furniture for sale. Address F 9, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WHOLE OR PART OF FURNISHED house. Terms reasonable, and references required. 62 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—A DWELLING OF FIVE NICE ROOMS, water, pantries, etc., to a responsible tenant only. Apply at 197 Twenty-fourth-st., east of State.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE CORNER HARRISON-st. and Third-av. Apply to P. O. WEILL.

TO RENT—BY F. O. VIERLING, REAL ESTATE Agent, Room 15, [illegible] Dearborn-st., near Madison.
[illegible] Thirty-eighth-st., brick house of 9 rooms.
Thirty-third-st., brown-stone front of 14 rooms, all modern improvements, east of Cottage Grove-av.
130 Third-av., brick house of 14 rooms, $60.
[illegible] State-st., 5 large rooms, $25.
[illegible] North Dearborn-st., 5 splendid rooms, $[illegible].

TO RENT—HOUSES NOS. 420 COTTAGE GROVE-av. and 49 Thirty-first-st; will rent cheap to good tenants. Apply at No. 418 Cottage Grove-av., corner of Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT—NO. 161 VINCENNES-AV., NO. [illegible] Wabash-av., cheap to good tenant to 1st of May. W. M. [illegible], 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE; BOARD THE owner. Apply at 281 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE—366 WEST WASHINGTON-st., two-story, cheap.
[illegible] Western-av., near Fulton-st., neat cottage, $20.
[illegible] West Madison-st., 4 good rooms, closets, water, &c.
S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS,
119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A 4-ROOM COTTAGE, NO. 515 HUBBARD-st., with barn for 4 horses. Rent, $[illegible] per month. Apply to M. GILLALLEN, 533 Hubbard-st., or P. CALDWELL, Union Stock Yards.

TO RENT—A NICE 6-ROOM COTTAGE, 65 BURNside-st. Apply at 646, nearly opposite, or to owner, [illegible] Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—JUST the place for a newly-married couple or small family who wish to go to housekeeping cheaply and well, with every desirable convenience, in one of the best neighborhoods in Chicago. Everything necessary at a reduced rent, and less than half price for furniture. Address G 8, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AT A REDUCED RATE, UNTIL MAY 1, or will make new lease, with reduction, until May 1, 187[illegible], one of the nicest little homes on the West Side, suitable for a family of three or four, to responsible parties who will purchase $300 worth of furniture at a great sacrifice. Address G 65, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DWELLING NO. 908 WABASH-AV., containing ten rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, gas, etc. Apply to H. J. WALSHE, McVicker's Theatre Building.

TO RENT—HOUSE WITH 10 ROOMS, MODERN improvements. 1111 Prairie-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.; cheap rent.

TO RENT—BY MOREY & MAGILL, 77 CLARK-ST.:
$30—New corner house, 9 rooms, near Ashland-av. and Van Buren-st.
[illegible] Jackson-st., all modern improvements.
[illegible] Aberdeen-st., all modern improvements.
[illegible] Western-av., near Lake-st., cottage, large lot.

TO RENT—A NEATLY-FURNISHED HOUSE, 10 rooms. 813 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS to responsible parties who will board owner and wife. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT TWO-STORY HOUSE, Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., containing furnace, hot-water apparatus, etc., carpets, crockery, dining-room and kitchen furniture for sale if wanted; all new in July. Necessity compels the sacrifice. Address B 14, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AT $25 PER MONTH TO DESIRABLE tenant, new story frame house on West Monroe-st., close to Western-av. J. WEST, 291 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—TWO FINE RESIDENCES ON EAST Indiana-st., between State and Dearborn; have all modern improvements. Liberal terms to right parties. Apply to A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—MARBLE FRONTS, MICHIGAN AND Prairie-avs., between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first-sts. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE—[illegible] NORTH WELLS-ST., [illegible] rooms, all in good order. Inquire 115 North Clark-st. JACOB ROTH.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND BARN, 594 WABASH-AV.; very cheap. Key at 128 East Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE—TWO STORIES and basement, with barn, to responsible parties till 1st of May or longer. Address M 20, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NO. 35 BROWN-ST.—A NEW BRICK dwelling of twelve rooms, all modern improvements, for one or two families. Two minute's walk from Blue Island-av. cars or Twelfth-st. bus. Call or address 35 [illegible].

TO RENT—BY YOUNG & NEWBURY, GENERAL Real Estate Agents:
[illegible] Michigan-av., 3-story and basement dwelling, 14 rooms, $[illegible].
Lake-av., several new 2-story and basement houses, with every modern convenience, also subcellars; will be rented reasonable.
[illegible] Eldridge-court, 2-story and basement dwelling, 10 rooms.
[illegible] Prairie-av., 8 rooms, $15.
[illegible] Bryant-av., furnished; owner would like to board with party renting.
[illegible] corner of Harrison-court and State-st., two flats, 5 rooms each, furnished.
[illegible] North Market-st., 2-story and basement house, 13 rooms, cheap.
[illegible] Indiana-st., 2-story and basement dwelling, $75.
[illegible] Silver-st., cottage, $20.
[illegible] Fulton-st., 2-story and basement brick, $50.
[illegible] Hermitage-av., new 2-story and basement brick, $50.
[illegible] Washington-av., cottage 6 rooms, $15.
Also a large list of houses in all parts of the city.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT houses, 1070-1076 Wabash-av. Inquire 1068 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

Suburban.

TO RENT—LOW TO A GOOD TENANT—THE charming cottage of 12 rooms known as the Kenwood Rectory, near Kenwood Station, Hyde Park, with fine grounds, handsome trees, ample stabling, and conveniences. GEO. H. ROZET, Room 8, 186 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—135 AND 137 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—Elegantly furnished rooms. Apply at Room 37.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN THE DAVY Block, northwest corner Green and Madison-sts., heated by steam and lighted by gas. Front rooms, single or en suite, suitable for two or four young men; rent reasonable. By D. COLE & SON, House-renting Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS SUITABLE FOR HOUSEkeeping, over 641 West Lake-st.; rent reasonable.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT NO. 34 SIXteenth-st. Private family.

TO RENT—AT NO. 8 TWELFTH-ST., A SUITE OF first-class rooms, unfurnished, hot water, &c.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF 7 ROOMS, NO. 137 TWENty-second-st., for $40 per month. Inquire at 770 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—BASEMENT OF FIVE ROOMS 609 FULton-st., near Paulina and Lake-sts., $16; or 3 rooms for $8. Good neighborhood. Apply at house.

TO RENT—FRONT SINGLE ROOM, NEWLY FURnished; good location; $8 per month. 309 West Jackson-st., near Morgan.

TO RENT—874 INDIANA-AV., FURNISHED ROOMS to rent; day board next door.

TO RENT—FOUR NICE ROOMS WITH CLOSETS; $12 per month. Apply in basement of 123 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—TO SMALL FAMILY, 6 ROOMS TO May 1, for $15 per month. Call at 308 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE NUMBER OF CHEAP sleeping-rooms. Address C 41, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2 DESIRABLE ROOMS, 304 WEST Madison-st. Apply at BALDWIN'S dry goods store.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM IN A PRIVATE family, without board, suitable for one or two gentlemen. 430 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT FURNIture, for less than panic prices. Call and see, at 154 West Madison-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—3 LARGE ROOMS; CLOSETS AND WAter; convenient for housekeeping or for lodging-rooms, without furniture; rent, $15 per month. 776 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, LOW. 20 CONgress-st., one door from Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, FURnished room in a private family, east of Clark and south of Huron-st. House has every convenience. Address L 80, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR SHOP, OFfice, dwelling, or storage, on Canal-st., near Tunnel, $5 to $15 per month; South Jefferson-st., near Eighteenth, $3 per month. EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH modern improvements for light housekeeping. Inquire at 710 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS. 117 North Wells-st., northwest corner of Ohio.

TO RENT—A FRONT PARLOR AND FRONT CHAMber, furnished or unfurnished, at 112 Thirty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—TWO FINE SUNNY ROOMS, FOURTH floor, central location, plate glass windows, water, open grate, marble mantel, heated with steam, fire-proof building; $25 per month. Unusual chance for bachelor apartments. Apply at Room 30, 173 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4 OR 8 SPLENDID ROOMS FOR housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished; all modern improvements; brick house; moderate price. No. 160 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, IN private family, for one or two gentlemen, at 110 South Green-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM. DAY board in the immediate neighborhood. No. 466 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms very cheap at 145 East Monroe-st. Inquire at Room 21.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN, IN PRIVATE FAMily, a comfortably furnished room, warmed and lighted; modern conveniences. 56 South Curtis-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM AT 87 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—TO A LADY, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping. Board, if desired. No. 7 North Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, SUITable for two gentlemen. 23 South Desplaines-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN BRICK BUILDING COR. State and Harrison-sts. Apply to P. O. NEILL.

TO RENT—THREE NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS and basement, suitable for housekeeping; cheap. Call at 89 West Quincy-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF EIGHT ROOMS, very convenient for housekeeping; $30 a month, or five for $20. 226 Lake-st.

TO RENT—THREE FURNISHED ROOMS IN PRIvate family; use of parlor, piano, and barn; homelike; from $5 per month. 250 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON BISHOP-COURT, 16 ROOMS. Inquire at 162 Washington-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—A TENEMENT ON FIRST FLOOR, brick building, consisting of 4 rooms, pantry, and clothes-closet; water in kitchen, at $16 a month. Apply at 158 North Market-st.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A pleasant furnished room. Good table, small family. 38 North Peoria-st., corner Lake.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR single gentlemen. 142 Jefferson-st., corner Adams.

TO RENT—FROM 3 TO 5 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping or lodging. Apply at 273 West Randolph-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—BRICK BASEMENT, NEARLY NEW, 6 rooms, closets, gas, and water, south windows, light and pleasant; $15 per month. Call Monday, at 1450 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—AT $3 PER ROOM, BEAUTIFUL SUITE of 3 or 4 rooms for housekeeping, in brick building corner Lake and Western-av. MUSSELWHITE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, for gentlemen, single or en suite, front or rear, second or third stories; have gas and water, if needed, very cheap. Apply at Room 40, 105 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or single, for gentlemen or ladies; also, front parlor, with or without board. 287 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping or sleeping rooms. 522 State-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. Apply at 234 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS cheap at 10 and 12 East Madison-st., Room 43.

TO RENT—ROOMS AT 378 WEST MADISON-ST.—Two small rooms, nicely-furnished and heated, prices from $9 to $10 a month; also two large rooms, prices from $14 to $16 a month.

TO RENT—THE FIRST FLOOR OF 148 SOUTH CLINton-st., $17 per month. None but responsible parties need apply, at 113½ South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, SUITABLE for light housekeeping; also a small bed-room; terms reasonable; private family; reference exchanged. Apply at 752 State-st.

TO RENT—SUITE ELEGANT ROOMS AT 601 WAbash-av., with private family; also, brick barn in rear. Long lease to good parties.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT ROOM ON FIRST floor at 849 West Washington-st., suitable for 2 gentlemen; cheap.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS BY week or month over the New York Store, 284 and 286 West Madison-st. Inquire in New York Store, of WM. D. HAGAR.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, OR TWO ELEgant suites in new brick house, with all modern improvements, between Twelfth and Twenty-second-sts., on Wabash-av., private family, to two or three adults, who would be refined company; best references given and required. Address C 48, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, by the day, week, or month; cheapest rent in the city. At the St. Julien European Hotel, 158 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE MOST DESIRABLE FURNISHED front rooms in the city, single or en suite, at 161 State-st., opposite Palmer Hotel. Entrance on Monroe-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—AT $14 PER MONTH, FOUR FRONT rooms, second floor, 249 Ewing-st., with water and clothes-closet.

TO RENT—732 WABASH-AV.—TWO FINE PARlors, unfurnished, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with first-class board within four doors. Also one chamber-suite for housekeeping.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping; also large unfurnished kitchen, with closets; water inside; $700. No. 134 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, NICELY furnished, with all conveniences. Terms moderate. No. 191 West Madison-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—140 WEST ADAMS-ST.—THREE ROOMS, unfurnished; $12 per month.

TO RENT—PLEASANT LARGE ROOM, WITH large closet, suitable for two gentlemen; use of bath-room. Day-board in adjoining house. 361 Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, CHEAP. 177 Clark-st., corner Monroe. Apply at Room 27.

TO RENT—CHEAP—TWO FRONT ROOMS FOR light housekeeping, or for lodging, and furniture for sale. 67 West Van Buren-st., entrance on Clinton.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED FRONT AND back rooms, cheap, at 47 and 49 Congress-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, brick building, northeast corner Union and Canalport-avs.

TO RENT—223 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., WELL furnished rooms, private residence; day board adjoining.

TO RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR GENTLEMAN and wife for light housekeeping. 763 Wabash-av., near Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS SUITABLE FOR HOUSEkeeping. 136 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF TWO OR THREE WELL furnished east front rooms, cheap. 131 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—COMFORTABLE FURNISHED ROOM, $10 per month. 148 East Madison-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—RESPONSIBLE PARTIES DESIRING furnished rooms in business centre, strictly private, may address E 71, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS BY DAY, WEEK, or month, at panic rates, for ladies or gents, at 109 Franklin-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, EN suite or single, furnished or unfurnished, near to business, and first-class; all modern improvements; new octagon brick house. No. 253 East Indiana-st., between State and Dearborn.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM for two gentlemen, at $10 each, at 22 Ann-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—COMFORTABLE ROOMS, NEATLY furnished; the cheapest in the city, at 222 East Washington-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT REASONABLE prices, with all the modern conveniences. 189 West Madison-st., Room 5. MRS. THOMPSON.

TO RENT—SUITE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, EXcept carpets, on West Washington-st., near Sangamon, cheap. Six rooms on Indiana-st., near Clark. Two or three furnished rooms for light housekeeping on Morgan-st., near VanBuren. Eleven dwelling on West Washington-st.; good location for boarders. Dwellings and rooms in desirable locations wanted. L. P. SWIFT, SON & WATTS, 55 Ashland Block, corner Clark and Randolph-sts.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with gas, &c., with private family, at 105 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN brick house; hot and cold water. 240 Huron-st., near Clark.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS AT 220 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP, UPPER PART OF A COTtage, 4 rooms and closets, part furnished; 45 Emma-st., half block from Milwaukee-av. cars.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS AT 407 WEST MONROE-ST.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS; NO. 616 SOUTH DEARBORN-st., at $17 per month. Apply 1127 State-st.

TO RENT—SUIT OF 8 ROOMS IN MARBLE FRONT, near Union Park; bath-room, hot and cold, etc; suitable for light housekeeping. Apply at No. 124 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—DWELLING FLOORS OF 6 ROOMS each in the Grand Block, State near Nineteenth-st.; rent $25 per month. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., No. 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—THREE OF THOSE DELIGHTFUL dwelling flats in the new Pierce Block, corner Randolph and Sangamon-sts.; rent moderate. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—THREE PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, with water and gas, No. 682 West Lake-st.; suitable for housekeeping; rent cheap. Apply to M. MAUGHAN, Room 21, Reaper Block, northeast corner of Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, 62 SOUTH HALsted-st., northeast corner Madison. Apply Room 12, second floor.

TO RENT—ONE ROOM, NICELY FURNISHED, heated, gas, large clothes-press, water-closet and bath attached, at 90 South Morgan-st., in private family.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEman and wife, or single gentlemen. Rent cheap. 227 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—TWO BLOCKS EAST OF UNION PARK, in the best location, four rooms, hall, and closet. 21 Ada-st.; $15. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN SUITES OF THREE TO good parties, for housekeeping, in new brick building, 45 and 47 Third-av., near VanBuren-st. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR TWO YOUNG ladies that are employed during the day, with or without board, at 128 Twenty-second-st. References required. Or a lady to share expenses of housekeeping.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT room, fire and gas, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with or without board. 130 South Peoria-st., West Side.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH stories of No. 4 East Washington-st., suitable for wholesale or light manufacturing business; contains vault and elevator, and is well lighted; $1,200 per annum. E. ELY, Wabash-av., corner of Monroe-st.

TO RENT—THE 5-STORY AND BASEMENT building Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph-st., formerly occupied by Wm. A. Butters & Co., auctioneers. To a prompt paying tenant will make the rent very low. Apply to B. F. GUYTON, No. 19 and 21 next door, up-stairs.

TO RENT—$30 PER MONTH—STORES, WITH 5 rooms each, on Washington-st., between Peoria and Sangamon. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—HALF OF MY STORE. J. NEWMAN, 90 State-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 163 WEST LAKE-ST., near Halsted, 22x75; a fine opening for a dry goods or grocery business. Cheap rent to right party. Also, on southeast corner of West Lake and Ann-sts., 2 fine stores. GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 139 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE 307 WEST MADISON-ST. Inquire at 162 Washington-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—A GOOD STORE CORNER KINZIE AND Carpenter-sts. Rent, $18. Apply at No. 11 [illegible]-st.

TO RENT—HALF OF STORE NO. 145 TWENTY-SECond-st.; cheap to a dealer in fruit, or as a meat market. Location best in the city. Call and see.

TO RENT—THE NEW STORES NOS. 45 AND 47 Third-av., near Van Buren-st., in new four-story and basement brick building, at $20 per month until May 1; for any respectable business. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE STORE, 114 SOUTH CLARK-st., formerly occupied by Stryker, the Hatter. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE STORE, 169 SOUTH Clark-st., near Monroe. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—CHOICE STORE FOR SALOON; BEST location in the city. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—THE WHOLE OR PART OF BASEment store No. 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 541 West Madison-st., near Union Park. Apply at 124 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—HALSTED-ST., NICE SMALL STORE, near Jackson; only $30 to good tenant. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT IN THE brown stone front building 234 State-st. It is 20x80 feet. Rent $40 per month. Inquire at 444 State-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND TENEMENT OF FOUR rooms. Inquire at 243 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—STORE 40 FEET DEEP, GOOD CELLAR. Also good shelving and gas chandeliers, with three front rooms, either with or without store. Inquire at 207 South Halsted-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—STORE 11x46 FEET, 368½ WEST MADIson-st. Inquire in harness shop next door.

TO RENT—NEW STORE, 204 NORTH CLARK-ST., 25x68; good for dry goods, groceries, or any other business; cheap rent. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

Offices.

TO RENT—STORE ON MILWAUKEE-AV.; ALSO, a cottage. Apply at [illegible] West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—WARM ROOM WELL FURNISHED, IN private family, brick house, to one or two gentlemen. No. 41 South Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE BEST CIGAR-STANDS in the city. Parties meaning business may apply at the office of the Metropolitan Hotel, corner State and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—A BRICK BARN ON FOURTEENTH-st., near Michigan-av.; a good location for a carpenter. Apply to 460 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—LAUNDRY IN RUNNING ORDER; $15 per month. Apply at 426 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR 174 AND 176 STATE-st., 40x115 ft, steam elevator and heat. Light in rear as good as in front. Best location in the city. Also, fourth and fifth floors 172 State-st., wide entrance and stairway. Steam elevator and heat, and steam power if desired. 20x115 ft. EUGENE S. PIKE, at N. Matson & Co.

TO RENT—FOR LODGE, SOCIETY, CLUB, OR association uses, day or evening, large halls, organs, carpeted and furnished, heat and light, parlors, reception, ante, and retiring rooms, elegant and complete in all appointments and at very low rates. Location corner LaSalle and Adams-sts. Apply to A. C. BERRY, Room 5, 279 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A NEATLY FINISHED DRY AND warm basement 712 Hubbard-st. cheaper than dirt till May 1. Inquire of F. J. SMITH, 15 M. E. Church Block.

TO RENT—LARGE BARBER SHOP WITH TEN bath-rooms completely fitted up; only $25 per month. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THREE LARGE, DESIRABLE LOFTS, cheap at 75 and 77 Wabash-av.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, near Union Park, until May 1, or longer. Address A 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE. In answer, give number of rooms, locality, kind of house, terms, &c. Address L 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BRICK STORE ON Twenty-second-st. Address A 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE LITTLE COTTAGE of 4 or 5 nice rooms, near Douglas place and Cottage Grove. A 1 tenant. Apply, stating rent wanted, to M 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF ABOUT NINE rooms, all modern improvements, south of Twenty-second-st., east of State. Price must be medium and location pleasant. Address D 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED room, by a responsible party. C 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED house until May 1, or for the summer, in the vicinity of Hyde Park, convenient to the I. C. R. R. Address C 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 6 TO 8 rooms, West Side, between Lake and VanBuren-sts., east of Leavitt. G. W. MOULTON, 142 and 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

WANTED—TO RENT—AS WE HAVE GOOD tenants for houses all through the city, we invite owners to call at 172 LaSalle-st. WILLS & CARMAN, House Renting and Real Estate.

WANTED—TO RENT—SOME GOOD HOUSES FOR good tenants, South Side, east of State-st. and near Twenty-second. SNYDER & LEE, 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BUILDING WELL lighted, suitable for a carriage factory and sales-room, in a good location; rent low. Address C 98, Tribune office, stating particulars.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY, MODERate-sized house in good order; easy of access to city; neighborhood must be good. Address B 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 7 OR 8 ROOMS, North Side, or South Side, north of Twenty-fifth-st. Address, stating location and terms, GEO. P. SMITH, 110 and 112 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SMALL FAMILY, 4 or 5 unfurnished rooms in some pleasant locality, having conveniences for housekeeping; a permanent home desired; terms must be reasonable. Address, stating full particulars, M 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE ARE UNABLE TO supply half the demand for houses; parties having houses to rent would do well to send description immediately. E. F. ADAMS & CO., 79 Madison-st., corner State.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE, OR A suite of rooms suitable for housekeeping, on or north of Twenty-second-st. Address L 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE THE NORTH Side, one large or two medium sized houses. Address L 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK-ROOM FOR REAL estate and loans. Address C 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FAMILY OF TWO, A neat cottage of 4 or 5 rooms in good neighborhood, west of Union Park and near street cars; must be in good condition; would lease until May 1, 1875, at moderate rent. Address, with particulars, J 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 UNFURNISHED rooms for housekeeping or a small cottage, between Peck-court and Twenty-second-st. Address K 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE ON THE South Side, not south of Thirtieth-st. and east of State-st.; rent not to exceed $40 per month, for a small family and good tenants. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOTEL OR LARGE HOUSE of 50 or 60 rooms in good location, furnished or unfurnished; for a first-class party, can rent the above at good rates. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM 1ST OF MAY NEXT, a nice store room, 80 or 100 feet deep, located on South Side, Madison or Clark-sts. preferred. Address, for 5 days, H 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR LIGHT HOUSEKEEPing, two or three rooms, with two furnished, on the South Side, in the vicinity of Twenty-second-st. Terms must be reasonable. Address BRIDGFORD, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick house; modern improvements; good order; in twenty minutes' walk or ride of Court-House; will not pay more than $25 per month. Address F T T, with Field, Leiter & Co.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, furnished rooms suitable for housekeeping; private house preferred. Address, at once, A 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT A NEW HOUSE ABOUT 10 rooms with modern improvements, centrally located; rent not over $600 per annum; will pay in advance; references first-class. Address A 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE, OR PART OF A house, for two in family, on the West Side, between Paulina and Peoria, Washington and Van Buren-sts., by a responsible party. Address, for one week, D 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 5 OR 6 rooms, between Eighteenth and Twenty-ninth-sts., east of State-st.; rent moderate. Address, giving particulars, A 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED OR PARTLY furnished house. In answer, give number of rooms, locality, and terms. Address L 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS, FURNISHed or unfurnished, for light housekeeping; 20 minutes' walk from Van Buren and State, by landscape artist, until 1st of May or longer, paying rent in oil paintings; family of three; no children. Address Room 4, Fine Art Institute, Michigan-av., cor. Van Buren-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE FURnished rooms, in good location, suitable for light housekeeping. Will pay rent in advance. Address C 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, a front room on North or South Side, unfurnished, except carpet. Reference given and required. Address G 79, Tribune office, with terms.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARty, for three years a house and stable within 3 miles of Court-House. Willing to pay from $800 to $1,200 a year. Address G 53, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

2 PARK-ROW—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, SUITE of front rooms, fronting on park and lake; also, back rooms.

8 ELDRIDGE-COURT—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF front rooms with first-class board.

10 ELDRIDGE-COURT—A DESIRABLE SUITE of rooms, with board; also single rooms.

11 CENTRE-AV.—TWO NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, with board; one suitable for a man and wife or two single gentlemen, and one a single room.

15 CONGRESS-ST.—ONE LARGE UNFURNISHED room, with board; grate fire; small family.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO rent, with board.

40 EAST HARRISON-ST., OPPOSITE POST-Office—Best board and rooms in city, $5 per week. English family; gas, furnace. References.

49 HUBBARD-COURT.—TO RENT—ROOMS, with or without board. Day-boarders accommodated.

50 SIXTEENTH-ST.—UNFURNISHED, SOUTH front, parlor; furnace heat, gas, mantel, and grate, with first-class board, at reasonable rates.

52 SIXTEENTH-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—A NICE PARLOR, furnished, to rent with board; also a suite of front rooms on second floor.

100 THIRD-AV., NEAR HARRISON-ST.—BOARD for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano. Day board $3.50.

265 MICHIGAN-AV.—ALCOVE ROOM AND parlor, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for families, with board; day boarders accommodated; terms reasonable.

284 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE OR TWO PLEASANT furnished rooms to rent, with board, at reduced rates for the winter. References required.

310 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT PARLOR and bed room, furnished or unfurnished; also single room, with board.

334 WABASH-AV.—BOARDERS BY THE WEEK or day; cheap; first-class.

384 WABASH-AV.—LARGE FRONT ALCOVE room, also other rooms, nicely furnished, with board; accommodations for table-boarders; table strictly first-class.

386 WABASH-AV.—BOARDERS WANTED. Rooms and board at reduced prices.

399 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED front rooms with bath-room attached; also single room, with or without board.

447 WABASH-AV.—TWO NICE STEAM-HEATED rooms with first-class board, one single.

490 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished front rooms to rent, with board; also barn to rent.

499 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, with board, for two persons; modern improvements; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

548 WABASH-AV.—A VERY CHEAP, COMfortable, pleasant, and cozy home; good society.

560 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT ROOM, UNfurnished except carpet, or would furnish entire. Also day boarders accommodated; references required.

575 WABASH-AV.—A VERY PLEASANT ROOM to rent, with nice board, on reasonable terms.

587 WABASH-AV.—PARLOR FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with board; vacancy for one or two gentlemen.

733 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER TWENTY-first-st.—A pleasant furnished room, with good family board, for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. References exchanged.

746 AND 748 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS WITH board, furnished or unfurnished. Prices to suit the times. References.

754 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE AND SMALL rooms, with board.

774 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM TO rent, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; prices reasonable.

804 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms to rent, with or without board; references required.

823 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, A PLEASANT front alcove room, with or without board, to gentleman and wife or single gents.

824 WABASH-AV.—VERY PLEASANT AND nicely furnished double and single rooms, with excellent table. MRS. BENEDICT.

871 WABASH-AV.—LARGE PLEASANT FRONT room, hot and cold water, stove, gas, &c., to rent with board.

993 MADISON-ST.—A FEW YOUNG MEN CAN be accommodated with board; also man and wife. Good accommodations, and reasonable prices.

1000 WABASH-AV.—A GOOD-SIZED, NICELY-furnished room, with board, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; hot and cold water, and well heated.

1002 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, one large room suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

1061 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen in small private family.

1113 PRAIRIE-AV.—A FURNISHED FRONT room to rent with board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING NORTH OF THIRteenth-st. have a suite of south-front rooms, unfurnished, except carpet; hot and cold water-bath; gas; register closet, etc.; would rent to man and wife with board; price $16 per week; references given and required. Address M 25, Tribune office.

ON TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—IN A PRIVATE FAMily, a nicely-furnished room with good board, for two single gentlemen; house has all modern improvements. Address E 76, Tribune office.

TWO LARGE, PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, EN suite or otherwise, with board, for four gentlemen, on one of the avenues north of Twelfth-st.; accommodations first-class; terms reasonable. Address M 26, Tribune office.

West Side.

7 FLOURNOY-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with good board very cheap; 'bus line by door; only 20 minutes' ride to business centre. Address A 73, Tribune office.

9 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Randolph-sts.—Nice rooms to rent with board; private house; $5 to $6 per week.

19 ABERDEEN-ST.—FRONT ROOM TO RENT, with board, to two gents, without fire, on reasonable terms.

10 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—ROOM FOR THREE gents, single room, and room for one lady, with board; reasonable.

14 ABERDEEN-ST.—A FURNISHED FRONT room, with board, well heated, for two gentlemen or ladies.

14 NORTH HALSTED-ST.—TO RENT, ONE FURnished lodging room; also one furnished front room, with or without board.

17 SOUTH ANN-ST.—TO RENT, TWO FURNISHED rooms, with or without board.

17 SOUTH UNION-ST.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, with or without board.

18 ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board; references required.

45 NORTH SHELDON-ST.—A LARGE FRONT parlor, on first floor, furnished or unfurnished, with board, to respectable parties, gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; brick house with all modern improvements; terms reasonable.

54 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—ONE LARGE, warm, furnished room, with board; hot and cold water; bath-room off.

75 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—I HAVE JUST TAKEN another house, and have a few rooms suitable for gentlemen, either with or without board; first-class in every respect.

83 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., NEAR MADISON—A furnished front room, with board, for gentleman and wife; private family.

90 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—A LARGE SECOND-floor front room with closet, furnished, with board, for a couple, or three single gents.

106 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—BOARDERS wanted in a pleasant family.

121 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished room to rent, with board, suitable for two; modern conveniences; desirable location; reasonable terms.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—ONE FURNISHED front room, with board; also one room suitable for two young ladies.

137 WEST MONROE-ST.—A LARGE NICELY-furnished front parlor, fronting south, and fire, with first-class board, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Terms to suit the times.

137 LOOMIS-ST.—TWO SELECT BOARDERS wanted in a strictly private family. Apply at once. Prices moderate.

143 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS with good board for ladies or gentlemen; terms, $5 per week.

144 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED room, suitable for gentleman and wife, or 4 single gentlemen; also single room, suitable for gentleman or lady, with board; also room for a few day boarders. Terms reasonable.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board, with room, $5 to $7 per week; day-board $4.

156 WEST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT parlor to rent with board; also small chamber.

158 PARK-AV.—SUITE OF OCTAGON FRONT, unfurnished rooms with board, cheap.

172 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT front room, furnished, to rent, with board.

175 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—A PLEASANT FURnished room and large closet, with first-class board.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side—Continued.

176 WEST MADISON-ST.—NICELY FURNISHed rooms with board at $5 per week. Day-board $3.75 per week. Also rooms without board.

199 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, PLEASant front rooms, with or without board. First-class table board, 21 meals, $4.

216 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FURNISHED room, with good board, for a single gentleman.

228 WEST MONROE-ST.—BOARD AND FRONT rooms for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; brick house, modern improvements, and good location.

231 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A NICELY-FURnished suite of rooms, with closet, gas, and fire, in a strictly private family, with board; suitable for two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife. Terms reasonable. References required. 1½ blocks from cars.

254 WEST RANDOLPH-ST, NEAR SANGAMON-st.—Furnished room to rent, with fire and gas, use of piano, with or without board. Gentlemen preferred.

269 FULTON-ST.—ONE NICE FURNISHED room for single gent with board; also two or three day boarders wanted.

271 WEST JACKSON-ST., NEAR MORGAN—2 nicely furnished south front rooms, bed-room, and sitting-room off, with board; cheap; one block from VanBuren-st. cars.

275 WEST MONROE-ST., CORNER MORGAN—A very handsomely furnished room to rent, with first-class board.

290 WEST MADISON-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms and board, $5 and $6; gentleman and wife accommodated; day-board $3.50 per week.

290 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY FURnished large and single rooms, hot and cold water, warmed with furnace, with board.

298 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO PLEASANT rooms, with or without board, one an alcove; terms with board, $7 and $8 per week; references exchanged. Private family.

304 ADAMS-ST.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, A room, furnished or unfurnished.

312 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—SINGLE ROOMS, with good board; also one large room on second floor; hot and cold water; all improvements.

329 WEST MADISON-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, with or without board. Rooms, with board, $5 to $8 per week.

330 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, in house with all modern improvements, best location on West Side, with first-class board. Can also accommodate day boarders.

334 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, a front alcove room, furnished.

367 WEST HARRISON-ST.—BRICK HOUSE—Handsome suite of front rooms, furnished, light, etc., with board for couple, $12 per week; call to-day.

376 MADISON-ST.—TWO NICE ROOMS, WITH board, for gentleman and lady, or single gents.

385 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—TO RENT WITH board a south front room, warmed, to one or two gentlemen.

399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—SUITE OF SOUTH front rooms, with board.

409 WEST MADISON-ST.—SUIT OF ROOMS, fronting south, hot and cold water, and bath-room off, with good board; also single rooms with stoves; $5 per week.

415 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—FURNISHED rooms with board, very reasonable; also a front parlor, unfurnished.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—THREE FURnished rooms to rent with board, single or en suite.

472 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—A nicely furnished room for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with first-class board. Room has hot and cold water.

551 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR UNION Park—Suite of unfurnished or furnished front rooms, and two back rooms, with board; all modern improvements.

596 WEST ADAMS-ST.—WE HAVE A FEW choice rooms to let with good board, price will be reasonable; house, modern improvements; also good barn.

GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES OR SINGLE gents can be accommodated with first-class board and nicely-furnished front or back rooms; en suite or single; private family; terms very moderate. Apply at 34 Western-av., first house north of Lake-st.

WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR CURTIS—A PRIVATE family would like to board two agreeable lady teachers. Those who sing and play preferred. Address, by note, MARKET, 277 West Madison-st.

North Side.

101 AND 103 NORTH CLARK-ST., CORNER INdiana—Henry Kleine's first-class private boarding house. Very pleasant rooms, with single beds. Terms $6 to $7 per week.

119 EAST CHICAGO-AV.—YOU CAN GET GOOD board and lodging in private family at $5 per week; hot and cold bath.

165 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—ELEGANT rooms, with first-class board for three gentlemen and wives; also four single gentlemen; every convenience; references required.

217 ILLINOIS-ST., NEAR STATE—VERY pleasant newly furnished room, with board, for two. Terms will be made satisfactory.

220 OHIO-ST., BETWEEN DEARBORN AND and Clark—Large front room, with alcove, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

223 OHIO-ST., NEAR DEARBORN—LARGE pleasant family room; water on same floor; new house with modern improvements.

232 ONTARIO-ST.—ANY ONE LOOKING FOR the comforts of a good home, and willing to pay, can find very desirable rooms, finely furnished and renovated, complete change; with board.

244 HURON-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM WITH board or without, to two ladies or gentlemen. Private family.

250 INDIANA-ST., BETWEEN STATE AND Dearborn. Furnished room, suitable for man and wife, or two single gentlemen. First-class table.

254 EAST INDIANA-ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE or single, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

288 ILLINOIS-ST., ONE BLOCK FROM RUSH-st. bridge—Six gentlemen can find board and nice pleasant rooms. Convenient to business. Terms reasonable.

352 EAST INDIANA-ST.—A LARGE FRONT room, nicely furnished, with board.

Hotels.

579 AND 581 STATE-ST.—THIS NEW HOUSE IS now open to the public. Table first-class. Day-board, $4 per week; transient, $1.50 per day. Elegant furnished rooms to rent. W. H. BOTTE, Proprietor.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, 479, 481, AND 483 STATE-st., corner of Eldridge-court—Best $2 per day house in the city; permanent boarders, $8 and upwards; day board, $6 per week.

MICHIGAN-AV. HOTEL, FORMERLY TREMONT, on the corner of Michigan-av. and Congress-st., lately changed hands, and is now run by experienced hotel parties. Splendid suites or single rooms to rent with board, furnished or unfurnished, at reduced prices. Inducements to parties who can furnish. Table first-class. Board per week, $8.

WOOD'S HOTEL, 386 STATE-ST.—GENTLEMEN and their wives or single gentlemen who desire pleasant rooms and first-class board, cannot do better than to call; day boarders accommodated; charges reasonable.

WABASH HOUSE—CORNER CONGRESS-ST. AND Wabash-av. A few more boarders can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and first-class board; day board $5 per week.

Miscellaneous.

BOARDING—WANTED A PIANO OR OTHER good furniture for first-class board. Address J 26, Tribune office.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND WIVES AND ONE SINgle gentleman can obtain good board and rooms, completely furnished, with fire and gas; house has all modern conveniences; price $6.50 each. Address K 18, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A GENTLEman and wife, in the vicinity of Ellis Park, or on one of the avenues east of State-st. and between Fourteenth and Eighteenth-sts. Address R B B, 123 Lake-av.

BOARD—A COUPLE DESIRE PERMANENT home, board, and unfurnished room, between Peoria, Loomis, Washington and Tyler-sts. C 26, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR SELF, WIFE, TWO SMALL CHILDren (oldest under [illegible]) and nurse girl; prefer West Side near Park; must have good rooms, bath, modern conveniences, and reasonable terms; permanent; give location and price. Address [illegible] 17, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN IN EXchange for a new piano. Address G 81, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, IN A private family preferred. Address, with full particulars and price, [illegible], Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH WARM ROOM NEAR BUSINESS; prefer where there are musical and social young people, and where they have a [illegible]-room and will use stylish rig for his keeping; reference. Address S 39, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for a young lady; state price and location. Address G 9, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY BY GENTLEman and wife, board and furnished room, 10 minutes' walk from Madison-st. bridge; references exchanged; liberal price paid. Address M 150, Tribune office.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND child 3 years old, on South Side, south of Sixteenth-st.; would like a room with alcove, on second floor; private family preferred; would furnish the room except as to carpets. Address stating price, location, and accommodations, M 20, Tribune office.

BOARD AND ROOM BY A YOUNG MAN in a plain family (R. C.) on North Side, not over 15 minutes' walk from Clark-st. bridge; terms must be moderate. Address A 74, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM WITHIN 15 MINUTES' WALK of Madison-st., on the North or South Side, by two young men. Address stating terms B 84, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON SOUTH SIDE BY A LADY IN PRIvate family where instruction on piano will be received as part payment. Will furnish piano. Address C 21, Tribune office.

BOARD—UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOMS ON SECond floor, or large alcove room, for gentleman and wife at $56 per month. Must be on South Side. Address H 16, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON NORTH SIDE FOR GENT AND WIFE with furnished rooms for $60 per month. None need apply unless willing to comply with above terms. References exchanged. Address C 31, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE A well furnished suite or alcove front rooms on second floor in a family occupying a house with modern improvements on Michigan or Wabash-avs. with unexceptionable table. Must be north of Twelfth-st. Address stating location and terms PERMANENT, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH GOOD SIZE ROOM, HEAT, AND lighted, with two single beds, for two gentlemen, east of State and north of Twelfth-st. Address C 1, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—TWO ARMY OFFICERS WOULD like to correspond with two young ladies living at home. Address I 66, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—HEIR WANTED—$20,000 WANTS him. John C. Tappan will hear of something to his advantage by calling at 74 South Morgan-st.

PERSONAL—WILL THE LADY WHO LEFT DOLL for sale at Gunther's call again? We have a customer.

PERSONAL—AN AGREEABLE YOUNG MAN wishes to open a strictly confidential correspondence with an agreeable young lady or widow; object, matrimony. Address C 4, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN OYSTER AND COFFEE-HOUSE TO RENT; good location. H. PEASE, 79 Dearborn-st.

A RESTAURANT AND OYSTER-ROOMS, COMpletely furnished, and in best location in city, can be bought for $225, with rent free till 1st of May. Inquire of B. MAUZY, 78 South Halsted-st., hotel office, up-stairs.

A FULL CHEAP GROCERY, BAKERY, AND CONfectionery stand, on a good corner, for sale cheap for cash. Address A 53, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE ON A PROMInent corner on South Side for sale; will take $3,000 cash and balance in good real estate. Only those meaning business need answer. Address J 26, Tribune office.

A RARE CHANCE—A VINEGAR FACTORY IN good running order, capacity 10 barrels per day, for sale on account of change of business. Inquire of R. D. L., 145 South Clark-st., Room 22.

A BARGAIN—A COAL AND WOOD YARD FOR sale, doing a good business, with a four-ton scale, and other fixtures, in first-class order. Inquire at 474 Canal-st.

A WELL LOCATED GROCERY ON SOUTH SIDE for sale or exchange; would sell half interest to good man; investigate. Address Box 17, Atlantic Hotel.

A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE, OF an article used everywhere, profits 50 per cent; sold on account of inability of owner to attend to it; capital needed, $3,000. Address A 61, Tribune office.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN. A GENERAL country store with a full stock of groceries, crockery, dry goods, hardware, etc., doing a first-rate business. Proprietor doing business in city; cannot attend to it. Inquire 125 Western-av. H. THURMANN.

A LAUNDRY AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, ON Wabash-av., doing a good business. Will be sold low. Cause ill health. Inquire at 557 Wabash-av.

AN A 1 SAMPLE ROOM AND CIGAR STAND, with complete and entire stock, cheap for cash; fixtures hard wood, and new; near Board of Trade; cheap rent. For particulars apply to J. R. DALEY, 127 East Washington-st.

A STEAM FLOUR (CUSTOM AND MERCHANT) mill, with four run of burrs, and the latest improved machinery, middlings purifier, &c., for sale cheap and on easy terms; good reasons for selling. If not sold by Feb. 1 a half or the whole will be for rent. Apply to T. ALSOP, on the premises, Elkhart, Ill.

A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE, IN A GOOD LOcation for sale. Will inventory at cost and discount 25 per cent for cash. To a party who means business, this is the best bargain we know. E. BURNHAM & SONS, 53 and 54 Lake-st.

ANY GOOD PARTY WHO HAS GOT $10,000 TO invest in a thoroughly reliable business, where a good profit can be realized, can find out full particulars by addressing, with full name, S, P. O. Box 153, city.

A RARE CHANCE—THE GOOD-WILL AND FIXtures complete, of a first-class laundry, now in full running order, employing 8 women, for sale. Business increasing every week. Ill health the reason for selling. None but those wanting and meaning business need address G 39, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT DOING A FINE business for sale; location good; will be sold cheap. Reason, other business. Apply 123 South Clark-st., Room 2.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED SASH AND BLIND FACtory, doing a good paying business, for sale, or exchange for real estate. Address 725 Hubbard-st.

ALL THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND GOOD-WILL of a hat, cap, and furnishing goods store, situated in Michigan, for sale; trade increasing; good reason for selling; terms cash. For particulars, address WM. G. WHITE & CO., 202 Madison-st.

A GOOD MEAT MARKET ON THE WEST SIDE for sale cheap, at 516 Hubbard-st., near Paulina.

A GOOD CONFECTIONERY STORE FOR SALE. 114 West Madison-st.

A RESTAURANT AND OYSTER ROOMS COMpletely furnished; best location in city, and in connection with hotel. Can be rented till 1st of May for $125. B. MAUZY, 78 South Halsted-st.

A COMMISSION BUSINESS WELL LOCATED ON South Water-st., and doing a good trade, is for sale at a little over cost of fixtures, rent very low; this is a splendid chance for a party with a few hundred dollars to step into an established business. Address M 5, Tribune office.

BILLIARD HALL FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR city property; one of the best paying on the South Side; everything first-class. Address, stating where an interview may be had, F 25, Tribune office.

BILLIARD-HALL AND SAMPLE-ROOM, CONtaining three tables; must be sold this week. 371 State-st.

BOARDING-HOUSE, ON WABASH-AV., FOR sale; rent low; full of boarders. For sale at a sacrifice. Address H, Room 22, corner of Adams-st. and Fifth-av.

CONFECTIONERY, STATIONERY, AND NOTION store in a good location for sale; will inventory about $600. Address K 90, Tribune office.

CONFECTIONERY AND FANCY GOODS STORE, doing good business. Will sell at inventory below cost; rent, $30 only. 43 West Randolph-st.

CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE FOR SALE. Apply at 194 North Wells-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, CORNER OF CENTRE-av. and Evans-st., will take part cash and part real estate. Inquire of J. W. VALPEY, Agent, on the premises, or of W. H. JENKINS, corner of Twenty-second and Laflin-sts.

DRY GOODS BUSINESS FOR SALE. THE STOCK in trade and good will of a cash business of from $60,000 to $75,000 per annum; will take from $15,000 to $20,000 to purchase; also a stock of from $4,000 to $5,000, where a cash trade of $20,000 is done. For particulars, apply to JOHN V. FARWELL & CO.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE. THE STORE IS SITUated in Southern Minnesota, on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and in a flourishing town, is doing a good business, and a rare chance for any one wishing to engage in the drug business. For particulars apply to LORD, SMITH & CO., Chicago.

FOR SALE—SALOON LEASE AND LICENSE; stock light, rent moderate; dancing hall over head will pay the rent. Call at 111 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—SAMPLE ROOM; GOOD TRADE; LOW rent. Address C 24, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SALOON. 19 WEST Madison-st.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A STEAM LAUNDRY IN perfect order; cheap rent and best location in city. Address J 7, Tribune office.

FRUIT, VEGETABLE, AND POULTRY STAND at 197 Twenty-second-st., will be sold out very low if applied for at once; also light delivery rig.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO City property, a first-class steam grain elevator and warehouse on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., at Geneseo, Henry County, Ill. Machinery in fine running order. For particulars and terms apply to GEO. M. GRIFFEN, on the premises, or to WM. T. BAKER, No. 86 LaSalle-st.

GROCERY, SALOON, STOCK, FIXTURES, AND lease cheap for cash. Apply or address at premises, 1770 South Halsted-st.

GOOD BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY FOR sale at a bargain. Apply immediately at 622 West Madison-st.

HALF INTEREST IN A MONEY-MAKING BUSIness for sale. Capital required, $1,000 to $1,500. Address E 90, Tribune office.

LEASE AND FIXTURES OF AN OLD ESTABlished millinery and dress making business for sale at a great sacrifice. Address A 12, Tribune office.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH. REAson, other business to attend to. Call at 384 West Madison-st.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE; SICKNESS CAUSE OF selling; must sell. Inquire at 191 South Clark-st.

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS; INVESTIGATION solicited; more than 100 per cent profit; immense sale; $1,000 to $8,000 capital required. J. M. BEVERLEY, 17 Methodist Church Block.

ON ACCOUNT OF CHANGES IN OUR BUSINESS, we will offer for sale our branch tea and grocery store at 59 East Kinzie-st. This is a good chance for a man with a small capital. Will sell fixtures without stock if desirable. Apply on premises, or at the Hong Kong Tea Company, 14 and 16 South Halsted-st.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY IN THIS CITY FOR sale cheap, doing a good business and well established. Address Carrier K, No. 9, Station E, Post-Office.

RELIABLE MAN OF BUSINESS HABITS, ACquainted in grocery line, with $1,500 cash, can have interest in all cash store; trade, $40 to $100 a day. Address A 98, Tribune office.

RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—A PARTY with a capital of $25,000, cash in hand, can secure a business arrangement not excelled and hardly equaled in Chicago; a profit of $10,000 guaranteed in six months; business and reputation established for years; $70,000 now invested. Address or call upon H. P. FULTON, 129 Dearborn-st.

STOCK OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND STORE-fixtures for sale, and store corner of Monroe and Clark-sts. for rent. E. F. RUNYAN, 40 Metropolitan Block.

STOCK, FIXTURES, AND CHEAP RENT OF A wholesale and retail grain, seed, and hay store (best in the city), for sale; capital required, $500. Inquire at [illegible] East Kinzie-st.

S[illegible] CHANCE FOR A GOOD, PUSHING man [illegible] dollars. Mechanic preferred. Address [illegible].

SAMPLE ROOM, STOCK, [illegible] sale. 43 South Canal-st.

TAILORS' BACK SHOP, COMPLETE, WITH SEWing machine, for sale cheap. 128 South Clark-st.

THE ONLY WELL-PAYING RESTAURANT IN THE city for sale. Located in business centre, near LaSalle and Madison-sts. An extraordinary opportunity for the times. Call and investigate, at 99 East Madison-st., Room 12. J. G. BUSZAGH.

THE SALOON IN BURDICK HOUSE, WITH BAR fixtures and three billiard tables for sale or rent. 251 State-st.

THE BEST BUSINESS STAND AND BEST FITTED-up liquor store on West Side for sale, cheap, on account of other business. Apply to P. A. FITZPATRICK, corner Eighteenth and Arnold-st.

TO RENT—FIXTURES FOR BUTCHER SHOP AND packing-house, such as blocks, scales, cooler, kettle, &c., with store and basement, where such a business was in existence for some time. Inquire at 9 and 11 North Halsted-st., up-stairs.

TO BAKERS—BAKERY FOR SALE; VALF'S PATent rotary oven; a good location; no opposition. M 70, Tribune office.

TO PHYSICIANS—SMALL DRUG STORE WITH practice, for sale, in small town; invoice about $1,000. Address H. B. UPTON, M. D., 51 Lake-st., Chicago.

WE ARE OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS TO parties wanting to engage in business in the city, as we handle both real estate and business chances. We are pretty sure to give you [illegible]. Remember everything done on the square. No commissions or fees of any kind unless trade is made. 70 East Madison-st., Room 6. CHEESEMAN & CO.

$200 WILL BUY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT-MARket, well stocked, 1486 State-st., corner Thirty-first; rent moderate; the finest market south of Twenty-second-st.

$400 CASH WILL BUY ONE HALF INTEREST in the best located grocery on the West Side; the only store on street; reason for selling, have friends died in Scotland and have to go there to settle property. Address GROCER, Tribune office.

$500 WILL BUY THE BEST-LOCATED RESTaurant in town. Apply at CRICHTON'S Waverly, 149 Monroe-st.

$500 AND A GOOD MAN CAN TAKE MY HALF interest in $1,[illegible] worth of goods and business paying $5,000 a year. 149 LaSalle-st., Room 23.

$500 WILL BUY A GOOD CASH BUSINESS, with buildings, horse, and wagon. A sure fortune in a few years. Reason for selling, owner going to Europe. Address A 14, Tribune office.

$700 WILL BUY STOCK AND FIXTURES OF notion store; business good. 146 West Harrison-st.

$1,000 CASH WILL BUY DRUG STORE, INvoice $1,[illegible], Monday. E 68, Tribune office.

$5,000 CASH WILL BUY THE FIRST-CLASS grocery stock complete, 421 South State-st. Reason: live out of town. LOUIS SEMPER, 421 State.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$8,000 WILL BUY AN INTEREST IN A WHOLEsale commercial manufacturing business, with exclusive right for whole United States. Articles extensively used, sold for cash, with large profits. A thorough business man to fill a position will have good salary, besides making handsomely on investment. Business made known and open to closest investigation on interview. Only those having the amount cash need address, with real name, H 66, Tribune office.

$00,000—WANTED, A RELIABLE, COMPEtent, and energetic gentleman to organize and carry on a first-class manufacturing company; must have capital or able to have it subscribed. An unusual chance. New York and Philadelphia companies great successes. An Illinois company can be made so. For interview address IRON, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A LADY, A STRANGER IN THIS CITY, IS DEsirous of meeting with a gentleman who would loan her a small sum of money; security given. Address L 66, Tribune office.

A NUMBER OF SMALL SUMS TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE FUNDS IN hand for the purchase of notes having short time to run, secured by inside real estate. No. 7 Hawley Building, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

CLAIMS AGAINST CHICAGO BANKRUPT INsurance companies and Scandinavian National Bank cashed by J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—GOOD FIRST MORTGAGES ON REAL estate in the city and suburbs, and a large list of improved and unimproved city property; also land by the acre. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., Real Estate Agent, 153 Washington-st.

HAVE FUNDS IN BANK TO BUY $8,000 OR $10,000 real estate notes, due next summer; also, $5,000 due next winter; must be first liens on property inside city limits or avenues south. Address L 46, Tribune office.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE IN SUMS OF $500 to $3,000. GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 771 West Madison-st. Office open in the forenoon.

LAMAR INSURANCE CO.—PARTIES HAVING claims against this Company should attend to them at once. Full information by calling on E. J. WHITEHEAD, Attorney, Room 17, 191 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON SHORT TIME; $3,000 AND $5,000 for a term of years. J. C. McCORD & CO., 150 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $2,000 AND UPwards on city real estate, by M. MAUGHAN, Room 21, Reaper Block, northeast corner Clark and Washington-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN, 3 TO 5 YEARS' TIME, ON REAL estate. Want a loan of $5,000 even; cash on hand. E. C. COLE & CO, 128 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SMALL SUMS ON CHATtels and good collateral. J. JACOB, Room 12, No. 145 South Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities; loans negotiated; a few ladies' and gents' watches for sale cheap. C. TUNNICLIFF, 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up stairs.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON FIRST-CLASS CHICAGO real estate. Apply to F. FINCH, with Mattocks & Mason, 223 Wabash-av., Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, HOUSES ON leased ground and other collaterals at 143 South Clark-st., Room 5. K. WINNE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities at LASSEN'S Private Loan Office, 173 Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 5.

MONEY LOANED ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, pianos, sewing machines, and other goods, and liberal advances on goods left with us for sale. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 48 South Canal-st.

PRIVATE—MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, jewelry, diamonds. Address A 4, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—SUMS FROM OVER $5,000 TO $12,000 to suit, on improved city property. A. S. PALMER, Jr., Rooms 16 and 17, 94 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—$7,500 ON INSIDE REAL ESTATE worth not less than $20,000. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

TO LOAN—ANY AMOUNT FROM $25 TO $500 ON chattels or other good security. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$50 FOR 3 MONTHS; would pay $10 for interest; good security. Address D 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW—FROM $2,500 TO $3,000 for two or three years on inside real estate. Apply to SHEPPARD & STREETER, Room 3, 130 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$5,000 FOR 3 OR 5 years. Will pay 10 per cent interest; security first-class. Apply to D. J. SCHUYLER, 15 Bryan Block.

WOULD LIKE TO LOAN FROM $3,000 TO $5,000. Owners of property, address OWNER, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,000 FOR 3 YEARS; WILL PAY 10 per cent per annum; security, house and lots on North Side. Address K 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $300 FOR 4 MONTHS, will pay 3 per cent. a month; will give good personal property worth three times the amount for security. Address for three days, A 26 Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY PURCHASE-MONEY PAPER having short time to run; also, other securities. Also, first-class and well secured short time paper for sale. FRISBIE & RAPPLEYE, 170 LaSalle-st., basement.

WANTED—PARTIES WITH $2,000 TO $3,000; good security. Address F 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—$500 FOR ONE YEAR, ON A HOUSE worth $1,200. Will pay 18 per cent. Address J 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS OF $10,000 and upwards on first-class city real estate security. Also, $2,000 worth short time real estate paper. PUTNAM & NEWELL, 91 Washington-st.

WANTED—PARTIES WITH $300 AND UPWARDS to take some of my applications for loans; 2 to 5 per cent per month. J. M. BEVERLEY, 17 Methodist Church Block.

$500 TO LOAN—AT 3 PER CENT PER MONTH. Address D 24, Tribune office.

$9,000 WANTED—TO REPLACE LOAN OF similar amount, expiring March 1, 1874, on real estate worth $25,000. Address D 88, Tribune office.

$1,200 TO LOAN FOR TWO YEARS ON INSIDE property; bring your abstract. LINN & HAWKINSON, 59 North Clark-st., Rooms 2 and 3.

$1,000—$1,500, $2,500, $5,000, $10,000, AND $25,000 to loan on real estate for from 1 to 5 years. DE PALM, DUNSTAN & CO., Room 27, 86 East Madison-st.

$2,500 AND $5,000 TO LOAN FOR 5 YEARS on first-class city property; interest and commission simply regular; application solicited from principals only. Address L 55, Tribune office.

$2,500 ON HAND TO INVEST IN SHORT time, gilt-edge real estate paper. Address, stating particulars, L 75, Tribune office.

$3,500 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON SHORT or long time. JAMES R. HUGUNIN, Real Estate Agent and Loan Broker, Room 14 Reaper Block, No. 97 South Clark-st.

$4,000 PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGE, due in one year, at 10 per cent., for sale at 10 and 5. A 42, Tribune office.

$5,000 TO LOAN FOR 3 YEARS ON IMproved city property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 26, 175 LaSalle-st.

$5,000—WE HAVE THIS AMOUNT FOR LOAN or purchase of first-class real estate paper. B. W. THOMAS & BEMENT, 165 Madison-st.

$10,000 AND $5,000 PURCHASE-MONEY mortgages wanted. W. M. WILLNER, 128 Lake-st.

$35,000—I CAN LOAN THIS AMOUNT AT once on good inside property; sums of $5,000 and $10,000 preferred. J. MILTON OLIVER, Room 8, No. 159 Monroe-st.

$50,000 WANTED AT ONCE FOR FROM 1 to 5 years, on improved, unincumbered real estate. Address, stating place for interview, C 57, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

A FIRST-CLASS HALLETT & DAVIS 7⅓-OCTAVE, round-cornered piano at a bargain; sold for want of use; can be seen at 468 Wabash-av., up stairs.

A GRAND PIANO SUITABLE FOR A CONCERT hall, can be bought for $160, or can be rented. B. MAUZY, 78 South Halsted-st.

A BARGAIN—ROSEWOOD, SEVEN OCTAVE piano forte, 4 round corners, fine tone, in perfect condition, together with cloth cover and stool; price $140. Residence 848 Michigan-av.

ALL KINDS OF PIANOS, CABINET ORGANS, and melodeons tuned and repaired by good experienced man. CHS. SANDQUIST, 20 North Clark-st., Room 1, second floor.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A CHICKERING rosewood, 7-octave piano, round corners, octagon legs, fine tone and finish; good order. Address A 68, Tribune office.

A NICHOLSON IS THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS organ in the market; price $50 and upward. Manufactory and salesroom 63 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BARGAIN—$200 WILL BUY [illegible] watch, new and with double [illegible], serpentine moulded [illegible] for cash, or will trade for good furniture. Address [illegible] 64, Tribune office.

FOR SALE, CHICKERING PIANO FOR $[illegible]—A bargain. It is a superb instrument. WM. H. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A FINE 7-OCTAVE PIANO, 4 round corners, cheap. Call at Bishop-Court Hotel.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A FIRST-CLASS piano it will pay you to call upon J. H. WOLCOTT, 251 Park-av. He is selling $300 under price; one fine toned, nearly new, piano to rent for $8.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT—ONE PIANO, price $75, repairing and tuning at the Chicago Piano Factory, 289 East Randolph-st., by D. PRESTON.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND RENT AT GREAT REduction in prices, for cash or installments. Don't buy before you call on N. GOOLD & SON, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

PIANOS AND ORGANS AT AN IMMENSE REduction in price, on installments and to rent. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A CHURCH CHOIR, by a tenor singer. Address M 55, Tribune office.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP, FIRST-CLASS SEVEN octave piano. Inquire at 219 West Adams-st., or 132 East Randolph-st., Room 74.

TO RENT—PIANOS AND ORGANS. NEW PIANOS at wholesale prices; also stools and covers. WM. H. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD SECOND-hand piano; state name of maker, style of instrument, how long in use, and lowest cash price; must be a bargain. Address A 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SECOND-HAND PIano. Parties having same for sale will state style, make, and price. Address K 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND PIANO FOR cash. Address J 38, Tribune office.

$600 ROSEWOOD PIANO, SEVEN OCTAVES, round corners, and overstrung bass, first-class Eastern makers, will be sacrificed for $[illegible]; can be seen at No. 287 Michigan-av.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN WILSON; is a machinist; has but one eye. If any of his friends know anything of his whereabouts, they will hear something to his advantage by leaving word at 222 South Jefferson-st. Mrs. A. C.

INFORMATION WANTED—ANY INFORMATION regarding Richard Redmond will oblige his friend JAMES HILL, 71 Hanover-st., Chicago.

THE WORKINGMEN.

Large Ratification Meeting Last Night.

The Platform and Plan of Operations Indorsed.

Speeches of Messrs. Thorsmark, Zimpel, and Arnold.

They Want to Unite with the Grangers.

No Division of Property, but Justice and Fair Wages.

Section 5 of the Workingmen's Association of Illinois held a large and enthusiastic ratification meeting last evening at the corner of Church street and North avenue for the purpose of ratifying the platform and plan of organization, which were fully reported in last Monday's TRIBUNE, and of which the other morning dailies have as yet had no tidings, still waiting for the large mass-meeting to be held to adopt these documents as the Jews wait for the coming of the Messiah.

Mr. H. Schlueter was elected President, and Mr. H. Stahl Secretary.

MR. SCHLUETER

on taking the chair stated that when the workingmen marched to the Council about four weeks ago, their Committee was told that the Council could do nothing, because there was no law under which they could assist the workingmen. They, therefore, had banded together to see to it that such laws were made as would give the workingmen their rights. A plan of organization and platform had been prepared with great care which were adopted at a mass-meeting last Saturday, and of which THE TRIBUNE alone had published a full and correct report. This platform and plan of organization would now be read and explained to them by Mr. Thorsmark, after which all the workingmen who were willing to fight for their political and social liberation would be expected to step up to the Secretary and sign their names to the platform.

MR. THORSMARK

then read the platform and plan of organization which appeared in last Monday's TRIBUNE, at the conclusion of which he went on to say that from the platform they could see that the workingmen were in earnest about the movement. All organizations heretofore were gotten up for the purpose of making political capital in the interest of a few unprincipled scoundrels, but this organization was a pure and undefiled one, made for the sole purpose of elevating the workingmen to that position in society which of right belonged to them. History taught that all beginnings were hard, and they should therefore not expect to win an easy victory. Many organizations of the same sort were started during the last decade, but went to pieces again on account of a want of harmony and unity among the workingmen. This Association, unlike the others, would live and be

CROWNED WITH VICTORY,

if each workingman put his shoulder to the wheel, and joined the society, which was destined to procure them their liberty. It was their holy duty to join in the work which had been so auspiciously begun. They were not infallible, and mistakes might be made, but these would easily be corrected, if they only worked with a will in harmony and unity, and before long they would become such a power as no host on earth could withstand.

RAILROAD COMPANIES

had lately become so impudent, all-important, and self-sufficient as to demand such rates from the farmers for bringing their products to market as would ruin every farmer in the country. They had, therefore, like the workingmen, organized an association, similar to the Workingmen's Association, under the name of Grangers, for the purpose of resisting the encroachments of these bloated monopolists. The farmers were also workingmen who were oppressed by the monopolists, and who were striving to shake off their yoke; it was, therefore, the duty of the workingmen to unite with them in a common cause, and show these impudent corporations that they could no longer do as they pleased, and that the laborers had also some rights which had to be respected. He then showed the advantages that would accrue to the laboring classes, if the State would take charge of railroads, canals, telegraphs, etc. Many might say the State could not properly manage those enterprises, because officeholders were dishonest, but when the workingmen became strong enough, they would elect none but honest men to office, and these objections could not be urged.

THE SAVINGS BANKS

should also be managed by the State, because workingmen had their small savings deposited in these institutions, and, if managed by private individuals, they might lose their money through dishonesty of the officers. In support of this, he referred to the case of F. S. Winslow, of the Scandinavian Bank, who ran away to Italy with the hard earned savings of hundreds of laborers. They were in favor of abolishing the present contract system, because contracts were usually given to unprincipled scoundrels, who wanted to make all the money out of them they could, and who would prosecute no work in unfavorable seasons. When 20,000 workingmen stood in front of the Council Chamber, the Aldermen promised everything, but so soon as they had left they refused to do anything. If the work were given to the workingmen direct, it could be done much cheaper and at times when work was not easily obtained elsewhere.

CHANGE THE LAWS.

There should be a change in our present system of laws, because they were made in the interest of the rich and the monopolists. Not only did a workingman receive small wages, but, in numberless instances, he could not obtain this hard-earned pittance, and if he sued for it he was unable to obtain justice. According to the present system of laws, it was a crime to be poor. The Penitentiary work should also be under the supervision of the State, instead of contractors, who paid but 50 or 60 cents for a convict's work, and these scamps were getting rich on the work of the unfortunate prisoners.

He advocated in strong terms

COMPULSORY EDUCATION,

for how could a man who could neither read nor write be expected to obey laws of which he had no comprehension? And besides, an ignorant, uneducated man was despised by the better classes, and particularly by the press. Poor men would prefer to send their children to work in factories to earn a living rather than sending them to school, unless compulsory education take place for was a shame they would work for less [illegible]

HOW TO MAKE ALDERMEN HONEST.

He advocated the paying of a salary to every official, because it would prevent much stealing. Aldermen would not be compelled to steal, if they would receive a salary. It was a matter of fact that the highest wages were paid to those who received no salary at all.

ORGANIZE.

The last plank in their platform, to organize workingmen's associations, was the shortest, but most important of all. If workingmen wanted to regulate and manage their own affairs, they could only do so by a strong and powerful organization. They must elect such men to offices that the State will finally assist and aid workingmen's associations.

MR. ZIMPEL

was next introduced, and commenced by saying that, after such an able speech as they had just listened to, but little remained to be said. The prevailing idea of the public was that it was their intention to divide with the rich, but this was a great mistake. All they desired was to prevent aristocrats from ruling the country, and that the workingmen should be the ruling power hereafter. The small storekeepers and professional men were wrong in going with the aristocracy and bourgeois. It was the interest of these men to be on the side of the workingmen because they were worse off than a laborer. While a laborer, after having performed his hard day's work had nothing on his mind, these men were worried to death, not knowing where to get the money with which to pay their debts. If it were not for the workingmen they would starve, because they bought the bread from the bakers, the dry goods from the storekeepers, and the meat from the butchers. Before a year had passed, these small merchants would be on their side, and then good-bye bourgeois.

MR. ARNOLD

was next introduced. He commenced by saying that the present system of our society must be unsatisfactory to every workingman. It must be admitted that a change could only be accomplished through law. They must command respect for their manly conduct in not demanding more than their dues, and yet the bourgeois through their papers told the people that they intended to rob them of their fortunes. The workingmen wanted nothing but what belonged to them,—only reasonable wages, but they objected to the wages of starvation. The men who grow rich on the work of poor laborers called themselves Christians, while in reality they were nothing but pharisees and hypocrites. The time was not far off when they would rule over these Christian gentlemen who had brought them to the verge of starvation. The newspapers kept on assuring the public that the workingmen would be quiet again with the arrival of spring, when they could again secure work, but in this they were sadly mistaken. How could they keep quiet? Look what a workingman got. About a dollar a day, and on this amount they were told to lay enough aside for the winter. Of course, if a man would spend nothing at all, and live a hundred thousand years, he would be able to save $100,000, but otherwise it would be an impossibility. They had the power to change all this by working hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder. They should therefore carefully study the platform and live up to it, and the thousands of professional politicians who have lived upon the fat of the land would be known no more.

Several other speakers made addresses similar to the above, after which the meeting adjourned.

CHRIST CHURCH.

The Property to Be Sold Under a Trust-Deed Thursday.

The Officers Say They Are Unable to Pay the Interest on the Notes.

The troubles of Christ Church have been great and grievous. The pastor has been made a Bishop, but the cost was secession from the body of the Episcopal Church. Suits have been brought against the Trustees for the recovery of the property of the church, and every conceivable annoyance has wearied the faithful congregation. Now a new trouble presents itself. There is a heavy mortgage on the property, and the hard times have pressed the worshippers of Christ Church no less than the workingman. The pew rents have come in slowly and scantily; the interest on the $25,000 for which the church is mortgaged to the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest has not been forthcoming. The pastor has, we understand, waived his claim to more salary than was absolutely necessary to maintain him; but this did not help matters much, for clergymen, as a general thing, do not have much margin over their necessities. The amount of interest was $1,250, due on the 2d day of November. The days of grace have passed, and now the public is warned of the sale of the much-fought-for property by the following advertisement:

WHEREAS, The Wardens and Vestrymen (being ex-officio Trustees) of Christ Church, a religious corporation of the City of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, by deed of mortgage, dated the second (2d) day of May, A.D. 1870, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in Book 247 of mortgages, page 474, did grant, bargain, sell, and convey unto Samuel Howe, as Treasurer of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest, and his successor, the land and premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain bond of even date therewith, made, executed, and delivered by the said Wardens and Vestrymen of Christ Church, in said City of Chicago, and Christ Church, the corporate name of such society, to Samuel Howe, as Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest, and his successors and assigns, in the full sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, payable on the second day of May, A. D. 1875, with interest thereon from the date, until paid, at and after the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. Which said interest is evidenced by ten interest installment notes, of even date with said bond, each for the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars and due on the second (2d) day of the months of May and November in each year, until all of said interest notes are paid; and whereas it is expressly provided and agreed in said mortgage deed that in case default shall be made in the payment of either said interest installments, when the same shall become due and payable, and remain unpaid for thirty days, then the whole of said principal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, together with all arrearages of interest, which shall have accrued thereon, shall immediately become due and payable; and the said Samuel Howe, or his successor, after publishing a notice in a newspaper printed in the City of Chicago, for thirty days before the day of sale, may sell the said premises, and all right and equity of redemption of the said Wardens and Vestrymen and ex-officio Trustees of Christ Church, its successors and assigns in and to said land and premises hereinafter described, at public auction, at the Court-House door in said City of Chicago, to the highest bidder for cash at the time mentioned in said notice; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest installment note due Nov. 2, A. D. 1873, and the whole of said principal note has been declared due and payable. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of said mortgage deed, and by virtue of the power and authority granted by the same, I, the undersigned, successor to Samuel Howe, deceased, will, on Thursday, the 22d day of January, A. D. 1874, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the east door of the old Court-House, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, situate on Clark street, midway between Randolph and Washington streets, in said city, sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, the land and premises described in said mortgage deed as follows, to wit: (Here follows a description of the church property.) Chicago, Dec. 13, 1873. JAMES OTIS, successor to Samuel Howe, deceased, mortgagee.

The congregation are not taken by surprise at this announcement. They have anticipated it for some weeks. What will follow, nobody appears to know. Officers of the church say they have not the money to pay with, and they suppose the property will have to be sold. Thus the suit of Allen C. Calkins et al. will come to an untimely end, and the Reformed Episcopal Church of Chicago will not have where to shelter its head.

Prisoners Burned up in Trying to Burn Out of Jail—Three Lives Lost.

From the Louisburg (N. C.) Courier.

On Wednesday night about 11 o'clock, our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by the ringing of the Court-House bell, and soon was discovered that the jail was on fire. Immediately a large concourse gathered around the building and made the most strenuous exertions to extinguish the flames, which was soon found to be a fruitless undertaking, from the fact that the jailer was absent with the keys, and it was impossible to gain entrance into the building. Axes were then brought into requisition, and the outer door was soon demolished, and attempts made to rescue the prisoners confined in the dungeon. The door of the dungeon was also locked, and the key not to be found; and soon the smoke became so dense and suffocating that it drove every one from the entrance, and two helpless mortals were left to their doom. Efforts were then made to save the remaining prisoners on the upper floor, in which were confined two colored men and one colored woman. [illegible] were good deal of labor, the bars [illegible] broken, and [illegible] separate room on the opposite [illegible], besides, being sick, she could not move or render any assistance whatever, and no doubt was suffocated to death. The groans and cries of the poor beings appealing for assistance was pitiful, and will long be remembered. The names of the prisoners burnt were Bob Dunstan, Simon Boddie, and Susan Epps,—all held for stealing.

From the account given by one of the rescued prisoners, it seems that the jail was purposely set on fire by Bob Dunstan, in order to make his escape. If such was the case, then he has met with the doom that he merited.

Marriage of Mr. Gladstone's Daughter.

The marriage of the Principal of Wellington College (the Rev. E. C. Wickham) and Miss Gladstone, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Mrs. Gladstone, was solemnized at Hawarden Church, Flintshire, on the 27th ult. Lord and Lady Lyttleton and the Hon. Miss Lyttleton, Sir Stephen Glynne, Mr. Talbot, M. P., and the Hon. Mrs. Talbot, Lord and Lady Frederick Cavendish, and a party confined to the members of both families met at Hawarden Castle for the wedding. At the breakfast which followed the ceremony, the Premier concluded his address to the assembled guests as follows: "There is one act of kindness I will request you to perform still on their behalf. You have to-day accompanied us into the temple of the Most High to witness the solemn rite which has there been performed; but let each one of you, in the temple of his own heart, and in the silence and secrecy of his own chamber, beseech the Almighty to continue to fulfill His goodness upon the heads of the married pair. Happy as they are, they cannot dispense with His aid; they cannot dispense with the aid and comfort of your prayers,—that aid and comfort which under all circumstances and at all times every one of us can freely, and at the same time humbly, render to one another." The loving cup was passed round, and the ladies and gentlemen left for the girls' school, where a ball was opened by Mrs. Gladstone and her eldest son, and kept up till 11 o'clock. The school children and poor people throughout the parish had tea, and the day was observed as a general holiday. The presents which Miss Gladstone received numbered at least 250.

BANYON.

The Ruin He Has Wrought.

The Woes of John Smith and Mary Ann Brown.

High Moral Stand of Mrs. Spriggins.

Banyon Explains How He Is in for Life.

The injured author of "The Wicked World" has celebrated with much rythm and no little pathos (not to mention the agonizing quality of his rhymes) the sorrow of Thompson Green and Harriet Hale, a loving pair who were united in the bonds of matrimony. But it is not of Thompson Green and Harriet Hale this little biography treats. It is of another pair, John Smith and Mary Ann Brown, that we write, and it is for these young people, and on account of their being John Smith and Mary Ann Brown, that the tears of the reader are cordially invited. When in addition to these two names that of the great and good magistrate, Mr. Augustus H. Banyon, is written, it will immediately be discovered that something is amiss between them. There is the whole thing in a nutshell. It seems that on the 8th day of December, in the year of our Grace 1873, Mr. John Smith presented himself before the graceful gentleman who has charge of marriage licenses, and blushingly assured him that he wanted a marriage license for a friend named John Smith, who was going to be married to a young lady, Mary Ann Brown. The necessary perjury having been conscientiously accomplished, the owner of the license and the lady named therein cast about for some one to join them in wedlock. Miss Brown thought the thing should be done in style; so did John. He knew a man who could do it with gravity and unction; it was Justice Banyon. Smith and Banyon had met before, under circumstances which it was unnecessary to relate minutely to his betrothed, and Banyon had suspended the fine, and advised John to get married. Here was a glorious opportunity to show Banyon how obediently his advice was followed. To Banyon's office they accordingly went, and the $10 which had been so astutely withheld from the reformatory institutions to which it should have gone some weeks previously was folded away with other $10 bills reposing in the judicial pocket-book. "Mary Ann Brown that was," said the Judge, taking a second kiss, "you are now Mary Ann Smith; you are man and wife. You have each other, and I have $10. Are you satisfied?" "Yes," responded they. "So am I," said Mr. Banyon.

And there the matter might have ended. There are plenty of Smiths in the world, and this particular pair might never have crept into the columns of THE TRIBUNE, but for Banyon. They might have kept house and reared little Smiths by the dozen, without the world paying any attention to them, but for Banyon. They might look their fellow-boarders in the face this morning without blushing, but for Banyon; indeed they might be in a state of honeymoon bliss at this particular moment, instead of feeling very guilty, but for Banyon.

When John rose yesterday morning, not having been married much more than a month, he was more in love with his wife than ever, and, having kissed her, went down to the store with a light heart. Some of the fellows in the store looked at him with a smile. "Smith," said Robinson, "You're a sharp cuss, by the Old Harry." Smith thought he was, on general principles, but vaguely wondered why Robinson should have discovered it at this moment. He only smiled, however. "You ought to treat, you old rascal, after such a sell as that." Smith really did not know what the sell was, but there was evident admiration in Robinson's look, so he treated. "Smith," said Jones, when he returned to the store, "let me congratulate you, you sly old rooster. It's as good as a play; let's take a drink."

"What's as good as a play?" said Smith.

"Say, boys," remarked Jones to the rest of the clerks, "he's playing off still. You can't keep it up any longer, old boy. You've kept pretty dark, but now you're a rooster," and Jones and his companions assured Smith that it was the smartest thing they ever heard of.

For the life of him Jones couldn't tell why he was thus flattered. He might have had a raise of salary; might have had a fortune left him; what in thunder was this joke on him. Anyway he would not admit his ignorance. "Pretty sharp," said he in reply, "but I don't deserve any credit for it, it's a thing I've done two or three times before."

"The blank you have," shouted the others. "You darned Lothario you. Who'd have thought it of Smith?"

"Perhaps you fellows don't think I could," said Smith, "but give me a chance and I'll do it nine times out of ten." This bold declaration had exhausted his ingenuity, and as he appeared no nearer to the solution of the mystery than ever, he refused to say anything more on the subject. At 6 o'clock he went home to dinner, and ran up-stairs to his room to see his wife.

Mrs. Spriggins stopped him. "Where are you going," said she, whereupon a snicker went up from several young ladies concealed on the staircase and behind the doors.

"Going to see my wife," responded Smith in astonishment, "what else do you suppose?"

"Your wife," screamed Mrs. Spriggins, looking very virtuous.

"His wife," snickered the young ladies in chorus, also inexpressibly shocked.

"What in thunder does all this mean?" shouted Smith, making a bolt for the stairway.

"Yes, what does it mean?" retorted the landlady, with true feminine logic. "That's what I'd like to know. You can't play that game in my boarding-house, with two daughters who have never been engaged, and with married ladies with real husbands—married ladies," shouted Mrs. Spriggins in an ecstacy of virtuous indignation, and with emphasis enough for [illegible] "charge"—which, by the way, she does very effectively.

"Yes, indeed, *married* ladies," chorused these individuals reinforced by the virginal Spriggins family, who had already abandoned their ambushes.

"Is this a lunatic asylum, or am I a fool, or what?" exclaimed Smith.

"More rogue than fool," sharply retorted the elder Spriggins.

"Where's my wife, where's Mrs. Smith?" asked the husband of a month.

"Yes, where's Mrs. Smith?" cackled the chorus in a highly ironical key. "Mrs. Smith, indeed," added the Spriggins, with more indignation than before. "I can't stand this, young man; you'd better pack up your duds and get out of here. Your week's up to-day. You can go where they have found you out," and she gave his coat collar a vigorous twitch. Loosening himself from her hold, he broke up-stairs and went for his room. A dozen female hands grasped him wherever a portion of his clothing gave promise of a hold. "Miss Brown," shouted the Spriggins, "don't you dare to let that man in. If you do I'll call an officer. I won't have such things done in my house, *I* can tell you!"

"Miss Brown—not let me in—call an officer—what in the Lord's name do you mean," yelled Smith. "Perkins," he called, as he caught sight of a young male boarder with fluffy side-whiskers, "don't stand gibbering there like an idiotic orang-outang; what does this all mean?"

"I'll tell you," said Perkins, "come to my room, and I'll explain the whole thing to you, if you really don't know."

"He don't know; no, of course he don't; these men never do such things, oh, no; especially these pious and very respectable young men," said the younger Miss Spriggins with bitter irony, and a charming, not to say expert, wink of her right eye.

Smith didn't hear this scathing remark, nor did he catch the other observations made by the other virgin or their matronly boarders. He followed Perkins to his room, and, perspiring freely, pulled out a handkerchief to wipe his forehead. In so doing, he displayed a copy of THE TRIBUNE.

"Is it really a fact," said Perkins, "that you are in ignorance of this matter? Hand me that paper." Smith did as desired, and Perkins turned to an item headed "Banyon Come to Judgment." "Read that," he added. Smith read it, and handed back the paper.

"Don't you see?" queried Perkins.

"See what—what's that story to do with me? I am not Banyon, nor Washburn, nor have I a suit in the courts. Where's the point?"

"Don't you see Banyon isn't a Justice?" retorted Perkins.

"Suppose he isn't," continued Smith, "what about it?"

"Why, you were married by Banyon, and if Banyon isn't a Justice, then you are not married. You have been living for a month in an open state——"

"The blank you say!" exclaimed Smith, whose perspiration now required continuous absorption in his handkerchief. A pause followed. "Well, I can get a license now, and have the thing fixed in half an hour, any way."

"You can't do it," corrected Mr. Perkins. "The office is closed, and you can't get a license till Monday. Meanwhile Mrs. Spriggins won't let you stay here. She's furious about it. Belle told me she's going to turn your wife—Miss Brown I mean—out of doors this very night. She says she won't be an accessory after the fact, and you can't blame her. You're not married, you know," and Perkins giggled profusely.

"Banyon be consigned to the bottomless pit," thought Smith. That's what the boys were joking me about at the store, and—"I'll have to see her," he added aloud, "I'll go and explain to Mrs. Spriggins," which he did in Mrs. Spriggins' parlor. "I'd like to see you alone," said he, conveying a delicate hint to the virgins who harassed him in the flank. "Alone!" exclaimed the good lady, "alone with such a gay deceiver,—oh, my, the impudence of the man. He'll be trying to marry me next, the same way, I suppose."

It took much forensic eloquence on Smith's part to convince the lady that her antiquity evoked from him feelings of the deepest reverence, which nothing short of a miracle could convert into so inflammatory an emotion as that darkly hinted at; but Mrs. Spriggins finally heard him. He was one to three. The young ladies insisted that Miss Mary Ann Brown should have her meals in her own room until the marriage ceremony had been performed by a bona fide clergyman; Mrs. Spriggins insisted that these meals should be charged extra; Mr. Smith should take the spare room on the third floor, the young ladies contended; and pay for his occupancy of it, as Mrs. Spriggins justly observed; and, after the ceremony, the newly-wedded pair should give a party, to which the Misses Spriggins should invite their friends; and that the expense of such a party should be borne by Mr. Smith, was Mrs. Spriggins' last condition. Meanwhile, Mr. Smith was to give his word of honor that he would not attempt to see or speak with Miss Brown until they were legally married, all communication between them to be through the mediation of Mrs. Spriggins, who would, to remove all possible chance of further scandal, retain the key of the unmarried lady's bed-room, and charge extra for the services she thus generously pledged herself to accord.

There was nothing left for Smith but to consent to these propositions, which, as the reader will observe, were exceedingly generous in their spirit, and to convey himself down town last night, to make his woes known at this office. Mr. Smith's card, in which he endeavors to set himself right before the world, is too full of objurgatory remarks upon Mr. Banyon's eyes to warrant its publication, and contains allusions to Mrs. S. and her daughters which are ungallant in the extreme, and for which, under any other circumstances, he would deserve a thrashing from Mr. Perkins, as champion of the Spriggins family generally, and Miss Belle particularly. Thus the case stands at present. The next chapter of this veracious history will be looked for with interest.

BANYON EXPLAINS.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called on Mr. A. H. Banyon yesterday for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not that gentleman considered himself to be still a Justice of the Peace. The inquiry was made owing to a replevin case which was recently brought before Mr. Banyon, wherein the attorney for the defense took exception to the jurisdiction of the Court. The "Judge" was found on the bench, engaged in business of an important nature to those concerned, and the conversation with him was necessarily brief and to the point. The reporter asked, without delay, what reason Mr. Banyon had for supposing that he had any authority to administer law as a Justice of the Peace. Mr. Banyon replied that he was elected in 1869 as a County Magistrate; that he and Mr. Max Eberhard, who was elected to a similar office in the same year, were commissioned by Gov. Palmer to act as County Magistrates; that the commissions do not specify when their terms of office shall come to an end; and that he (Banyon) intended to hold on until some person was legally designated to whom he could turn over the books of his office. Mr. Banyon was severe, in a brief way, on the newspapers, which, in his opinion, did not know anything about the legal point at issue. He was willing to retire to private life any moment, but there were $100,000 in judgments upon his books, and he did not feel like deserting the persons who had secured those judgments. If he knew where he could place the books, so that the persons who had judgment could legally collect them, he would be willing to relinquish his office. Unfortunately, however, he did not know where, or with whom, to place the books, and he was therefore determined to remain a Justice of the Peace until his successor was appointed, or until he was legislated out of office by the General Assembly.

Rich Preserves.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Enterprising housewives, on the lookout for new recipes for toothsome compounds to set before favored guests, might take a hint in the line of preserve-making from the following: Some time since, as noticed at the time, a lady died very suddenly at her home just east of the city. The deceased had for many years raised vegetables for this market, and had been quite successful. A few days since, as we are informed, some member of the bereaved family, prospecting among the stock of canned fruit for a supply for the table, found one can which, although sealed like the others, was much lighter. It was opened, and, to the astonished gaze of all, there was revealed inside the handsome sum of $1,700 in greenbacks, the saving of the thrifty housewife, its existence unknown to any but herself.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT
PANIC
SALE!

$100,000 Stock of WINTER DRY GOODS to be closed out at EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

500 pieces fine Black Mohair Alpacas at 37½c, 50c, and 75c; reduced from 50c, 75c, and $1. Guinet Black Silks at $1.25 and $2, reduced from $2 and $2.50. Black Cashmere for $1 and $1.35, reduced from $1.50 and $2. 500 pieces Dress Goods reduced to 20, 22, and 25c; these goods cost us 25c to 37½c. Black Guipure Lace at $1, $1.25, and $1.50, reduced from $1.50, $2, and $2.50. Shawls and Cloaks reduced just one-half. Ladies' Underwear at 75c and $1, reduced from $1 and $1.50. Good Gents' Underwear for 50c and 65c. Heavy Table Linen for 50c, 75c, and $1—good value at double the money. Waterproof, 75c, $1, and $1.25, in new shades, reduced from $1, $1.50, and $1.75. ALL GOODS MARKED DOWN JUST ONE-HALF.

New York Store,
284 & 286
WEST MADISON-ST.

HAIR GOODS.

THE FAIR!

THE CHEAPEST STORE IN THE WORLD FOR
HUMAN HAIR.

We will offer, this week, 500 Human Hair Switches at less than Manufacturers' Prices.

Our $1.50 Switches reduced to $2.00
Our 7.00 Switches reduced to 3.00
Our 10.00 Switches reduced to 4.50
Our 12.00 Switches reduced to 5.50
Our 15.00 Switches reduced to 7.00

Those that want Human Hair at Half Price will remember THE FAIR, 120 State-st., opposite Harmon-court.

Fashionable and Ornamental Hair Goods

Of every description on hand and made to order on short notice, by J. J. BORG,
824½ Cottage Grove-av.

LADIES' GOODS.

GREAT
CLOSING
OUT
SALE!

R. H. McDowell & Co.,
234 WEST MADISON-ST.,
Formerly 131 South Halsted-st.

We will (previous to ordering our Spring goods) offer for the next thirty days our entire stock, without regard to cost, COMMENCING MONDAY, Jan. 19. Having taken advantage of the recent decline in Cottons, we are now prepared to offer a complete line of LADIES' COTTON, CAMBRIC, and LINEN

UNDERWEAR!

At prices that are truly wonderful. Ladies should avail themselves of this opportunity to purchase furnishing goods at just FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR from former prices.

We will offer 1,000 Ladies' Fine Chemises, with Corset Cover Bosoms, at 50c.

1,000 Ladies' Chemises, with Linen Bosoms, and embroidered, of the finest finish, at 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, and upward.

1,000 Ladies' Fine Drawers, ruffled and embroidered, at 35c., 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25, and upward.

Ladies' Bridal Sets, from $3.50 upward.

A large assortment of White Skirts from 50c. upward.

Also, Corset Covers, Dressing Sacques, Aprons, Hosiery, Felt Skirts, Knit Sacques, Nubias, Waterproof Cloaks, Black Alpaca Suits, Calico Wrappers, Infants' Robes, Dresses, and Slips.

1,000 prs. Children's Woolen Hose and Leggings at 7c. per pair.

500 Linen Sets, embroidered, in boxes, at 25c. each.

2,000 Ladies' 3-Ply Linen Collars at 5c. each.

A large stock of Ladies' Extra Fine Merino Vests and Drawers at 50c. and upward.

1,000 prs. Ladies' 2-button Kid Gloves at $1.00.

The Herz Seamless Kid Gloves, in all colors, at $2.00, worth $3.00.

ALSO,

SPECIAL BARGAINS
IN
Every Department.

In addition to the above, we have just received from our Importers in New York the largest stock of

CORSETS

Ever brought (by any Retail House) to this market, which we are prepared to close out at the following great reductions from former prices:

Our $1.00 Corsets for - - 50c.
Our $1.50 Corsets for - - $1.00
Our $1.75 Corsets for - - $1.25
Our $2.50 Corsets for - - $1.75
Our $3.00 Corsets for - - $2.00
Our $4.00 Corsets for - - $2.50
Our $5.00 (500-Bone) Corsets $3.50

R. H. M'DOWELL & CO.,
234 West Madison-st.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHICAGO SOCIETY OF THE NEW JERUSALEM,

To be held Monday, Jan. 19, 1874, in the evening, at the New Church Hall, corner Eighteenth-st. and Prairie-av. The sale and mortgage of a part of the real estate of the society will be voted on.
CARL F. W. JUNGE, Secretary.
Chicago, Jan. 7, 1874.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T.—Stated conclave Monday evening, Jan. 19, at 7:30 o'clock, for business and work on K. T. Order. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C.
GEO. F. SINCLAIR, Recorder.

Masonic.

All members of Blair Lodge, No. 393, A. F. & A. M., are hereby requested to be present at our regular communication on Monday evening, Jan. 19, at Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st. Special election of W. M. and other business of importance will come before the lodge. By order of Henry Scofield, W. M. C. R. MATSON, Sec.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M.—Special Convocation, Monday evening, at 7¼ o'clock. Work on the M. Degree. J. O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

Loyal Orange Institution.

Red, White, and Blue Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 27, will hold a regular meeting to-morrow (Monday) evening in the hall, 14 South Clark-st., at 8 o'clock. All members of the Order are cordially invited to attend.
M. MAYNE, Sec.

A Regular Meeting

Of the Brick Manufacturers' Association will be held at their Rooms, 209 LaSalle-st., Monday, Jan. 19, 1874, at 2 o'clock p. m. A general invitation is extended to all manufacturers and dealers in building material.

O. of E. S.

Lady Washington Chapter No. 128 O. of E. S. will meet Tuesday evening, Jan. 20, 1874, at Pleiades Hall, Nos. 220 and 222 West Twelfth-st. Members of the Order cordially invited to be present. By order of the W. Matron.
ROBINSON, Sec'y.

Paper Hangers' Notice.

A special meeting of the Association will be held on Monday, Jan. 19, at 8 p. m., at 239 State-st., Room 27. By order of the President. W. BAKER, Sec.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION
OF LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Daniel A. Hewes, James E. Prescott, general partner, and George E. Johnson, special partner, under the firm name of Hewes & Prescott, at 230 Wabash-av., has been dissolved by mutual consent. Daniel A. Hewes will settle the business of the late firm, and will under the name of D. A. Hewes, continue the business at the same place.
DANIEL A. HEWES,
JAMES E. PRESCOTT,
By Alphonso Goodrich, his Attorney in fact.

CATARRH.

Try Dr. Sykes' SURE CURE for
CATARRH!

Free, at 169 West Randolph-st., this afternoon, and every day this week.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHAPEL LECTURE COURSE.

To be given for the Benefit of the Fund to properly furnish the Memorial Chapel,

SWING, COLLYER, COLLIER, BARTLETT, Mrs. DOGGETT, and Mrs. ADAMS,
ARE THE LECTURERS.

TWO DOLLARS for the COURSE of SIX LECTURES.

Tickets for sale at the Book Stores.

DAVID SWING
ON
THE NOVEL.

MEMORIAL CHAPEL,
Cor. Michigan-av. and Twenty-third-st.
TUESDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at 8 o'clock.

CALEDONIAN CLUB.

THE NINTH ANNUAL BALL
OF THE
CHICAGO
CALEDONIAN CLUB
WILL BE HELD AT
M'CORMICK'S HALL,
Corner of Clark and Kinzie-sts.,
Monday Evening, Jan. 26, 1874.

Tickets, Admitting Gentleman and Ladies, $2.

Cars to all parts of the city at 3 o'clock a. m.
WM. FORREST, Sec.
D. J. MACKELLAR, Chief.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH,
North Market-st., near Division.

Grand Drawing, Concert, and Supper!

The drawing of the two beautiful residence lots, valued at $4,000 each, and situated on Cass-st., near the Chicago Water Works, will positively take place

Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1874,
At TURNER HALL, North Clark-st.

In connection with the drawing of the lots a

GRAND CONCERT

consisting of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be given. In conclusion, a magnificent SUPPER will be served. Ample provisions have been made for refreshments of all kinds. Entrance for Lady and Gentleman, $1. Supper tickets extra. THE COMMITTEE.

N. B.—All duplicates not paid or returned at date of the drawing will not be regarded any more.

Chance tickets for the residence lots, $1, can still be had at the following business houses: Muhlbauer & Behrle, 111 West Twelfth-st.; Birchler, 416 South Clark-st.; Hap, [illegible] South Clark-st.; Sullivan, [illegible] North Clark-st.; Herting's Store, Chicago-av.; Mrs. Miller, [illegible] Division-st.; Kuhn's Bookstore, near St. Michael's Church.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!

After weeks of preparation, with new scenery, mechanical effects, &c., first week of BOB HART'S original sketch of

A SLIPPERY DAY!

First week of the tragical and comical act of

HAM-U-LET!

First week of the laughable sketch entitled

MARTIAL ORDERS!
SHADOWS ON THE BLIND,
By the author, Bobby Newcomb.
ERNEST LINDEN'S VOCAL GEMS.
GEO. DAVENPORT in his Teutonic Specialties.
ARLINGTON'S Local Banjo Solos.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL BALL
OF THE
ST. GEORGE'S
Benevolent Association
WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE
BRIGGS HOUSE,
Corner Randolph-st. and Fifth-av.,
On Tuesday Evening, Jan. 20, 1874.

Tickets, $2. May be had of the Briggs House; A. Blackall, 49 South Clark-st.; Dale's Drug Store, 135 South Clark-st.; Buck & Rayner, cor. State and Madison-sts., and of the members of the Association.

The West Side stages will be in waiting at close of ball. South Side cars run all night.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF
THE STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1874, at 8,

IL TROVATORE!

Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON as......LEONORA
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY as......AZUCENA
Sig. CAMPANINI as......MANRICO
Sig. DEL PUENTE as......COUNT DI LUNA
Sig. SCOLARA as......FERRANDO

Grand Chorus and Orchestra.
Musical Director and Conductor......Sig. E. Muzio
Tuesday Evening—(Second time)—AIDA.
Wednesday—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR—NILSSON.
Thursday—DON GIOVANNI—NILSSON.
Friday—Last night of the Opera.
Saturday Afternoon—LAST GRAND NILSSON MATINEE—MIGNON.

General Admission, $2.00; Reserved Seats, $1.00 extra. Box Seats, $4.00. Admission Second Balcony, $1.00; Reserved, 50 cents extra.

Seats can be had to-day at Box Office of Theatre, for any night, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

FUN! FUN! FUN!

Monday, Jan. 19—First Benefit in Chicago of Mr. C. B. BISHOP. THREE GLORIOUS PLAYS.

THE POST OF HONOR,
THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE,
AND
WANTED, 1,000 MILLINERS.

Tuesday, Jan. 20—Last Season's Great Success,

False Shame, or New Year's Eve.

Monday, Jan. 26—Mr. JOHN DILLON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday and every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, America's most famous comedian,

MR. JOHN E. OWENS,

Supported by his NEW YORK COMBINATION, will appear in a double comedy bill,

THE VICTIMS and SOLON SHINGLE.

In rehearsal—SELF.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Commencing Monday, Jan. 19, every evening until further notice, MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, the Genuine, Original

Sam Sharpley and Sheridan & Mack's
Minstrels and Variety Combination.
30 Popular Performers 30

Prices of admission as usual. Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
SAM SHARPLEY, Manager.

HOME LECTURE COURSE,
Third Unitarian Church, cor. Monroe and Laflin-sts.

READINGS BY
NETTIE CHACE WAUGHOP,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, at 8 o'clock. Admission, Twenty-five Cents.

HISTORICAL LECTURES,

Monday and Thursday Afternoons, at 3:30, at Room 1 Central Hall Building, corner of Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st., by REV. E. S. WATERS, A. M. Single Fee, Fifty Cents.

MR. SULLIVAN'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
147 Twenty-second-st.

A new class for Beginners on Monday and Wednesday evenings, and for Children on Tuesday and Saturday afternoons. Hall to rent for parties.

CALICO PARTY.

The Ladies of the Third Unitarian Church Society will give a Calico Party at Martine's Hall, on Ada-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 20. All friends of the Unitarian Churches and patrons of Union Club are cordially invited.

PADGET'S
SCHOOL for DRAMATIC INSTRUCTION

Is now open, cor. State and Quincy-sts. Wanted, a few more ladies and gentlemen to fill up classes.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ADELPHI,
Corner Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

INAUGURAL, FEB. 2, 1874.

THE MOST COMPLETE
VARIETIES COMPANY
IN AMERICA.

The special star attractions from NIBLO'S, the GRAND OPERA HOUSE, and principal Eastern Theatres.
GROVER, RICE & CO.
Leonard Grover......Manager
W. E. (Billy) Rice......Stage Director
Frank Clymer......Superintendent
Jay Rial......Treasurer

Masonic.

Kilwinning Lodge Social, at Corinthian Hall, Tuesday evening, Jan. 20. Dancing from 8 to 11. Admission, $1.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 108 MADISON-ST.,
(Between Dearborn and Clark.)

The most central location and best adapted for LEGITIMATE sales of all kinds of Merchandise in this city.

REGULAR SALES

BUGGIES, PHAETONS, & CUTTERS, HARNESS, &c.
On WEDNESDAY, at 10 o'clock, at 108 Madison-st.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &C.,
On THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock, at our salesroom, 108 Madison-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
On SATURDAY, at 9½ o'clock, at 108 Madison-st.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

REGULAR TUESDAY'S SALE OF
DRY GOODS,
JAN. 20, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

Dress Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Furs, White Goods, &c.
Plain and Figured Window Shades.
White Wool Blankets and Bed Comforters.
An invoice of Cutlery, Saws, Hardware, Tinware, &c.
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

We shall offer at Auction on Wednesday, Jan. 21, at 10 a. m., a line of

BOOTS AND SHOES.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION,
On SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
REGULAR SOUTH SIDE SALE OF
Household Furniture.

Parlor Suits of every description,
Chamber Sets, Marble and Wood-Top,
Book Cases, Wardrobes, Sideboards,
Extension, Marble and Wood-Top Tables,
Corner and Side Whatnots,
Blk. Wal. Bedsteads, Bureaus, and W. S. Bureaus,
Parlor and Office Desks, Show Cases,
Mattresses, Comforters, Pillows,
Carpets, Stoves, Mirrors,
8 Crates English Crockery,
6 Casks Yellow and Rockingham Ware.
At 11 o'clock, Buggies and Harness.
G. P. GORE & CO.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

On MONDAY, Jan. 19, at 10 o'clock,

RETAIL SALE AT AUCTION
OF
FINE LINENS
AND
GENERAL DRY GOODS.

These goods being too fine to put in our regular sales, we shall offer them AT RETAIL for one week, commencing Monday next.

Ladies are particularly invited. An immense stock of FINE GOODS will be sold regardless of invoice prices, in quantities to suit.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers,
204 and 206 East Madison-st.

WILLIS, LONG & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
195 and 197 Randolph-st.

Regular Auction Sales on Wednesday and Saturday. FURNITURE A SPECIALTY. Special attention given to outside sales. Returns made in 36 hours after sale. Advances made and Consignments solicited.

By WILLIS, LONG & CO.,

REGULAR WEDNESDAY SALE
Jan. 21, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

A large assortment of New and Second-Hand Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-Room

FURNITURE!

Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware, &c. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.,
61 South Canal-st.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21, at 10 a. m., will be sold a lot of

FURNITURE,
TO PAY ADVANCES.

Also, entire contents of a first-class Dwelling. At 11, a fine line of Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Marble-top Sets, Office Desks, Stoves, Bedding, and General Merchandise. Chromos at 12 m.
BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

By W. F. HODGES & CO.,

Real Estate Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, Marble Front Auction Rooms, 653 West Lake-st.

Regular Auction Sales

Wednesday and Saturday Evenings at 7 p. m. Also Thursday real estate sale at 2 p. m. Special attention given to outside sales. Returns made on the same day of sale, before leaving the residence. Consignments solicited. Liberal advancements made on stocks of merchandise.
HODGES & CO., General Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 20, at 9½ o'clock, SPECIAL SALE of new and second-hand

FURNITURE

and Household Goods. Also one Billiard Table, one Piano, and a large line of General Merchandise, Bankrupt Stock of Paper Collars, &c., &c.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

TEAS.

CAUTION
TO THE
Retail Tea Trade
FROM
CHICAGO TEA COMPANY
AND
ASSAM TEA COMPANY.

We, the original introducers of the TEA CHECK, hold copyright of the same. All other parties using Tea Checks are liable to prosecution for infringement on our rights.

$1,000 Worth of Cutlery & Glassware
BONA FIDE PRESENTS
To our Tea and Coffee Customers.
CHICAGO TEA COMPANY.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

Store No. 35 Adams-st., next door to the one I occupy. Is an excellent location for the Furniture business.
SPENCER H. PECK,
195 Wabash-av., cor. Adams-st.

NOTICE.

The 25-foot Lot west of and adjoining the American Express Co.'s Building, on Monroe-st., will be improved to suit the business of an acceptable lessee. Apply to
E. F. DORE, [illegible]
[illegible] Dearborn-st. ([illegible])

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

NOTICE.

Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Office Desks, Counters, Ale Boxes, and Show Cases, new and second-hand, at P. & J. CASEY'S, 41 & 43 Fifth-av.